

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

## Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

## **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

1,300,267 BRITISM RETROPOLIS IN 1869

## JACKSON AND GRAHAM.

Carpet Manufacturers ..

# CABINET - MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND INTERIOR DECORATORS.

IMPORTERS OF

FURNITURE-SILKS, PAPER-HANGINGS, BRONZES.
AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.

The SHOW-ROOMS and GALLERIES are the most Extensive in the Motropolis, the Entrance being 37 and 38 OXFORD STREET, and extending backwards into FRESTON PLACE, PERRY'S PLACE, and NEWMAN MEWS.

## NEW WORKS BY THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

I.

This day is published, New Edition, price 6s. revised and corrected, with additions.

LECTURES FOR THE TIMES; or, Illustrations and Refutations of the Errors of Romanism and Tractarianism. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D, Minister of the National Scott sh Church, Covent Garden.

Fifth Thousand,

PROPHETIC STUDIES; or, Lectures on Daniel. Just published, price 9s., hand-somely bound.

Seventh Thousand,

LECTURES ON THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR. With Illustrations.

Seventeenth Thousand,

SALVATION: a Sermon delivered before Her Majesty at Balmoral. In 8vo, price 1s.

Eighth Thousand,

HAMMERSMITH PROTESTANT DISCUSSION. Cheap Edition. Complete in one volume, crown 8vo, cloth.

• \* A full List of Works by the Rev. Dr. CUMMING may be had on application to the Pullishers,
ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

## EDWARD WEST,

In all cases in which PROMPTITUDE, CARE, and NEATNESS are desired, respectfully solicits attention to his

## LETTER-PRESS, COPPER-PLATE, AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICES.

17, BULL:AND:MOUTH STREET, ST. MARTIN'S-LE GRAND.

€"

E UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGATE LIBRARIES

# FORD AND GEORGE, LITHOGRAPHERS AND ENGRAVERS,

54, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Architectural and Pictorial Drawings executed by Artists of the first talent; Original Designs for Music and Book Titles, and Ornamental Covers of an elegant and attractive kind, in Gold and Colours, will be furnished when desired.

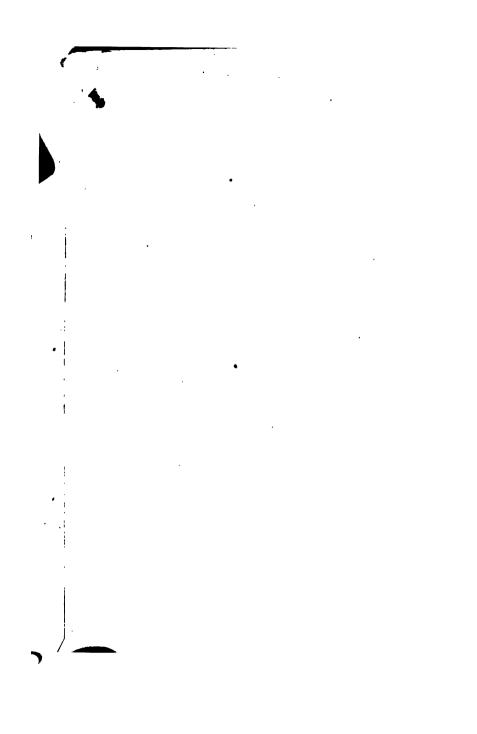
Maps, Plans, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Writing for Engineering and Commercial purposes executed in the most finished style.

F. and G., having all requisite facilities for the speedy completion of every description of Lithography, can confidently insure against disappointment in respect to the punctual completion of orders in all cases, more particularly those requiring extraordinary dispatch; and their Scale of Charges will be found to bear advantageous comparison with that of any other house.

•

•





			-	
•				



DA 683 B86

## PREFACE.

INTRODUCTIONS are tedious. All that the Editor could say in apology for a useless work would be impertinent; and to beg pardon for introducing a useful one equally unnecessary and absurd. The Editor, therefore, proceeds, at once, to state that he has endeavoured to accomplish three grand desiderata:—

- I. That of presenting the reader with a comprehensive view of what London contains, interesting to his special taste, thus saving him the unnecessary labour of wading through subjects that possess no attraction.
- II. That of making the book easy for reference—in most instances the alphabetical order being preserved.
- III. That of enabling the visitor, by simple maps, to see, at one view, a list of those objects of interest surrounding some principal point of attraction.

Persons often return to their hotel from St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey, and when asked if they have seen Goldsmiths' Hall (near the former), and St. Stephen's Crypt (near the latter), express themselves annoyed to find they had been so near those buildings and were unaware of their existence. By the introduction of the maps named, this loss of time will be obviated.

Having explained the nature of the work, the Editor has the pleasure to acknowledge, with sincere gratitude, the kind communications and suggestions received from the following gentlemen, without which the work would have been most imperfect:—

GEORGE BATCHELOR, ESQ.
HENRY BATCHELOR, ESQ.
MESSRS. J. & A. BLYTH.
DECIMUS BURTON, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.
WM. CHAFFER, ESQ., Jun., F.S.A.
E. T. DOLBY, ESQ.
PROFESSOR DONALDSON.
F.-W. FAIRHOLT, ESQ., F.S.A.
G. A. FRIPP, ESQ.
W. P. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., F.S.A.
S. C. HALL, ESQ., F.S.A.
PHILIP HARDWICK, ESQ., Jun.
PROFESSOR HOSKING, F.S.A.
MATTHEW MARSHALL, ESQ., Jun.

C. MITCHELL, ESQ.
E. B. PRICE, ESQ., F.S.A.
GEORGE RENNIE, ESQ., V.P., R.S.
SIR JOHN RENNIE, F.R.S., F.S.A.
TRENHAM RIEERS, ESQ.
S. T. ROBINSON, ESQ.
SYDNEY SMIRRE, ESQ., R.A., F.S.A.
ALFRED SMITH, ESQ.,
C. ROACH SMITH, ESQ., F.S.A.
H. E. SMITH, ESQ.
J. DE CARLE SOWERBY, ESQ.
W. COOKE STAFFORD, ESQ.
SAMUEL STEPNEY, RSQ.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, ESQ., M.D.

In conclusion,—the Editor is not sufficiently conceited to believe this book perfect. There will be, necessarily, many errors (no work upon a subject so full of transition is free from them); and he respectfully hopes that those readers who discover such mistakes will kindly communicate, through the medium of his publisher, any corrections or suggestions they may deem necessary.

May 16th, 1851.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

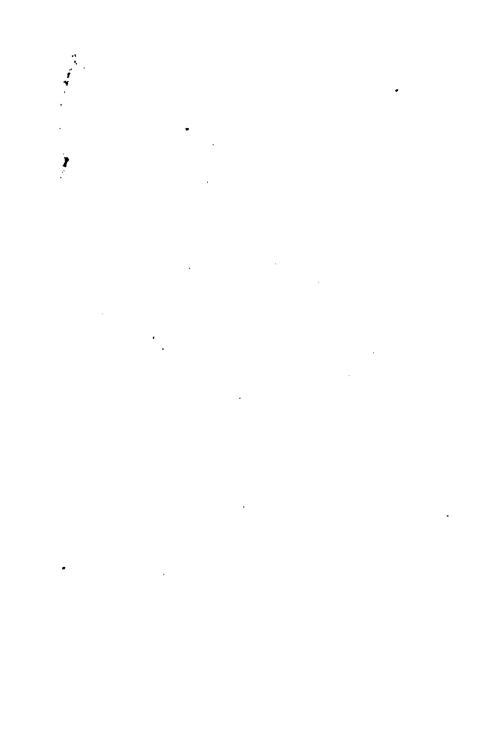
To prevent Collision, it is a rule in the London streets for the foot-passenger invariably to walk on the right side of the pavement as he advances.

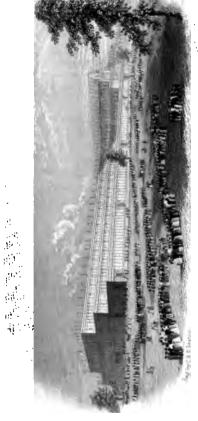
There is an error now in the List of Omnibus fares given in our first chapter. The charge of 3d. for certain portions of their routes has been raised, since that sheet was printed off, to 4d.

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.	
Introductory.—Hotels and Lodgings.—Cabs and Omnibuses, with their Fares.  —Comparative Value of Foreign Coins.—London Topography.—Omnibus  Routes.—How to see London quickest and most theroughly	age
CHAPTER II.*  USEFUL INFORMATION.—Chronology of English Sovereigns.—The Royal Family.  —Foreign Ministers in England.—Passports.—Customs' Duties.—Postoffice Regulations.—Corporation and Officers of the City of London.—  London Bankers.—Army and Navy Agents and Insurance Companies.—  Railways from London, with the features of interest in every town upon the various Lines	10
'CHAPTER III.	
	80
CHAPTER IV  Physical and Social Statistics of London in 1851.—Containing all Information relative to the Situation, Size, Population, Trades, Supply and Demand at the present moment	84
CHAPTER V.	
Concerning every one who visits London.—Being a description of those	38
CHAPTER VI.	
ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.—Division I. Ecclesiastical.—Division II.  Miscellaneous Buildings, &c. — Division III. Antiquarian Societies and  Museums  CHAPTER VII.	7 <b>7</b>
ARCHITECTURE AND PRACTICAL BUILDING.—Part I. Ecclesiastical Architecture since the Great Fire, 1666.—Part II. Palatial, Domestic, and General	
Architecture from the same period	89
CHAPTER VIII.	
WILL INTEREST THE ARTIST AND COMNORMEUR.—Division I. Schools of Art.  Division II. Societies for the Promotion of Art by Exhibitions, &c.—  Division III. Public Picture Galleries and Pictures.—Division IV.  Private Galleries and Pictures.—Division V. Sculpture.—Division VI.  Artists Societies for Pecuniary Assistance	<i>204</i>

	Page
CHAPTER IX.	
CHAPTER WITHOUT A TITLE.—Containing Sunday in London, London Streets and London People—Personal Reminiscences	
CHAPTER X.	
WILL INTEREST THE ENGINEER AND SHIP BUILDER.—Containing a full description of the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Works of London, with the Ship and Dock Yards	154
CHAPTER XI.	
	l f
CHAPTER XIL	
Learning and Science.—Division I. Educational Institutions.—Division II Learned and Scientific Societies, and Public Libraries.—Division III. The Medical Profession in London, and the Hospitals and Medical Societies.—Division IV. Museums, Observatories, &c.	3
CHAPTER XIII.	
LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—Division I. A Sketch of the State of Literature in London in 1851.—Division II. The Newspapers and their Characteristics—Division III. Printing, Bookbinding, Bookselling, &c.	
CHAPTER XIV.	
Manufactories, Warehouses, and Mercantile Exhibitions	. 222
CHAPTER XV.	
Music. — Division I. General Remarks. Church Music. — Division II. The Opera and Concerts. — Division III. Musical Societies. — Division IV Organs and other Musical Instruments	
CHAPTER XVI.	
Parks, Squares, and Cardens	. 244
CHAPTER XVII. To the Philanthropist	. 255
CHAPTER XVIII.	
THEATRES AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS. — Division I. Theatres. — Division II. Public Gardens.—Division III. Miscellaneous Amusements	. 262
CHAPTER XIX.	
Tue Evernove	. 270





The state of the s

## GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

AS this volume has been written and compiled, principally with a view to "guide" the strangers who may visit this metropolis during the present year; to those who are brought, and will be brought, to London, by a wish to see the marvels which the building in Hyde Park and its contents will expose to view, some account of the origin of the "Exhibition," a description of the building, and a brief synopsis of its contents, may not be uninteresting; indeed, it appears to be a subject which naturally forms a part of the volume. But before we advert to that subject, let us first endeavour to give our foreign friends some idea of the extent and resources of the British empire, upon which the sun never sets, but which extends into every part of the globe.

The seat of that empire is a small island in Europe; which, with its European dependencies, including Ireland and Scotland, is 90,458 square miles in extent, with a population, at present, perhaps, of about 28,000,000. And from thence authority is exercised, and laws dispensed, over large districts in every quarter of the globe, amounting to more than 4,500,000 square miles in extent, and numbering upwards of 100,000,000 inhabitants. In 1841, the British territories included—

	ropulation.	oquare mnes.
The British Isles	24,271,758	90.448
British dependencies in Europe	247,701 \$	00,120
North America, Canada, &c	ן 1,066,208	1,930,000
West Indies	884,050 \$	1,000,000
Australian Colonies	39,685	1,496,000
Islands of Ceylon and Mauritius	1,034,736	23,000
British possessions in Africa	154,046	91,000
East Indian Empire	80,577,206	826,250
Total	108,225,390	4,458,698

Since that period our possessions in Africa have been increased by the possession of Natal; and in Asia by that of the Punjaub; making the total extent of the empire, and the number of subjects who own the sovereign rule of Queen Victoria, quite equal to what we have stated. The following are the colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom:—

EUROPE		Guernsey. Ionian Islands.		
AFRICA		Sierra Leone. Kappreland.		GAMBIA.
ABIA	Hippostyan,	CEXTON.	THE PUMPAUS.	MAUBITIUS.
ATLANTIC IS- LANDS	BERMUDA.	St. Helena.	Ascension.	
AMERICA				New Brunswick. British Guiana.
WEST INDIES		dands stretching : orth from South An		Bay, which nearly
SOUTH PACIFIC.		WALES. SOUTH A		

Since the days of the Roman emperors, such an extensive domain was never governed by one person: but the empire of Britain is more important than that of the Cassars. That vast empire, over which they ruled, was extensive in territory, but it did not extend to many quarters now made the resort of civilised man—the abode of arts and commerce. As has been well said, to that empire, "of which this island for four centuries was a province; the north of Europe was an impenetrable forest; India was fabulous; China a name; and Africa only known, by a vague tradition, to extend into the southern hemisphere." But England has extended her sceptre to the most remote corners of the earth; everywhere her name is respected; and she has been the means, in many a previously unknown land, of planting the first germs of civilisation; and of preparing the way for the permanent improvement here, and, it is to be hoped, the eternal benefit hereafter, of millions of God's creatures, scattered over the face of the globe. The hardihood of her mariners, the zeal of her sons of science, the bravery of her soldiers and sailors, and above all, the self-denying labours of her missionaries, have enabled her to do all this; it has enabled her to found an empire exceeding in extent and importance any known in the history of the world; and it has given her a name and a station, which are unequalled either amongst the nations of antiquity, or those of modern days.

Her resources are as extensive as her empire. The amount of her real wealth, the extent of her commerce, and the sum she yearly raises for revenue, far exceed those of any other country. She is, at the present moment, the most powerful of any existing state, not even excepting the colossus of the north—the Russian dominion. At peace with all the world, her influence is felt and acknowledged by all: and that influence is exerted, we will not say always judiciously, but always with the intent to promote the peace, the happiness and prosperity of every other country.

We wish to call the attention of our foreign readers to these attributes of the British empire, simply because we wish them to bear in mind, that it is in the metropolis of this empire that they are now assembled; and for what purpose are they met?—not to plan schemes of conquest, or to seek the further aggrandisement of the state; not to extend its commerce, or to render its resources still more prolific of wealth. No. They are assembled to premote the general interests of mankind,—to form a bond of union amongst nations-to cause the reign of universal peace and brotherhood to be extended, through the medium of the fine and the useful arts. For that have the inhabitants of all climes been invited to our shores: for that have so many of them congregated here; and it is to improve still further the occasion, that we wish to direct them to the vast extent of this empire, the spirit of the government of which resides in this small island. We wish them to inquire how it is, that this "little spot" has been able to acquire, and to keep, and to rule such a vast territory? And we should point to her free institutions, as the solution of the mystery. In another chapter we have given an account of the constitution of this country; to that we especially invite their attention. Let them study our laws: endeavour to comprehend the spirit of our institutions; and let them strive, in their own countries, to preserve where it exists, and to acquire where it does not, that spirit of genuine freedom, with that religious teleration, which can alone promote the temporal and eternal happiness of man; and sustain, under Providence, the stability of empires. By so doing, their visit to the "Great Exhibition" will work a "great good," and raise a name for its founders, and its administrators, amongst the eminent of the earth.

We now proceed to give an account of the origin of the exhibition. We shall then describe the building; next a very brief synopsis of its contents; and conclude by as brief a description of two celebrities originating in the Exhibition, viz., "Soyer's Symposium," and "Wyld's Globe."

#### 1.-THE ORIGIN OF THE EXHIBITION.

The idea of the Exhibition is undoubtedly due to France; a Frenchman first suggested the plan of extending the privilege of sending goods to the industrial exhibition of Paris to neighbouring nations. The suggestion was not popular in France, and was not carried out. Prince Albert proposed a more extended scheme, founded on the Frenchman's plan; he proposed that an exhibition should be held in England, and that it should be open, not only to our neighbours, but to all the countries of the world.

The French exhibitions date back to 1797. Revolution had then done its work, in causing the tapestry works of the Gobelins, the porcelain manufactures of Sèvres, and those of carpets at the Savonnerie, to fall into decay, and the workmen into starvation. The Marquis d'Avèze, then commissioner of the royal manufactories, proposed, in order to restore the one, and to benefit the other, that a bazaar for the exhibition, and disposal by lottery, of a large stock of tapestry, china, and carpets, on hand at those establishments, should be held at the Château of St. Cloud. It was held; and its complete success led to a second in 1798, in the Maison d'Orsay, in which not only articles from the royal workshops, but also from the chief manufactories of the country, were admitted; and prizes were given for watches, mathematical instruments, printing, china, morocco, &c. The next was held in "the Temple of Industry," erected by Napoleon, in the Champ de Mars; and this, though the third, is generally reckoned as the Others followed in 1801, 1802, and 1806; and then, owing to foreign wars and domestic troubles, there was no display of the kind This exhibition was held in the courts of the Louvre, and opened on the fête of St. Louis, in honour of the restored king. The succeeding exhibitions were held in 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849. On each occasion, the number of exhibitors had increased; and at the last, there were 4,494 persons and firms who contributed. During this time we had nothing on a national scale approaching these displays in France; though the Society of Arts had instituted an annual exhibition of various articles in their museum; and there were provincial ones at Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Devonport, and other towns. What approached nearest, however, to the French model, was the Free-trade bazaar in Covent Garden theatre, in 1845; when, there was not only a large sum realised from sales, but great public interest was excited by the bazaar towards our manufactures. Efforts to induce the British government to patronise a national exhibition of works of industry had failed.

It was in 1849, that M. Buffet, then minister of agriculture and commerce, in a circular which he addressed to the Chamber of Commerce in France, proposed that specimens of the skill and agriculture of neighbouring nations should be admitted to the exhibition. The answers received, led the minister to give up his proposals; and the Society of Arts, in this country, having never lost sight of the propriety of organising a national exhibition in England; and having, in 1849, sought to connect the schools of design in the provinces with such a measure; Prince Albert, as their president, proposed, that an exhibition should be held; but that it should not be confined to England, but extended to producers all over the world. The society sanctioned the plan; the principles on which it should be conducted were settled by his Royal Highness, in conjunction with those members of the society, who had exerted themselves so laudably in favour of an exhibition of British industry; and steps were taken to bring the subject before the public by a series of public meetings, at which some of the members of the society would attend and explain the plan. At a meeting of several members of the Society of Arts, held at Buckinghampalace, on the 30th of June, 1849, the following plan of the specknens sent was organised:-

To consist of four sections.—1. Raw materials and produce; illustrative of those material productions on which human ingenuity is employed.—2. Machinery for agricultural, manufacturing, engineering, and other purposes, and mechanical inventions; illustrative of the agency which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.—3. Manufactures; illustrative of the same process of industrial operation.—4. Sculpture, models, and the plastic arts generally; illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

The site was soon afterwards fixed upon, that where the "Crystal Palace" is erected, viz.: a vacant spot in Hyde Park, parallel with and between the Kensington drive and the ride commonly called Rotten-row. It was also decided that a royal commission should be issued, of which Prince Albert should be the head. The means to raise the funds were also considered; and the expenses being estimated at 70,000l., a contract was entered into between the Society of Arts and the Messrs. Munday, of Abchurch Lane, City, to secure the necessary sum to commence operations. Those gentlemen agreed to deposit 20,000l. as a prize fund, to erect all the buildings, pay all expenses, and take the risk, on receiving

the repayment of the 20,000l., all the expenses, and five per cent. on advances, and a share of the surplus, if any. A clause was inserted in the contract, by which the Society had the power to annul it, if the public sanctioned and took up the project. The sanction of Government was also obtained to the undertaking.

In the autumn of 1849, under the authority of Prince Albert, several members of the Society of Arts proceeded to visit the principal places in the kingdom, for the purpose of explaining to the manufacturers, and others, the proposal of the Society, and to collect their opinions. These visits were most satisfactory; a public approval being everywhere accorded, and support premised. On the 3rd day of January, 1850, the royal commission was issued, and it was finally resolved that the exhibition should be opened in 1851, the sum of 20,000l. being placed in the hands of trustees, to be distributed in prizes. It was determined that the Exhibition should be sustained by public subscriptions and by the receipts; and the contract with the Messrs. Munday was annulled. From that time, the Royal Commissioners, and Local Committees formed in the different towns. have been actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements to the complete success of the Exhibition. They have been the means of collectify a vast number of works of utility and art; and that the result will be equally successful is confidently anticipated.

## II.-DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

Early in 1850, the Building Committee of the Royal Commission advertised for plans for the edifice in which the Exhibition was to take place. Although 245 plans were received, and commendations were awarded to eighteen, there was not one which came up to the idea of the Commissioners, who preceded to construct a plan for themselves out of those they had received; adding, "as their own exclusive contribution, a dome of gigantic propertions." As soon as this plan was published it became excessively unpopular, and the design for the present building was submitted to them by Mr. Paxton, the superintendent of the Duke of Devonshire's immense establishments; who having built a "monster conservatory" at Chatsworth, to receive that giant of the floral tribe, the magnificent Victoria Regia, felt satisfied that the principles he had adopted in the construction of that immense glass and iron house might be applied to a building of unlimited extent. It was on the 10th of June, 1850, that

Mr. Paxton first mentioned the subject to the Executive Committee of the Commission. The specifications were to be out in a fortnight from that time; and the committee present then saw no reason why a clause should not be added allowing the reception of another design. He promised them a plan in nine days, and he kept his word.

That plan was the one from which the building was erected; and its beauty and elegance, as well as the novelty, are universally admitted. It did not originally include what is another great addition, the arched transept. But there were trees standing on the spot which the public were reluctant to see cut down. Mr. Paxton undertook to cover them in, and the transept was designed for thest purpose.

The building is a vast parallelegram, measuring 1848 feet in length, by 456 feet in breadth in the widest part. The transept intersects it in the centre; it is 108 feet high, and 408 feet long, having a width of 72 feet. The other part of the building is formed of three stories, each receding 72 feet from the other, and each being 24 feet high. The extreme height, therefore, in the centre, is 72 feet. The roofs are on the ridge and valley plan, each being eight feet span. They run transversely; and as the columns are 8 feet apart, there is a valley at the top of each column. The principle on which the dimensions of the building have been constructed, and also the details of its different parts, is by making every one of its details a multiple of 8. Thus the columns are 24 feet high, or 3 times 8; they are 8 feet apart; the centre aisle is 72 feet wide, or 9 times 8; those on each side are 48 feet wide, and the narrower ones are 72 feet. Everywhere this system is carried out, and that made the construction of the immense edifice, which covers a space of 774,784 feet,—so simple. It was erected with a rapidity approaching to magic. Messrs. Fox and Henderson, of Birmingham, were the contractors. Their estimate was 74,800L if the material were given up to them after the exhibition; or 150,000% if the building remained. Their tender was verbally accepted on the 26th of July, 1850; possession of the site was obtained four days afterwards, on the 30th. Nearly two months were employed in preparations; and the first column was not laid till the 26th of September. The building was so far completed that, on the 1st of January, 1851, it was handed over to the Royal Commissioners.

Only iron, wood, and glass are used in the construction; the upper portions being glazed throughout; and the edifice forms an immense frame, the columns being united together at the tops by girders, and under the earth by hollow pipes. The columns are also hollow, and the valleys or gutters running over them have a communicating outlet, which carries whatever water may collect on the roof into the columns, from whence it is carried off by the hollow under-ground tubes into the main sewers. As it is the tendency of exhalations to rise from the floor, and from the breath, to the roof, where they condense on the glass, and fall down the surface, this is provided for by gutters being placed under the ridge, in the interior, which also communicate with the columns, and thus all the moisture so caused is carried away. The drainage is thus made perfect, and the ventilation is no less so. The ventilators are made in an improved form, easily worked, and are extremely effective.

An important space of the building, 946 feet long, and 48 broad, is devoted to machinery. As much of this machinery will be in motion, and as it could not be worked without steam, a boiler-house had to be erected, and it was at first planned to be in the interior of the building. But it was ultimately determined to keep the furnaces apart, and thus remove what, if there had been no real danger, still might have been a source of alarm. The boiler-house was therefore erected on the south side of Rottenrow, and 155 feet from the north-west angle of the building. It is 96 feet long, by 24 wide, and constructed exactly on the principle of the larger erection. It is divided into three compartments; that at the east end being for boilers, and the others for stoves. There are five boilers set in brickwork; and the steam to the machinery in motion is conveyed by pipes, 8½ inches in diameter externally, in an underground channel to the part of the building in which the machinery is exhibited.

There is an electric telegraph in the building, by which those employed can easily communicate with each other; and it has been adapted to the purpose of ascertaining the number of visitors. A registering apparatus is fixed at each door, showing the number that enters and the number that departs. These are communicated by means of the telegraphs to one central office: and thus should it be found that too many for comfort are admitted, the ingress can for a time be prohibited.

The building is painted blue, white, and yellow; the roof is shaded with calico, to exclude the heat; and when the sun is shining brilliantly, this shading softens and sobers the light, and greatly improves the effect.

Such is the Crystal Palace, not inaptly named, for it is as light and as

bright as that clear and brilliant substance; and it has sprung from the earth like a fairy dream, as Mr. Thackeray so aptly sings:

"But yesterday a naked sod,
The dandies sneered from Rotten-row,
And sauntered o'er it to and fro.
And see, 'tis done!
As though 'twere by a wizard's rod,
A blazing arch of lucid glass,
Leaps like a fountain from the grass,
To meet the sun.

A quiet green, but few days since,
With cattle browsing in the shade,
And lo! long lines of bright arcade
In order raised;
A palace as for fairy prince,
A rare pavilion, such as man
Saw never since mankind began,
And built and glazed."

#### III.—SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BUILDING.

We have already noticed the four different classes which the Commissioners decided the articles shown should consist of, viz.: raw materials, machinery, manufactures, and the plastic arts.

In the first, we find a great variety of mineral and vegetable substances, from the coal, which is the great motive power in so many processes of manufactures, and contributes so much to our comfort at home, and to our speed in travelling,—through all the various tribes of the mineral and metal kingdom, including the most of the latter. In this department California is a contributor; she has sent 100 lbs. of quicksilver. Some of the masses of coal are very curious, and have required great care in their raising and transit. Cotton and flax, in their various stages, are shown; together with various articles of human and animal food, and animal substances used in manufactures.

The department of machinery is the most extensive. Here there are carriages of every description, a magnificent locomotive being one of them; there are also several other locomotives. Every class of agricultural implement has its representative; and there are many of those ingenious contrivances for abridging human labour in manufactories, which

are amongst the inventions of the age. Manufacturing machines and tools, civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances abound; and also those used in naval architecture and military engineering. Marine engines are exhibited; one of 700 horse power, by Boulton and Watt, is calculated to attract attention. There is another of 100 horse power, by Edward Slaughter, of Bristol. Both these are for screw-propellers. There is very little novel in this department, although there is much that is highly ingenious and clever, and strongly indicative of the inventive faculties of man. Philosophical and musical instruments form a considerable portion of this class. Some very excellent organs and pianofortes are exhibited.

Manufactures are abundant. Here there is scarcely a class omitted, from the rich tapestry, and silks, and carpets of France, down to the sewing cotton of Manchester. Cottons, woollen, silk and velvet fabrics, are there in great numbers; mixed fabrics, including shawls; those made wholly or partly of leather or pile; the paper, printing, and bookbinding; woven, felted, and laid fabrics; tapestry, carpets, floorcloth, lace, and embroidery; articles of clothing; cutlery, edge and hand-tools; general hardware; works in the precious metals, jewellery, &c.; glass, china, earthenware; furniture, upholstery, paper-hangings, papier-mâché, and japanned goods; with a variety of miscellaneous manufactures, will be found in this class. Many of them are extremely beautiful.

In the plastic arts, there are some magnificent specimens of the colossal in sculpture. There are figures of every kind, some exquisitely executed; models; vases of the most admirable workmanship in terra cotta and Caen marble; groups of statuary, and beautiful specimens of carving.

It is impossible to go into particulars. The above gives a general outline of the contents of the Crystal Palace, and we now proceed to

#### SOYER'S SYMPOSIUM AND WYLD'S GLOBE.

One of the notabilities of the Exhibition is certainly the "Symposium" of M. Soyer, at Gore House. M. Soyer was well known as the head of the cuisine at the Reform Club. His masterly management is of such wide-spread celebrity, and being a Frenchman to boot, that there is no tear but the spot where he has hoisted his flag will be the scene of many a

joyous gathering. That spot is Gore House, once the residence of the philanthropist Wilberforce, of the naval hero Rodney, and of the leader of the gay world of fashion, Lady Blessington; and now converted, in fact, into an hotel, under the imposing title of the "Symposium of all Nations." Much taste has been devoted to its decorations, and no little money expended. The effect is certainly most imposing, and throws all the attempts at display and decoration on the part of our hotel and innkeepers into the shade. The visitor might imagine himself transported to fairy land, so fanciful vet so rich are the decorations. On passing the portal, a vestibule is entered, called, "La Vestibule de la Fille de l'Orage," or "the Cupola of Jupiter Tonans." On the wall of this vestibule, over the inner portal, are the words, "Soyer's Symposium," which at night are illuminated, and make a most brilliant appearance. The vestibule conducts to the "Hall of Architectural Wonders," and that to the "Salle du Parnasse," or "The Blessington Temple of the Muses." M.Soyer would not be a Frenchman if he omitted to pay a compliment to the memory of one who once made the air of Gore House-whatever might be the state of the atmosphere without—genial by her presence. This hall conducts to the "Transatlantic Antechamber," which is decorated with emblems of America; "La Cabinet de la Toilette à la Pompadour," or the "Alcove of White Roses; " "La Salle des Noces de Danäe," or "the Birth of Gems;" and several other chambers, all fitted up with great elegance. A large "Baronial Hall," 100 feet long, 50 broad, and 30 high, forms one diningroom; and the "Pavillon Monstre d'Amphytrion," or the "Encampment of all Nations," which is erected at the extremity of the pleasure grounds, another. M. Sover has erected this pavilion for those who "prefer the promiscuous refectation of a public banquet to the less joyous society of a private room." It is 400 feet long, and will dine 1,500 persons. Soyer has had a monster table-cloth for the room manufactured at Barnsley. It is 307 feet long, 8 wide, weighs 2 cwt., and cost upwards of 50l.

Wyld's Globe is erected in Leicester-square. It is a "model bird's-eye view of the world," painted upon the interior of a vast globe, which is enclosed in a building not unlike, in the exterior, the Colosseum, in the Regent's Park. The building is itself circular, and is 88 feet in diameter. The globe pourtrays all the distinctive physical features of the earth, which Humboldt so well pourtrays. The mountains are to be brought out in relief: the regions of ice shown with all their dazzling rainbow

tints; the courses of great rivers, the volcanoes, &c., are distinctly marked, as well as the geographical divisions. This globe is 56 feet in diameter, or about 170 in circumference. It is made on ribs of zinc, each circle in four compartments, fastened together with copper. The scale is about ten miles to an inch. It will be viewed by means of four galleries, one above the other, access to which is gained by winding stairs, and has been erected at a cost of between 4,000% and 5,000%.

## BRITISH METROPOLIS IN 1851.

#### CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

HOTELS AND LODGINGS .- CABS AND OMNIBUSES, WITH THEIR FARES .- COM-PARATIVE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS .- LONDON TOPOGRAPHY .- OMNIBSU BOUTES .-- HOW TO SEE LONDON QUICKEST AND MOST THOROUGHLY.

arrived at one of the railway termini, bury is almost entirely composed of and the first object will be to select a dining-rooms, as also the neighbourdestination; we therefore subjoin a hood of Leicester-square, and most of list of the principal Hotels in London, them respectably managed. Lake's, in and in doing so have abstained from Cheapside, and Izant's and the Hope, in pointing out any in particular. English Bucklersbury, are well frequented; the hotels are generally well managed, and latter is chiefly approved for superior it would be invidious to select from so mutton and the absence of waiters' many good ones any to recommend fees. specially. It might be perhaps as well to observe, that Mivart's, the Clarendon, and Long's are considered first class, and hence are necessarily most ex- LIST OF HOTELS, COFFEE-HOUSES AND The daily expenses at an English hotel of moderate style are H. Hotel. CH. Coffee House. T. Tavern. from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per day, exclusive of dinner, and 1s. 6d. per day for Ainger's H. 39 & 40, Green-street, Grosservants. In the subjoined list there will be, no doubt, many whose charges Albion H. Cockspur-street. are less and more. Dinners are to be Albion H. T. CH. Gt. Russell-street, had at prices varying from 8d. to 10s. each, or more. What an Englishman Anderton's H. CH. T., 164, Fleet-st. calls a good dinner is, in London, very Anglesea H. 64, Haymarket. expensive; but there are, of course, Arundel H. Arundel-st., Panton-sq. dining-rooms where a very good plain Ashley's H. 30, Maiden-lane, Coventdinner may be had for 1s. 6d. or 2s., garden. and in the "city," where the numerous Bath and Oxford H. 156, Piccadilly. merchants and clerks dine, even less. Batt's H. 41, Dover-street. These dining-rooms are chiefly in the Bedford H. CH. Piazza, Covent-garden.

WE have supposed the stranger to have neighbourhood of the Bank-Bucklers-

TAVERNS.

Covent-garden.

Bedford H. 41 & 42, Southampton-row, Ginger's H 1, Bridge-st., Westminster Russell-square. Berners H. 6, Berners-street. Blenheim H. CH. 94, New Bond-street. Brett's H. 139, Holborn Bars. British H. 83, Jermyn-street. British H. & CH. 27, Cockspur-street. Brown's Private H. 22 & 23, Dover-st. Brunswick H. 52, Jermyn-street. Brunswick House, H. Hanover-square. Burlington H. 30, Old Burlington-st. Cadogan H. 75, Sloane-street. Café de l'Europe, H. T. 9, Haymarket. Cathedral H. 48, St. Paul's Churchyd. Cavendish H. 81, Jermyn-street. Cesarini's Private H. 10, Golden-sq. Christie's H. 58 & 59, St. James's-st. City of London H. Ludgate-hill. Clarendon H. 169, New Bond-street. Coburg H. Charles-st., Grosvenor-sq. Colonnade H. & Baths, 21, 22, & 23, Charles-street. Cooper's H. 15, Bouverie-street. Coulson's H. 45, Lower Brook-street. Cox's H. 55, Jermyn-street. Craven H. 45, Craven-street. Crawley's H. 10, Albemarle-street. De Cologne H. 4, Albemarle-street. Dubourg's H. 60, Haymarket. Eastey's H. 27, Southampton-st. Strand. Ellis's H. 59 & 60, St. James's street. European H. 30, Coventry-street, Haymarket. Euston H. Euston-place, Euston-sq. Evans's H. Covent-garden. Everall's (late Gordon's) H. 1, Albemarle-street. Exchequer (New) CH. Palace-yard,  ${f Westminster.}$ Farrance's H. 11, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square. Fenton's H. 63, St. James's-street. Fladong's H. CH. 144, Oxford-street. Fords' H. 13 & 14, Manchester-street. Freemason's T. Great Queen-street. Furnival's Inn (Old) H. CH. 139, Holborn Bars. Garrick's Head CH. H. Bow-street, Covent-garden. George's H. CH. T. 213, Strand. London H. 43 & 44, Albemarle-street. George and Blue Boar CH. H. T. 269, Maurigy's IJ. 1, Regent-street. Mivart's H. 44, Lower Brook-street. Holborn.

Giraudier's H. CH. 48, Haymarket. Globe H. CH. & T. Bow-st. Covent-gn. Gloucester CH. 248, Oxford-street. Gloucester H. 76, Piccadilly. Gordon H. CH. T. Piazza, Covent-gdn. Gould's Private H. 4, Queen-street, May Fair. Grand H. corner of King-st. Covent-gn. Gray's Inn CH. Holborn. Golden Cross H. 452, Strand. Grillion's H. 7, Albemarle-street. Grosvenor H. 19, Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Grove's Private H. 49, Albemarle-street. Guildhall H. Gresham-street. Hakes's H. CH. Manchester-square. Hanover H. 3, Hanover-square. Hatchett's H. corner of Dover-street, Piccadilly. Hathaway's H. 7, Lower Brook-street. Hawkins's Private H. 26, Dover-street. Hill's Private Family H. 22, Spring-gns. Hotel de Versailles, 2, Leicester-place. Hotel du Prince Albert, 11, Leicester-pl. Hotel de l'Europe, 16, Leicester-place. Hotel de Paris, 58, Haymarket. Hotel de Provence, 17 & 18, Leicester-sq. Howchin's Private H. 10, Dover-street. Hughes's Private H. 7, Dover-street. Hummums (New), H. Covent-garden. Hummums (Old), H. Covent-garden. Hummums T. Russell-st. Covent-garden Humphreys' Private H. 29, King-street, St. James's. Hyde Park H. Hyde-park-pl. Oxfordstreet. Hyde Park Square H. 10, Albion-place, Hyde-park, Imperial H. Tavistock-row, Covent-gdn. John O'Groat's CH. Rupert-street. Kent's Private H. 32, Norfolk-st. Strand King's Arms, H. CH. 2 & 3, New-palaceyard. Lane's H. 1, St. Albans-place. Limmer's H. Conduit-street, corner of George-street. London New H. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Long's H. 16, Bond-st., 13, Clifford-st.

Morland's CH. 23, Dean-street, Soho. Morley's H. CH. Trafalgar-square. Mould's H. 16, Suffolk-st., Pall Mall Mount H. CH. 78, Grosvenor-street. Mullen's H. Ironmonger-lane. Newton's H. CH. 34, St. Martin's-st. Norfolk H. 30, Surrey-street, Strand. Northumberland H. 11, Northumberland-street, Strand. Offley's CH. Henrietta-st., Covent-gdn. Oliver's CH. T. Bridge-foot, Westmstr. Oriental CH. 42, High Holborn. Osborn's Caledonian H. Robert-street, Adelphi. Osborn's Adelphi H. 1, John-st. Adelphi. Patterson's H. 48, Lower Brook-street. Payne's Brunswick H. 52, Jermyn-st. Peel's CH. T. Fleet-street. Piazza CH. Piazza, Covent-garden. Portland H. CH. Gt. Portland-street. Portugal H. 155, Fleet-street. Prince of Wales H. 9, Leicester-place. Pulteney H. 13, Albemarle-street. Queen's H. 21, Cork-st., Burlington-gdn. Radley's H. 10, New Bridge-st., Blkfrs. Rapp's H. 23, Golden-square. Richardson's H. CH. Piazza, Covent-gn. Russell H. CH. & T. Covent-garden. Royal H. 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and 2 & 6, Chatham-place Royal York H. & Baths, York-terrace, Regent's-park. Sabloniere H. 30, Leicester-square. St. Alban's CH. 12, Charles-street, St. James's. St. James's H. 76, Jermyn-street. St. George's H. 32, 33, & 34, Albemarle-Salter's H. CH. & T. Piazza, Covent-gdn, visitor will wish to know the cab fares. Sharpe's Private H. 30, Albemarle-st. Ship CH. H. T. Charing-cross. . Slaughter's (New) CH. 82, St. Martin'slane. Southampton CH. 21, Southampton-

buildings, Holborn.

Westminster.

Somerset H. T. CH. 162, Strand.

Stevens' H. 18, New Bond-street. Sussex H. 17 & 18, Bouverie-street. Tavistock CH. Piazza, Covent-garden. Thatched House T. 85, St. James's-st. Thomas's H. Berkeley-square. Thompson's H. 28 & 29, Cavendish-sq. Trafalgar H. 35, Spring-gardens. Union H. Cockspur-street. Victoria H. Euston-place, Euston-sq. Walker's H. 33, Dean-street, Soho. Walter's Private H. 4, Southwick-st., Oxford-square. Warne's H. 14, Albemarle-street. Waterloo H. 85, Jermyn-street. Westminster CH, H. & Baths, Bridgestreet. Westminster. White Horse H. & T. Fetter-lane. Whiting's Private Family H. 4, Southwick-street, Hyde-park. Williams' H. 4, Albemarle-street. Will's CH. Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn. Woodger's Private H. 18, Albemarlestreet. Wood's H. 9, Furnival's-inn. Wright's H. & CH. 142, Strand. York H. 10, Albemarle-street. York H. CH. Charles-st., Covent-gdn. York H. CH. 39, New Bridge-street and Greenwich.

If the visitor makes a long stay in London, and wishes to procure private lodgings, he will find in the neighbourhood of St. James's and Piccadilly the best and most expensive. The streets leading from the Strand to the river are chiefly occupied by lodging-houses of a moderate style and expense.

Having chosen a destination, the Observe: omniwhich we subjoin. buses leave each station for different parts of the metropolis, upon the arrival of the trains. Passengers without luggage will find it much cheaper to avail themselves of these conveyances. The charge in that case to any part of Storey's Gate, CH. T. Great George-st., London is not more than 6d., to some parts, 3d.

Cab Fares from the Tandau Railway Statious to the principal Streets & Places in the Aetropolis.

Counties.	4.0		4 63					7																	1 8	
South Western.	80	4 4	0	00	œ	4	00	4		4	00	0	œ	0	œ	0	4	œ	4	0	00	00	0	0	0	00
Blackwall.	8.6	4	0.0	40	_	0	_	_	-	_		_	_	_	-	0		-	_		_			4	_	0
London &	-	-	_	_	_	67	_	_	_		_	-		_	_	_	_	-	_		-	-	-	-	7	
London & nordgird	8. d	4.8	401	18																					18	-
Grent. Western.	38.6	3 8		24			7/							-											50	
North Western.	- 40	40	000	14	-	0	0	20	0	4		14	0	_	-	_	1 0	œ	0	0	47	_	-	10	-	18
	City-road, River-terrace	Commonial-road Dock-street 5		Covent-garden Thr., Im. Hotel	Curzon-st. South Audley-st	mpton-st	r-la. Thr. Pit, Russell-st.	la House	ounties Rail. Ter	st-end, Burton-st	ston-sq.L. & N. West. Sta.	Edgware-road, Nutford-pl	e, centre of	-	Foundling Hosp. Guildford-st	rd-st., So	ray's-inn-rd. Fre	Gt. West. Term., Paddington	-	Hackney-road, Green Gate	Hampstead-rd, Chalk-farm-la.			High-st., Marylebone, New-rd.	Holborn, Chancery-lane	Houses of Parliament
Essiens Counties.	200			4													7.7									
South Western.	s. d s. 1 0 1	:	.0	284	4	4	4	4	00	œ	00	00	00	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	œ	0	0	-	47
London & Blackwall.	1 8 1		00	3 8	œ	00	ď	0	00	Ť	œ	ক	4	:	00	4	œ	0	œ	₩	4	4	00	_	Ť	-
London & Brighton.	s. d.s	4	0	4 0	00	0	00	0	00	00	0	0	0	00	œ	4	00	0	0	0	00	4	00	00	4	
Great Western.	8. d.	00	_	0	0	00	Ť	0	œ	Ť	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	Ŧ,	0	0	100	0
Mestern,	. 8. e.	Tř.	1.0		20	18																10			00	18
	.4	Albany, Piccadilly	str	se.	Bank of England		Bedford-row, Theobald's-rd	Bedford-square	Belgrave-square, Halkin-st	Berkeley-square, Berkeley-st.	Bishopsgate-street, Union-st	Blackfriars-road, Stamford-st.	", Surrey Theatre	Blackwall Termi., London-st.	Bloomsbury-sq., Southamp-st.	Bond-street, Clifford-street	British Museum	Brompton, Brompton-square.	ryanstone-square	Buckingham-gate	Jamden-town, Union-terrace.	Cavendish-square	haring-cross	Theapside	helsea College	Jhiswell-street, Bunhill-row

	Western, Great	Western.	London & Brighton.	London & Blackwall.	South,	Eastern Counties,	-	North Western. Western. Western. Western. Western. Western. Western.	Blackwall,	Western	Eastern Counties.	
	8. d. 8.	d.	, d.	s. d.	8. 9	8.0		s. d.s. d.s. d.s.	d. 8.	d.	. d.	
Islington, Liverpool-road	102	00	2 0	1 8	85.	-		0824202	-	00	18	
Kennington-lane Turnpike	283	0	1 8	20	630	64	-	y, Burlington-arcade. 1 4 1 8 2 4 2	_	4	60	
Kensington-gore, Halfhouse	2 4 2	4	-	3 4	ED.	-		street 2 4 2 0 3 4 2	-	0	3 4	
Kent-road, Bricklayer's Arms	284	0		14	1.4	01		e to E. I. dek. 3 4 5 4 3 8 2	-	00	2 4	
Prafe	102	4	3 0	:	62	01		Devonshire-st 0 8 1 4 2 8 2	_	œ	2 8	
Knightsbridge, the Barracks	201	-		2 8	7.9	3.4		nan-square 1 4 1 0 2 8 2	80	0	3 0	
P	-	0		1.4	3	07		1830100	-	4	1.4	
Leather Market, Bermondsey	2 8 3	4	8 0	1 0	10	-		ray, Denmark-st 2 8 4 0 1 4 0		0	1.4	
Leicester-square	142	0	200	1 8	10	03	=	101420		4	2 4	
Lincoln's-inn-fields	102	4	1.4	14	10	Ξ.		Colosseum 18 1 0 3 4 2	4	00	40	
London-bridge Station	2 4 3			8 0	10	7	B	08 2 0 2 0 1	8	4	20	
London Dock Entrance	2 8 3	œ	1 0	0 8	18	ï	ŏ	18282	-	14	2 8	
Long Acre, Bow-street	-	-	-	14	0.8	8	τΩ	10283	_	d,	38	4
Ludgate-hill, Old Bailey	-	00		10	10	_	ō	0 1 8 1	_	0	2 0	_
Maida-hill, St. John's-wd. rd.	101	-		8	30	00	ā	8 2 8 1 0 0	_	0	10	
Manchester-square	4	_		28	22	01	500	0 44 18 1	_	4	20	
Mansion-house	_			Υ.		H	0	20303	_	0	3 4	
Middlesex Hospital		00	2 4	_	14	03	œ	428141	0	14	14	-
Mile-end Turnpike	2 8 4			-	2	н	00	1018202	_	4	20	6
Mint, the St. Katherine's dock	4	100	10	0 8	-	H		t. Term., Waterloo-rd. 2 8 3 0 2 0	_	:	8	
œ.	141	-	-	-	62	00	_	Surrey-street 1 4 2 8 1 4	_	00	18	
New-road, Quebec-street	100		3 4	3	20	co	_	0 1 4	_	4	20	
- 20	182	00	10	0 8	7	-	O	north side 3 4 4 4	0	4.	1	-
	9.4.3	A	10	1 4	0 8	-	-	rd., Oxford-st.,. 1 0 1 8 2 2		4	2	
:								rk-lane 2 0 3 4 0 8		4	0	_
÷.	-	00	20	20	-	67	^	side., 2 4 2 0 1 8	4		20	**
on. Bell	140			-	-	00	4	Surrey side., 1 4 3 4 1 4	00	80	1 8	~
pall Mall, D. of York's Col	142	0		177	_	35	4	-	0		2	
oprk-rd., Park-st., Dorset-sq	101			_	61	-	1	Whitechapel, Union-street 2 4 3 8 1 4 0	œ	20	10	_
persons leaving property in ]	Hackney	<b>P</b> .	Cerri	988	phode	E.	apply at	the Hackney C	Office,		Broad	マ
	orreer,	9	Detween	Ten	In the		Morning	and Three in the Aiternoon,				

VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY	_	1.7	Spain.	8.	d.
Having slept off the fatigue	OI	nis	Doubleon	66	0
ourney, the stranger will wish to	pro	eea,	Doubloon	33	ŏ
without loss of time, to the in	spec	non	Half ditto	16	6
of the various sights of London	; n	will	Quarter	4	3
be necessary, however, if he	has	not	Dollar	2	ĭ
brought with him English m	one	y, to	Half	õ	9
exchange at once enough for	pre	esent	Pizetta	U	•
necessities.			Hamburgh.		
The following is an estimate	e of	the	Ducat	9	4
comparative value of Foreign a	nd	En-	Rix Dollar	4	6
glish Coin; there will probabl	y	DO 8	Marc	1	3
slight variation, depending up	pon	the	Schilling	0	1
exchange of the various countri	es.		The second of the first of the second of the		
America.	8.	d.	Russia and Muscovy.	_	
Dollar	4	2	Ruble	3	1
Half Eagle	-2	6	Sweden.		
Eagle	-	0	Ducat	9	0
Doubloon	65	0	Rix Dollar	4	6
	00		Total Dodge III.	_	_
Austria.			Genoa.		
Ducat	9	4	Pistole	14	4
Specie Dollar	4	8	Genovina	6	5
Rix Dollar	3	6	Rezzo of Ex	4	1
Florin	2	4	Croisade	3	7
Batzen	0	2	Testoon	1	1
Groshen	0	11	Lire	0	8
Denmark and Norway.			U-Man d		
Ducat	7	6	Holland.	9	2
Specie Rix Dollar	4	6	Ducat	2	3
Crown	3	0	Guilder	9	
Rix Art	1	14	Rix Dollar	4	4
Rix Marc	0	11	Florin	1	8
Marc	0	9	Scalin	0	6
Duegen	0	5	Stiver	0	1
Skilling	Õ	5	Prussia.		
	-		Frederick D'or	16	9
East Indies.	-	11	Ducat		_
Company's Rupee		11	Rix Dollar	3	0
Ditto Gold Mohur	29	0	Florin	Ō	11
China.		160		•	
Candareen	0	04	Venice.	_	_
Mace	0	8	Chequin	9	2
Rupee	2	6	Ducat of Ex	4	4
Dollar	4	6	Ditto Current	3	5
Rix Dollar	4	4	Testoon	1	6
Tale	6	8	Lire	0	6
France and Belgium.			Julio	0	6
20 Franc Piece, or Napoleon	16	0	Leghorn.		
6 Livre Piece	5	o	Pistole	15	3
5 Franc ditto	4	o	Ducat	-5	2
	0	10	Piastre of Ex.	4	2
Franc	0	5	Lire	ō	8
Demi Franc					

Portugal.	8.	d.	Ī
Portugal. Joanez	36	0	l
Mæda	27	0	l
Mæda Mitre	5	7	l
New Crusade Crusade of Ex.	2	8	l
Crusade of Ex.	2	3	ł
Testoon	0	6	l
For the shove information	WA	970	١

and Co., of Lombard-street.

change, Haymarket.

the stranger to be in possession of the fourth, Princes - street, Moorgate-English money, with the day before street, Finsbury, City-road, to the him, we would recommend his study-langel Inn, Islington (the north terming the map of London at the end nus); and lastly, the Poultry, leading of the book. First marking the spot to Cheapside. Here he will perceive of his present abode; then observing the street diverges in three directions: that London, though irregularly built, first, St. Martin's-le-grand, Aldersgateis divided into localities by several street, Goswell-street-road, terminating great streets, or main arteries, which at the Angel again; the second, Newrun from east to west, crossed, at ingate-street, changing names into Skintervals, by similar main streets running her-street, Holborn, New Oxford-street, the name of High Street, it proceeds and Castle again.
changing to Leadenhall Street and Having arrived at Charing-cross, the Cornhill, until it reaches the Bank, one visitor will perceive a variety of diverg-

of the meeting-places of which we have spoken. This we will call the city terminus. Observe: the title of the City is applied to that small part of the metropolis which was once enclosed within walls, and was contained within a circumference of three miles.

From this point diverge five direct indebted to Messrs. Silverston, Baum, lines of streets: first, King Williamstreet, leading over London-bridge, There are also Messrs. Bult and Co., High-street, Borough, to the Elephant Cheapside; Messrs. Spielmann and and Castle tavern (the terminus on the Co., Lombard-street; Messrs, Overend, south side of the Thames); second, the Gurney, and Co.; Messrs. Savory and east road already described; the third, Sons, Cornhill; and the Western Ex- to the left of the Exchange, Threadneedle-street, into Bishopsgate-street, LONDON TOPOGRAPHY. - Supposing | Shoreditch, Kingsland, Hackney, &c.; from north to south; these have their Oxford-street, to Hyde-park. This long termini or meeting-places at several line of street receives into it several points of London, distinguished on the tributaries; the principal are Gray's-innmap by a red circle. The north being lane, Tottenham-court-road, Regent-the Angel Inn, Islington. The Ele-street, crossing it, Baker-street, and phant and Castle on the south side of Edgware-road, at Hyde-park. The the Thames. The Bank of England in third main street diverging from Cheapthe City; and Charing Cross at the West side is St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-End. Besides these, there are other hill and street, Fleet-street, Strand, to minor points, but for the sake of sim- Charing-cross. This road is crossed by plicity we will keep to these, and not a number of streets and lanes, the princonfuse him by going into the general cipal are Farringdon-street, connecting topography of London. He will per it with Holborn on the one side, and ceive at the east side of the map a road Bridge-street on the other, leading over called Mile-end Road, which proceeds Blackfriars-bridge, and terminating at west some distance, then changes its the south point (the Elephant and name to Whitechapel, where it receives Castle).—Fetter-lane and Chancery-lane a tributary as large as itself, viz., the running into Fleet-street from Holborn. Commercial Road (formed for commu- - Wellington-street leading on the one nication with the docks and shipping side to Covent-garden, on the other, quarter of London); then assuming over Waterloo-bridge to the Elephant

ing roads: first, on the left hand, arriving from the City, is Parliament-street, leading to Westminster, over Westminster-bridge, and to the Elephant and Castle again. The first road on the right-hand side of Charing-cross and south, east and west, through the is St. Martin's-lane, leading to Cran-central parts of London, to and from bourne - street and Leicester - square the extreme suburbs. The majority of Passing on in front of the National them commence running at nine in the Gallery, he will arrive at Pall-mall, on morning, and continue till twelve at the right of which is the Haymarket, night, succeeding each other during the leading to Leicester-square; coming to busy parts of the day every five minutes. an open space, he will observe the road Most of them have two charges, threeon the left hand leads to St. James's-pence for part of the distance, and sixpark, and the opposite road to Regent-pence for the whole distance. It will street.

Regent's - quadrant, another important to the particular spot he is going to. road crosses, viz. Piccadilly, leading on the right to Covent-garden, Long-acre, Lincoln's-inn-fields, &c., and on the left lane, Tottenham-court-road, Portland-Wood, and back again. place, Regent-street, and all the streets on the right-hand side, passing from street.

phical sketch, we would have him study west, Charing-cross, Pall-mall, Waterlooit with the map, endeavouring to re-place, Regent-street Quadrant, Regentmember the streets which run from east|street, Oxford-street, John-street, Portto west, and those which run from north land - street, Portland - road, Albany -. to south.

In almost every direction omnibuses tavern, Regent's-park, and back again. run, should the visitor prefer riding; but as the routes of these conveyances are somewhat eccentric, we subjoin a list of their names and destinations.

# OMNIBUS ROUTES IN THE METROPOLIS.

The principal omnibus routes lie north be well, however, for the intending pas-Here, at the commencement of the senger in all cases to inquire the fare

# NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ROUTES.

#### The Atlas Omnibuses

to the Exhibition-building in Hyde-park. Start from Camberwell-gate, and pass Several lines of streets cross Piccadilly along the Walworth-road and through. at intervals, and connect it with Oxford-by, or over, Elephant and Castle, Lonstreet. Returning, however, to the Re-don-road, Westminster-road, Westmingent's-quadrant, the stranger will pass ster-bridge - road, Westminster - bridge, up Regent-street, crossing Oxford-street, Bridge - street, Westminster - hall, and to its termination at the Regent's-park. New Houses of Parliament, Whitehall, We must not, however, omit to mention Charing - cross, Cockspur -street, Pallthe New-road, running along the north mall, Waterloo - place, Regent - street of London, from the Angel Inn to Pad-Quadrant, Regent-street, Oxford-street. dington, and forming an irregular pa-Orchard-street, Portman-square, Bakerrallel with Holborn and Oxford-street, street, Upper Baker-street, Park-road, The visitor will observe that Gray's-inn-|Wellington-road, Eyre Arms, St. John's

## The Waterloo Omnibuses

Holborn up Oxford-street, until he Have the same starting point as the arrives at the Edgware-road, connect preceding, thence taking Walworth-the New-road with Holborn and Oxford-road, Elephant and Castle, London-rd., Waterloo-road, Waterloo-bridge, Wel-Having given this slight topogra-lington - street, Strand, Charing - cross street, Clarence-street, York and Albany-

# King's Cross Omnibuses

Start from Kennington-gate, and take the course of Kennington-road, Highstreet, Elephant and Castle, London-street, Mornington-crescent, Stanhoperoad, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-street, Hampstead-road, New-road, road, Blackfriars-bridge, Bridge-street, Tottenham-court-road, New Oxford-Fleet-street, Chancery-lane, Holborn, street, High-street, Bloomsbury, Soho, Gray's-inn-lane, King's-cross, New-road, Seven-dials, St. Martin's-lane, Trafal-Euston-square (North Western Railway gar-square, Charing-cross, to Hunger-Terminus), and back again.

# Islington Omnibuses

Have their starting-point at Kenningtongate; thence taking Kennington-road, High-street, Elephant and Castle, London-road, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, Blackfriars-bridge, Bridgestreet, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, St. Martin's-le-grand, Aldersgate-street, Goswell-street-road, Islington, White Lionstreet, Penton - street, Thornhill - road, Barnsbury-park, and back again.

# Wellington Omnibuses

Start from the Hackney-road; thence taking Shoreditch Church, High-street, Norton-Folgate, Eastern Counties Railway, Bishopsgate-without, Bishopsgatewithin, High-street, Stones - end, Newingtoncauseway, to Kent-road, Walworth-road, and Elephant and Castle, and back again.-Fare 3d.

# NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTES.

#### Favorite Omnibuses

Leave the Hanley Arms (foot of Highgate-archway); thence taking Holloway-road, Highbury-terrace, Highburyvale, Upper-road, Upper-street, Islington-green, High-street, the Angel, New River-head, City-road, Finsbury-square, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, to the Bank ;-and from thence to King William-street, Monument, London-bridge, to the Railway Terminus and Steamboat of Parliament, and back again. Piers, and back again.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN ROUTES. cap, Camden-town; thence taking High- we will give a few names.

ford-market, and back again .- Fare 3d.

# Islington and Chelsea Omnibuses

Start from the Angel, Islington; thence passing along Pentonville, King's-cross, New-road (North Western Railway), Portland-road, Portland-place, Regentcircus, Regent - quadrant, Piccadilly, Hyde - park - corner, and Sloane- street, Chelsea, and back again.

## Hoxton and Chelsea Omnibuses

Start from the New North-rd., Hoxton; thencetaking Hoxton Church, Pitfield-st., Old-st.-rd., City-road, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury-sq., Finsbury-pavement, Moorgate - street, Bank, Mansion - house, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate - hill, Fleet - street, Temple - bar, Cornhill, Leadenhall - street, Strand, Charing-cross, Cockspur-street, Gracechurch-street, King William-street, Haymarket, Piccadilly, Hyde - park-Monument, London-bridge, Steamboat corner, Sloane - street, Knightsbridge, Piers and Railway Terminus, Borough, Queen's-road, Chelsea-hospital, Cheynewalk, to Battersea - bridge, and back again.

# Holloway Omnibuses

Leave Holloway; thence along Highbury, Upper-road, Islington Church, High-street, Angel, St. John-streetroad, Exmouth - street, Sadler's - wells, House of Correction, Mount Pleasant, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn-bars, Chancery - lane, Fleet - street, Temple - bar, Strand, Waterloo-bridge (South Western Railway), Exeter - hall, Charing - cross, Horse Guards, Whitehall, Westminsterbridge, Westminster-abbey, to Houses

# EASTERN AND WESTERN ROUTES.

The omnibuses proceeding on these Omnibuses start from the Mother Red- are too numerous to particularise, but

## Pimlico Omnibuses

Start from the Gun, Pimlico; thence taking Shaftesbury-terrace, York-street, Tothill-street, Millbank, Westminsterabbey, Houses of Parliament, Westminster-bridge, Parliament-street, Whitehall. Horse Guards, Charing - cross, Strand, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, Ludgate - hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, General Post-office, Cheapside, Poultry, and Mansion-house, to the Bank, and back again.—Fare 3d.

Those which run from the Bank to immediate locality. the Exhibition building along Cheap-aide, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, out to the stranger the easiest plan for sington.

gate - street, Skinner - street, Holborn, don, vide Chap. V., and following. Oxford-street, and Edgware road, may

be enumerated, as the London Conveyance Company, Wellington, Paddington Conveyance Association, Bayswater.

To facilitate the great task of sightseeing in such a place as London, where miles of streets may be travelled merely to see two objects, if one lays west and the other east, we annex small maps, showing the relative position of every sight to some great centre of attraction; thus the visitor at St. Paul's will see at once what other objects are in that

Pall-mall, and Piccadilly, may be known finding his road about this great city, by the following names printed upon we will proceed to speak of the arrangethem in large letters; Brompton, Chel-ment of the objects worthy of notice. sea, Hammersmith, Putney, Richmond, As our preface states, we have often Brentford, Royal Blue, Blackwall, Ken-felt the necessity in other cities of a friend to tell us what we should see Those which run from the Bank to most interesting to our taste. We have Hyde-park and Paddington along New-therefore classified the sights of Lon-

## CHAPTER II.

#### USEFUL INFORMATION.

CHBONOLOGY OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS .-- THE BOYAL FAMILY .-- THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND .- PASSPORTS .-- CUSTOMS DUTIES .-- POST OFFICE BEGULATIONS .- CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON .-BANKERS. - ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES. -RAILWAYS FROM LONDON, WITH THE FEATURES OF INTEREST IN EVERY TOWN UPON THE VARIOUS LINES.

From A.D. 55 to the middle of the Began to reign. 5th century, England was under the 1066 dominion of Rome. In 446 the Roman troops were withdrawn from Britain to 1087 protect the seats of dominion, leaving 1100 the country in misrule and confusion.

From that time to the Norman in-1154 vasion by William I., is termed the Anglo-Saxon period. The government 1189 of the country during that time was 1191 divided by petty sovereigns, and dis-1216 Henry III., son of John.

CHRONOLOGY OF ENGLISH SOVERBIGNS. tracted by constant ravages and internal disputes.

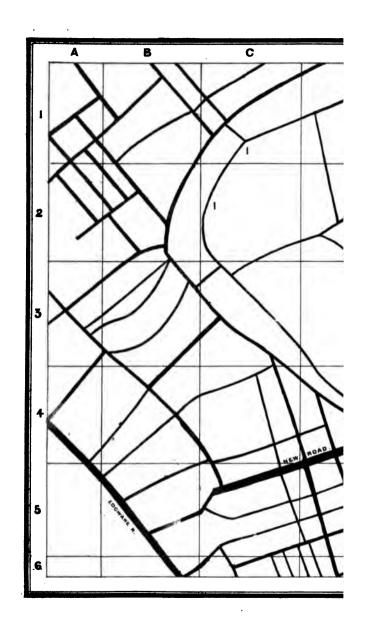
William I., commonly called the Conqueror.

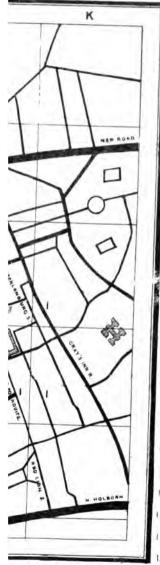
William II. His sons. Henry I. Stephen, William I.'s grandson. 1135

Henry II. (Plantagenet), grandson of Henry I.

Richard I. Sons of Henry II. John

		,
:		





K 3

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL XII.

C 1. HOLFORD HOUSE YIL C 2 HERTPORD HOUSE. YII. BOTANICAL GARDENS, XVI D 4 SOUTH FILLA VII E.I ZOOLOGICAL CARDENS V. F 4 ARYLEBONE CH VII PARK CHAPEL IX. KATHARINES ASY" VI COLORSEUM V 2 CYCLORANA XVIII 3 DIORAMA XVIII QUEEN'S COLLEGE XII F 6 RISSIAN CHURCH. IX. G 2 HORTH WESTERN R. TER V G 5 MIDDLESEX HOSPITALXII G.6 ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, VII H 3 ALL SAINTS.CORDON SP.IX UNIVERSITY COLLEGE XII. H.5 PERCY CHAPEL IX 2 TABERNACLE CH' IX. PANCHAS CHURCH VIILIX 14 CHRIST CH WOBURN SO.VII. CHORGES BLOOMSBURY J. 2. SWEDENBORGIAN CH IX J.3 RECENT SO. CH. VII & IX

. 14

J. 5.

EAGLES' CHAPEL IX

STORN'S CH' BEDFORD R.IX

FAIL FAMILY.

grandson ζe II. son of III. (after REGENT upof 9 years). House V., brother Hanov orge IV. I, niece of daugh-

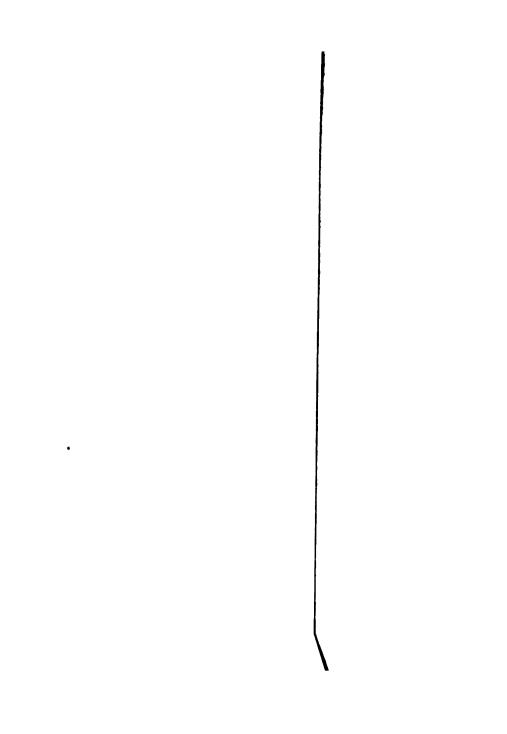
the Duke of

M AND ROYAL FAMILY. Nictoria, Queen of 10m of Great Britain a ender of the Faith, v 1819 succeeded to 20th, 1837, on the dea King Will. IV.; crown 1838, and married, F to his Royal Highn ert. Her Majesty is er of his late Royal His rd, Duke of Kent, son

al Highness Francis Alb Tharles Emanuel Busici, Du rince of Coburg and Got sort of her Majesty, bo th, 1819. yal Highness Victoria A Louisa, Princess Royal, bo 21st, 1840. yal Highness Albert Edwar Wales, born Nov. 9th, 184 loyal Highness Alice Man il 25th, 1843. oyal Highness Alfred Ern orn August 6th, 1844. oyal Highness Princess Hele Victoria, born May 25th, 18

Royal Highness Arthur Willi Albert, born May 1st, 1850. st Augustus, Duke of Cumb in Great Britain, and King er, uncle to her Majesty, b th, 1771; married, August 29 Issue, George Frederick.

Royal Highness Princess Lou Alberta, born March 18



	ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. [ 1	ll ] BOYAL FAMILY.
1979	<del></del>	1
1272 1307	Edward I., son of Henry III. Edward II., son of Edward I.	1760 Geo. III., grandson of George II.
1327	Edward III., son of Edward II.	
1377	Rich. II., grandson of Edw. III.,	
	by his eldest son, the Black	
	Prince.	wards of 9 years). House of
1399	Henry IV., son to	1830 William IV., brother Hanover.
	John of Gaunt,	of George IV.
	Duke of Lancas-	1837 Victoria I., niece of
	ter, fourth son of House of	Will. IV.; daugh-
	Edward III. > Topogetor	ter of the Duke of
1413	Henry V., son of	Kent)
1 400	Henry IV. Henry VI., son of	
1422	Henry VI., son of	THE QUEEN AND BOYAL FAMILY.
1 4 CT	Henry V.	Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the
146I	Edw. IV., descended from Edward III.,	United Kingdom of Great Britain and
	by Lionel, his 3rd	Ireland, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the
	son House of	
1483	Edward V., son of York.	of her uncle, King Will. IV.; crowned
	Edward IV.	June 28th, 1838, and married, Feb.
1483	Richard III., brother	10th, 1840, to his Royal Highness
	to Edward IV)	Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the
1485	Henry VII.	only daughter of his late Royal High-
1509	Henry VIII., son of	ness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of
1547	Henry VII Edward VI., son of House of	George III.   His Royal Highness Francis Albert
103/	Henry VIII Tudor.	Augustus Charles Emanuel Busici, Duke
	3 denothtons	of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha,
1553	Mary (of Henry	K.G., consort of her Majesty, born
1558	VIII.	August 26th, 1819.
1603	James I., first of the Stuart fa-	
7.005	mily in England.	laide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born
1625	Charles I. (son of James I.)—be-	November 21st, 1840.
1649.	headed Jan. 30, 1649. Commonwealth and protecto-	His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9th, 1841.
_V=0.	rate, beginning with Oliver	
	Cromwell, who died September	
	1660.	His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest
1661	Charles II., restored ) Sons of	Albert, born August 6th, 1844.
	Way 29 · · Charles I	Her Royal Highness Princess Helena
1685	eamies II)	Augusta victoria, torn may 20th, 1040.
(	William III., nephew and son-	Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa
1688	in-law of James II.	Carolina Alberta, born March 18th,
- 1	) and Many ) development of Temor II	1848. His Royal Highness Author William
1702	Mary daughters of James II.,  Anne in whom the Protest-	
1102	ant line of Charles I.	Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumber-
	was continued.	land, in Great Britain, and King of
1714	A T .	Hanover, uncle to her Majesty, born
1727	George II son of Liouse of	June 5th, 1771; married, August 29th,
	George I Hanover.	1815. Issue, George Frederick.
	'	•

Mary, aunt to her Majesty, born Hanover, cousin to her Majesty; born April 25th, 1776; married, July 22nd, May 27th, 1819; married, Feb. 1848, 1816, her cousin, the Duke of Glou-Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and cester, deceased.

Victoria Mary Louisa, Duchess of ried, in 1818, the Duke of Kent (who her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819. died January 23rd, 1820); her Majesty's mother.

Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the her Majesty, born, July 19th, 1822; Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, married, June 28th, 1843, Frederick, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke Grand Hereditary Duke of Mecklenof Cambridge, by whom she has issue, burg Strelitz. George William, Augusta Caroline, and Mary Adelaide.

Ernest Augustus, K.G., only child of 27th, 1833. the King of Hanover, Prince Royal of

has a son.

George Frederick William Charles, Kent, born August 17th, 1786; mar-K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Dowager late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth. daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, George Frederick Alexander Charles and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov.

#### HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

#### OF THE CABINET.

Commander-in-Chief	The Duke of Wellington		
First Lord of Treasury (Premier)			
Lord Chancellor			
Lord President of the Council	The Marquis of Lansdowne		
Lord Privy Seal	The Earl of Minto		
Secretaries of State { Home	Sir George Grey		
Secretaries of State \ Foreign	Viscount Palmerston		
(Colonial	Earl Grey		
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.		
President of the Board of Control	Lord Boughton de Gyfford		
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. H. Labouchere		
First Lord of the Admiralty			
Paymaster-General	Earl Granville		
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Carlisle		
Chief Commis. Woods and Forests	Lord Seymour		
Postmaster-General			
IRELAND.			

Lord Lieutenant	The Earl of Clarendon
Lord Chancellor	The Right Hon. Maziere Brady
Attorney-General	John Hatchell, Esq.
Solicitor-General	H. G. Hughes, Esq.
	1

#### SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	The Earl of Errol
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Melville
Lord Advocate	Bight Hon. A. Rutherford

#### NOT OF THE CABINET.

Master-General of Vice-President Boar Master of Mint		
Secretaries of the I	reasury	Right Hon. W. G. Hayter G. C. Lewis, Esq.
Secretaries, Board	of Control	J. Wilson, esq., Hon. John E. Elliot
Under Secretaries	Foreign	H. Waddington, Esq., Hon.E.P. Bouverie Lord Eddisbury, H. U. Addington, Esq. B. Hawes, Esq., H. Merivale, Esq.
Lords of the Trease	(	H. Rich, Esq., R. M. Bellew, Esq., W. G. Craig, Esq., Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.
Lords of the Admir	ealty	Admiral Dundas, Sir F. Baring, Capt. the Hon. F. Berkeley, Capt. H. Stew- art, Hon. W. Cowper, Capt. A. Milne
Ordnance { Secreta Clerk Survey	ryor-General,	

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen.—Abbott Cruz. Lawrence, esq., 138, Piccadilly. Sec. of Legation. - John Chandler Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park. Bancroft Davis, Esq., 138, Piccadilly. Consul. — Col. T. Aspenwall, Bishopsgate-churchyard. Office of Legation.—138, Piccadilly. Austria. — Chargé d'Affaires. — Baron Koller, 7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-sq. Sec. of Legation.—Chev. Reyer, 7, wood. Chandos-street.

Consul-Gen.—Baron Rothschild, 148, Piccadilly, & 2, New-court. St. Swithin's-

BAVARIA.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen. -Baron De Cetto, 3, Hill-street. Consul-Gen. - Adolphus Brandt, Esq., 9, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, & 331, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-st.

Belgium.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen. -M. Van de Weyer, 50, Portland-place, Counsellor & First Sec .- M. Charles Drouet, 5, Portland-place.

Consul. — Chev. Delepierre, LL.D., F.S.A., 18, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-|de l'Huys, 10, Belgrave-square. park, & 52, Gracechurch-street, City. Office of Legation. - Weymouth-st., grave-square, hours, 11 till 3.

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.—Envoy Ex. grave-square.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF .- and Min. Plen.-General Andrea Santa

Consul-Gen. — Baron Scholev. 36. Consulate Office. -24, Mark-lane. BRAZIL.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen.—

Le Commandeur Marques Lisboa (absent).

Sec. of Legation.-Augusto de Paiva, Esq., 12, Waverley-place., St. John's-

Consul-Gen.—Rear-Admiral J. Pascoe Grenfell, Liverpool.

Vice-Consul. - Antonio da Costa, Esq., 148, Fenchurch-street.

CHILI, REPUBLIC OF .- Consul. -Spencer N. Dickson, Esq., 20, Hanoverterrace, Regent's-park.

DENMARK. - Minister. - Count Reventlow, 2, Wilton-terrace.

Secretary.—Count Reventlow Criminil, 2, Wilton-terrace.

Consul-Gen.-F. Wilson, Esq., 6, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street. France. — Ambassador. — Drouyn

First Sec.--M. Marescalchi, 10, Bel-

Second Sec .- M. E. Breuil, 10, Bel-

Chancellor.—M. Roux, 10, Belgrave square.

Consul-Gen. - M. Cochelet, 4. Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park.

Office for Passports.—47, King William-street, City.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. -- Consul. John G. Behrends, Esq., 2, Broad-st. buildings.

GREECE.—Consul.—P. Ralli, Esq., 5. Connaught-place West.

Consulate Office. - 25, Finsbury-circus HANOVER.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen. -Count Kielmansegge, 44, Grosvenor-

Secretary.—Chas. Klingemann, Esq., 4, Hobart-place, Eaton-square.

Consul-Gen. - Sir John Hall, St. Katherine's Dock-house.

Consulate Office. -- 6, Circus, Minories. HANSEATIC REPUBLICS, LUBECK, BRE-MEN, HAMBURG.—Chargé d'Affaires.-Chev. de Colquhoun, G. C. N. I Turkey, K. Com. M. Saxony, LLD., 12, St. James's-place.

Consulate-General and Chancery.-

3, Hare-court, Temple.

LA PLATA, UNITED PROVINCES. Min. Plen.—Don Manuel Moreno, 22, Manchester-square.

Consulate Office. - 8, Great Winchester-street, City.

MEXICO. - Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen. Senor Don José M. L. Mora.

Consulate Office. - 6, Arundel-street, Panton-square.

NETHERLANDS. — Minister. -- Count Schimmelpennick, Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street.

Sec. & Consul-Gen. — Chev. J. W. May, Holland Lodge, St. John's-woodplace, Regent's-park.

Consulate Office. -123, Fenchurch-st. NICABAGUA, REPUBLIC OF .- Envoy Ex. & Min. Pten.—T. Marcoleta, 13, Old Cavendish-street.

Consul-Gen. - Baron Scholey, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

Consulate Office. -24, Mark-lane. REPUBLIC. — Chargé 16, Cambridge-square.

d'Affaires. - Francisco de Rivero, Esq.,

Secretary.—E. Caravedo, Esq.

PORTUGAL. - Envoy Ex. & Plen.—Viscount Moncorvo, 57, Upper Seymour-street.

Counsellor of Legation.—Chev. de Ribeiro, 56, George-st., Portman-sq. Consul-Gen.—Chev. F. I. Vanzeller,

31, South Bank, Regent's-park. PRUSSIA .- Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen. -Chev. Bunsen, 9, Carlton-house-

terrace. Counsellor & Chamberlain. - Count

Perponcher Sedenitski, 9, Carlton-houseterrace.

Consul-Gen.—Bernhard Hebeler, Esq., K.C.N.E., 15, York-pl., Portman-sq. Consulate. - 106, Fenchurch-street.

Russia.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen.-His Ex. Baron Brunnow, 30, Dover-st. Consul-Gen.-George Krehmer, Esq.,

4L, Albany. Office.-2, Great Winchester-build-

dings, Winchester-street.

Sardinia. — Chargé d'Affaires. — Marquis d'Azeglio, 3, Berkeley-square. Sec. of Legation.—Baron Isola, 5, Berkeley-square.

Consul-Gen.-J. B. Heath, Esq., 66, Russell-square.

Consulate Office. -31, Old Jewry

SAXONY.—Chargé d'Affaires.—Chev. de Colquhoun, Esq., G. C. N. I. Turkey, K. Com. M. Saxony, LL.D., 3, Stratfordplace.

Consulate-General and Chancery.— 3, Hare-court, Temple.

SPAIN.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen.— His Ex. Don Xavier de Isturitz, 9, Cavendish-square.

Consul-Gen.—Don José Joaquin de Mora, 37, Old Broad-street, City.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY .- Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen.—Baron de Rehausen, 14.

Halkin-street West. Sec. of Legation. -G. Gibbern, Esq., Halkin-street West.

Consul-Gen. - Charles Tottie Esq., 52, Montague-square.

Consulate Office. - 2, Crosby-square. SWITZEBLAND.—Agent & Consul-Gen. J. L. Prevost, Esq., 24A, Gresham-st. TURKEY .- Ambassador Ex. & Min.

Plen.-His Ex. Mehemed Pacha, 1, to give them an opportunity of taking Bryanstone-square.

stone-square.

TUSCANY, GRAND DUCHY OF .- Consul-Gen .- James C. C. Bell, Esq., 43, rent of 4d. per week for each parcel or Russell-square.

Office. -5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-

street, City.

Two Sicilies.—Envoy Ex. & Min. Plen.—Prince Castelcicala, 15, Princesstreet, Cavendish-square.

Grosvenor-street.

Consul-Gen. - Henry Swinburne Minasi, Esq., 15, Cambridge-st., Hyde-

WURTEMBURG. — Consul-Gen. Bernhard Hebeler, Esq., 15, York-place, Portman-square.

Consulate Office. - 106, Fenchurch-st.

#### PASSPORTS.

Having given a list of Ambassadors and Consuls, the following information vessel, under penalty of forfeiture.] will perhaps be found serviceable.

Mr. Lee, of 440, West Strand, uudertakes to obtain Ambassadors' signatures to British Secretary of State's passports at 1s. each. He also makes Beads, viz. Amber, per lb.....15 the mounting of passports, the procuring of couriers, or travelling servants, the supply of guide-books and Other beads, for every 1001....15 maps, and all the appendages of travisitor will find this a very useful establishment.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Duties on articles imported from the Continent into England. The following is extracted from an excellent and most useful little work, published by Mr. R. altogether prohibited to be imported, Cox, of the London Custom House :-Persons arriving in England with goods by the officers on payment of the high in their baggage for private use, liable duty. Foreign books and maps having to the payment of duties, are allowed once paid duty, or purchased in Engto leave them at the Custom House land, are delivered free, on a declaraunder the care of the officers, for a pe- tion to that effect being made. riod not exceeding six months, in order Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, viz., Wo-

them back to the Continent without First Sec .- Caboul Effendi, 1, Bryan- payment of duty; but on taking them out of the warehouse in which they have been deposited, they are charged with a package. If, at the end of six months, the goods are not taken back, or the duties paid, they are sold to defray rent, duties, and other charges. Articles found concealed in trunks, boxes, or any package, or in linen cloths, or other articles, Sec. of Legation .- M. Canofari, 56, or packed in any way so as to deceive the officers, are subject to seizure, together with all the goods (although not concealed) with which they are packed. And persons on board any vessel, on being questioned by an officer of the Customs whether they have any foreign goods in their possession, and denying them, on such goods being discovered, are liable to forfeit them, and to pay a fine of three times their amount. Goods for sale are not allowed to be brought over in any Post office packet, or other Government

Alabaster, the same duty as Marble.

per cwt.

Baskets of all sorts, for every

100*l.* value .....£10

Arango, for every 1001.15 Coral, the 100*l*. ..........15

The duties are not charged on trifling velling, his peculiar study; hence the quantities and actually personal effects of passengers.

> Books printed prior to 1801, whether bound or unbound, the cwt..£1 0 0

Or, about 2d. per lb. printed in or since 1801, if in a foreign living language, bound or unbound, the cwt..... 2 10 0 Strictly speaking, pirated works are but a single copy of each work is passed

men's Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, the	All foreign carriages are liable to this
doz. pairs£0 12 0	duty, whether in use or not. British-
Men's Boots, the doz. pairs 1 8 0	built carriages are duty free, unless
Shoes, with cork or double soles, quilted	purchased abroad.
shoes and clogs, the doz. prs. 0 10 0	Casts of busts, statues, or figures, the
of silk, satin, jean, or other stuff,	cwt£0 2 6
kid, or other leather, the dozen	China or porcelain ware, plain, without
pairs 0 9 0	a gilt rim or other ornament, for
Bottles of Cut Glass, for every	every 100 <i>l</i> . value15 0 0.
cwt 0 4 0	
This duty includes decanters, scent-	every 100/. value20 0 0
bottles, etc.	Chocolate, per lb 0 0 6
Boxes of all sorts, including ladies'	Cigars, per lb 0 9 0
work-boxes, musical boxes, etc., every	Duties on cigars are received on less
100l. value10 0 0	than 3 lbs., but any greater quantity re-
Bronze, all works of art made of bronze,	quires a petition to the Board of Cus-
the cwt 1 0 0	toms to be admitted, and a small fine is
This duty relates to all bronze strictly	exacted in proportion to the quantity
coming under the description of, and	brought.
belonging to, the Fine Arts, but all mo-	Crayons, for every 100l. value15 0 0
dern works of bronze which may be ap-	Diamonds, free
plied to domestic purposes, are charged	Drawings, see Prints, each0 0 1
for every 100 <i>l</i> , value30 0 0	——— bound or sewn, per doz, 0 3
Brass Manufactures 100 l. value 15 0 0	Earthenware, for every 1001.
Cambrics and Lawns, not exceeding 8	value10 0 0
yards in length, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard in	Embroidery and Needlework, for every
breadth, the piece 0 5 0	100 <i>l</i> . value20 0 0
And so on in proportion.	Reasonable quantities of wearing ap-
Clocks, for every 100l. value20 0 0	parel of this description are delivered
	duty free; but any large quantity of
unless they have the maker's name on	
the face and on the frame of the works,	
and are complete in cases or stands.	pelerines, etc., are charged with this
Cologne Water, each com. flask 0 1 0	duty.
Cotton Manufactures, for every 100l. value10 0 0	Feathers, ostrich, dressed, per 100%.
value10 0 0	
Articles of Manufactures of Cotton,	Flower-roots, for every 100 <i>l</i> .
wholly or in part made up, for	value 5 0 0
every 100l. value20 0 0	Flowers, artificial, not silk, for every 100l. value
Cotton, not being the wearing apparel of	
passengers in use, and of trifling quantity.	every 100l. value10 0 0
Cambric bordered Handkerchiefs, the	
piece 0 5 0	value15 0 0
	Glass, plate, not more than 9 square
handkerchiefs, are liable to the payment	feet, per square foot 0 4 0
of duty, even though they may have	not more than 14 feet square, per
been used, unless the quality is trifling.	square foot 0 5 0
Cards, playing, per doz. packs4 0 0	not more than 36 square feet, per
This duty amounts to a prohibition.	square foot 0 6 0
Carriages, foreign, for every 1001.	more than 36 square feet, per
value20 0 0	square foot 0 7 0
	ı

CUSTOMS DUTIES. [ 1'	7 ] CUSTOMS DUTIES.
Glass Manufactures, for every	Mules, each£0 2 6
cwt£1 0 0	Needlework, see Embroidery.
This applies to a variety of glass,	Paper Hangings, painted or stained
such as tumblers, wine-glasses, etc.	paper, or flock paper, per square
Gloves, the dozen pairs 0 3 6	yard 0 1 0
Gloves for sale can only be imported	
in packages of 100 dozen pairs; any	
quantity found in baggage, exceeding 6	
dozen, requires a petition to the Board	And farther the square foot 0 1 0
of Customs to be admitted, but quanti-	Plate of Gold, the 100l. value.10 0 0
ties under 6 dozen are received at once,	of Silver gilt, ditto10 0 0
on payment of duty.	part gilt, ditto10 0 0
Harp strings or lute strings, silvered,	of Silver, ungilt, ditto. 10 0 0
for every 100l. value20 0 0	- old, having been in private use of
Hats, straw, Leghorn, etc., being new,	importer, and intended for service,
and not exceeding 22 inches in dia-	free.
meter, each 0 10 0	Plate, Silver ditto, free.
ditto, exceeding 22 inches in dia-	—— Gold, ditto, free.
meter, each 0 15 0	Prints & Drawings, plain, ea 0 0 1
Horses, Mares, or Geldings, ea. 1 0 0	Drawings executed by travellers, for
British Horses purchased abroad, are	private use, are delivered duty free, upon
liable to this duty.	satisfactory proof.
Jewels, not diamonds, set, for every	The above duties are independent of
	the qualities of the print or drawing.
not set, ditto 0 10 0	Seed, viz., Garden seed, per lb. 0 0 1
Jewellery, being trifling in quantity,	Silk, viz., Articles of manufactures of
old, and actually in wear, is passed free.	Silk, wholly, or in part made up, for
Lace of Thread, for every $100l$ .	every 100% value30 0 0
value12 10 0	The above duty applies only to all
Leather Manufactures, for every 100l.	foreign silk articles brought by passen- gers for their private use. Any article
value15 0 0	gers for their private use. Any article
	of dress, etc., of silk, although for pri-
	vate use, not accompanying the parties
or with wool, wholly, or in part made	to whom they belong, are liable to the
up, for every 100l. value15 0 0	
This duty applies to damask and	Silk turbans or caps, each 0 15 0
other table-cloths made up; sheets and	- hats or bonnets, each 1 5 0
household linen of every sort made up,	- dresses, each 2 10 0
whether worn or not, if of foreign ma-	Or at the option of the officers of the
nufacture.	Customs, for every 100%. value.40 0 0
Maps or Charts, or parts thereof, plain,	
	— Velvet, plain, per lb 1 2 0
This duty is entirely independent of	
the quality of the map.	Skins and Furs, viz., any article manu-
Medals of gold or silver, free	factured of skins or furs, for every
Any other sorts of Medals, for every	100% value20 0 0
100 <i>l</i> . value 5 0 0	
Minerals, for every 100l. value 5 0 0	
Models of cork or wood, for every 100%.	
value 5 0 0	- F
Musical Instruments, whether old or	
new, for every 100l. value 15 0 0	free

	- ]
Specimens exceeding such weight, for	cles, among others, bracelets
every 100 <i>l.</i> value£5 0 0	combs, chains for the neck,
- of Natural History, stuffed	brooches, and other articles
birds and animals, shells, and live	lery, being new; articles o
animals, free	household furniture, and ot
Spirits, not sweetened, the gal. 1 2 6	(not being wearing apparel)
Sweetened Cordials or strong waters and liqueurs, per gallon 1 10 0	old or new.
and liqueurs, per gallon 1 10 0	Wares, Goods, and Mercha
And 1s. 4d. in addition for glass bottles.	being wholly, or in part man
Spirits, remains of passengers' stores, unexpended on the voyage, may be ad- mitted, but the duties are not to be charged on any quantity less than a pint	usually imported by trav-
unexpended on the voyage, may be ad-	not particularly mentione
mitted, but the duties are not to be	table, for every 100l. value.
charged on any quantity less than a pint	This applies to articles in
of ordinary drinkable spirits; or half a	state, which have not under
pint of Eau de Cologne, or other cordial	process of manufacture. U
water, or any medicated or perfumed	nead of duty, game, poultry,
spirits or liqueurs, when imported in the	Wetches of all sent for
baggage of passengers for private use.	Watches of all sorts, for e
Steel Manufactures, for every 100l. value	value
Stone sculptured, or Mosaic work, per	Watches and fowling-piece
	of passengers' baggage, mus
Small Mosaics are liable to a duty of	larly entered and charged
20 per cent.	But one pair of pistols, if
Succades, and all preserved sweetmeats,	used, brought by passengers
per lb 0 0 6	baggage, will be delivered dut
Sugar, refined, per cwt	Water, Mineral, per gallon
Or 1s. 6d. per lb.	Wine of all sorts, per gallon.
Sulphur Impressions, for every 100l.	And 1s. 4d. per gallon in ac
	glass bottles.
Telescopes, ditto15 0 0	
Tobacco, per lb 0 3 0	
With same restriction as for Cigars.	mixed with cotton, for ev
Tobacco Pipes, clay or porcelain, for	value
every 100l. value	
wood, Meerschaum, etc., ditto.	sorts of cloth.
Toys, for every 100l. value 10 0 0	Woollen articles of manufa
This includes, besides children's toys,	being goat's wool, or of w
a variety of trifling ornaments.	with cotton, wholly, or in
Truffles, per lb 0 1 0	
But Preserved Truffles, imported in	New merino dresses and
bottles, pay 20 per cent. in addition to	coats, etc., are charged with t
the duties on the bottles, as common	but such articles as are bona
green glass.	ing apparel, old and worn, are
	duty free,
Vases, Ancient, not being stone or mar- ble, for every 100/, value 1 0 0	per lb
ble, for every 100% value 1 0 0 Wares, Goods, and Merchandise, wholly	per ib
or in part manufactured, such as are	
usually imported by passengers, and	POST OFFICE REGULATION
are not particularly mentioned in this	
table, for every 100l. value. 20 0 0	ters, not exceeding half an
This includes a great variety of arti-	
The second of Brown American Or mitted	1 a. D 1 a ma Kamer 1 1 ama agreeat.

s, buckles, , ear-rings, s of jewelof ormolu, ther goods ), whether

andise, not nufactured. ellers, and ed in this £5 0 0

n the raw rgone any Under this wild fowl,

very 100%. .10 0 .0

es, whether rming part st be reguwith duty. f old and s in their ty free.

. 0 0 1 .. 0 5 6 ddition for

s of wool, r of wool very 100*l*...15 0 0 and other

cture, not ool mixed part made .20 0 0 new cloth this duty; fide weare delivered

.006

## ONS.

Inland Letounce in ; sogeowt, two ounces, fourpence; three ounces, sixpence; and so on, adding twopence for every ounce. Unpaid letters double these rates. Letters insufficiently paid, charged double the amount of the deficiency in addition; and at the same rate as above for every additional ounce.

Newspapers free, if sent in covers open at the sides. May be written upon if they bear a penny stamp. Addresses. Petitions, &c., open at the sides, and under 2 lbs. weight, free. Parliamentary papers, at the rate of 1d. under 4 ounces, or fourpence per lb. in the United Kingdom. Books, Magazines, &c., may be sent in single volumes with open covers, at sixpence per lb., to be prepaid in stamps.

Letters for the Morning Mails to be posted at the receiving-houses till a quarter to 8 (Newspapers till 7) A.M. Southmptn. ) Saturday. At the Branch Offices, Newspapers halfpast 7, and Letters till 8 A.M. Lombard-street and St. Martin's-le-Grand, Newspapers a quarter to 8 A.M., and Letters half-past 8 A.M.

Letters for the Inland Evening Mails may be posted at the receiving-houses till 5 h. 30 m. P.M.: or until 6 P.M., on payment of one penny. At the Branch Offices, till 6 P.M., or till 6 h. 45 min. P.M., on paying one penny. At Lombardstreet and St. Martin's-le-Grand till 6: or till 7 on paying one penny, and at St. Martin's-le-Grand, till half-past 7, on Brazil, Buenos Ayres, paying sixpence.

London District Letters.—There are ten deliveries daily within the three miles. Letters should be posted before 8, 10, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand, three quarters of an hour later.

The postage of all foreign letters must be paid, except for France, Belgium, Malta, Gibraltar, the British West Indies, British North America, and the following places:—Austrian Dominions, Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, Moldavia, and also to (which must be addressed "via France") the German States, Baden, Jacmel, New Gra-Bavaria, Southern Poland, Southern Russia.

Mails made up in London.

Letters for the Foreign Mails are received at the Branch Offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Stones-End, Borough, until 8 P.M. on Tuesday and Friday, and till 10 at St. Martin'sle-Grand and Lombard-street.

When Due. France......Daily......Daily Belgium ......

Holland Wednesday and ( Monday and Saturday Morning ... \ Thursday.

Tu. & Sat. Hamburgh, but usually Sweden, and  $\rangle$  Tues. & Fri.  $\langle$ arr. on pre-Norway ... vious day. Twice a day.

Dublin.....Twice a day Guernsey & Mornings of Monday, Jersey (now ( Tuesday, sent) via ( Thursday,& Wednesday and Friday.

Lisbon, Madeira (via Lisbon) Vigo, Corunna, Cadiz, Oporto and Gibraltar .....

Malta, Greece, and Ionian Islands, via Southampton .. Syria, Egypt, and India via Southampton ......

Madeira, & Canary Islands ......

British North merica, and United States

Jamaica, Leeward Islands, & Venezuela Bermuda, Honduras, and Mexico ...... nada, Chagres, and

Panama

On the Morns, of the 17th & 27th of each month, unless thosedates fall on a Sun. then on the foll. Morn.

On the 3rd and 20th Morning of every Month. Morning of 3rd and 20th of every Month.

On the 4th of every Mnth, unless that date fall on a Sunday then the followg. day. 3rd and 18th of every Month, except wintermths. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. and then on the 3rd only. Mornings 2nd &

17th of every Month. Morning of 2nd every Month. Morning of 17th of every Month.

of the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each Malta by Steam-packets which start Monthfor Corunna, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, after the arrival of the Mails from Eng-Cadiz, and Gibraltar, are forwarded by land. The Mails for Egypt and India Steam-vessels from Southampton to are forwarded direct from Southampton Gibraltar.

The Mails of the 3rd and 20th days month by Steam-packets. in each month are forwarded by the From August to January inclusive, same Packet from Southampton to Alex- the Brazil Packet touches at Pernamandria, leaving Mails at Malta. The buco and Bahia, on her outward passage Mails for Greece and the Ionian Islands to Rio Janeiro, and the other six months (via Southampton) are sent from hence on her homeward. on the mornings of the 3rd and 20th of

The Mails despatched on the mornings each month, and are conveyed from on the 3rd and 20th mornings of each

Summary of Foreign and Colonial Rates. W	eight Rate
	fa of
countries, etc. Sgl	. Let. Ditto.
,	s. d.
Ship Letters to all parts (except France, Belgium, Holland, and	(1 0 0
countries through Bremen and Hamburgh)	1 oz. 0 8
France, Spain, Tuscany, Lucca, and Sardinia	`± — 0 10
Switzerland	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 11
Baden	$\frac{1}{4} - 09$
Bavaria and Northern States, through France	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}$
German States ditto	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{3}$
Prussia, Holland, and Belgium, ditto	$\frac{1}{4} - 0 10$
Turkey in Europe, ditto	7
Greece, Ionian Islands, and Archipelago, through France	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$
Two Sicilies, Modena, Papal States, and Parma, through France	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{3}$
Moldavia and Wallachia, through France	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{1}$
Holland, by direct Packet or Ship	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = 0$
Countries in transit through Holland	$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{8}$
Belgium, by direct Packet or Ship	, , ,
Countries by transit through Belgium	$\frac{1}{4} - 0.8$
Hamburgh and Bremen, by Packet or Private Ship	<del>1</del> — 0 8
Countries in transit through Hamburgh and Bremen	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{1}$
Denmark	<del>1</del> — 0 10
Hanover and Lubeck, by Packet or Private Ship	<del>1</del> - 0 9
Dritish West Indies	<del>1</del> — 0 9
British West Indies	$\frac{2}{4} - 1 2$
Canada	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$
British North America (except Canada)	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$
	<del>1</del> - 1 0
United States India, Malta, Gibraltar, and Ionian Islands, via Southampton	ā
Thous, Marta, Gibrarar, and Ionian Islands, via Southampton	2 - 0
Honduras. Hayti, St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, and Martinique	2
Hayti, St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, and Martinique	
Mexico, Carthagena, Cuba, and Havana	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 3
Western Coast of America, via Panama	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 0
Brazil	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 9
Buenos Ayres	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 7
Greece, Egypt, and Syria, via Southampton	
New Granada	1 - 1 0

CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OF THE City Marshals—Messrs. Nevill Brown CITY OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor—The Right Hon. John Musgrove, Broad-street, elected 1842. Sheriffs—Robert Walter Carden, Esq., and Geo. Edmund Hodgkinson, Esq.

1804 Bridge Wt -Sir C. S. Hunter, Bt.

## Elected Aldermen.

1821 Cheap-W. Thompson, Esq., M.P. 1823 Langbourn-Sir J. Key, Bart. 1826 Aldersgate-Sir P. Laurie, Knt. 1826 Lime-street—C. Farebrother, Esq. 1829 Bishopsgate—W. T. Copeland. Esq., M.P. 1830 Farringdon Wn.—T. Kelly, Esq. 1831 Castle Baynard—S. Wilson, Esq. 1832 Bridge Wn.—Sir C. Marshall, Knt. 1835 Aldgate-J. Humphery, Esq., M.P. 1838 Vintry-Sir W. Magnay, Bart. 1840 Candlewick—Sir G. Carroll, Knt. 1840 Queenhithe-J. K. Cooper, Esq. 1840 Farringdon Without - Sir Duke, Bart., M.P.

1841 Bassishaw—T. Farncomb, Esq. Recorder.—Hon. S. Wortley, M.P.

1843 Coleman-st.—W. Hunter, Esq. 1843 Cripplegate—T. Challis, Esq. 1844 Billingsgate—T.Sidney, Esq., M.P.

1844 Portsoken—F. G. Moon, Esq. 1847 Cordwainer—D. Salomons, Esq. 1847 Tower—T. Q. Finnis, Esq.

1847 Tower—T. Q. Finnis, Esq., 1848 Bread-street—W. Lawrence, Esq.

1848 Dowgate—R. W. Carden, Ésq. 1851 Cornhill—John Carter, Esq. 1851 Walbrook—D. W. Wire, Esq.

All before the Recorder have passed the Chair.

Chamberlain—Anthony Brown, Esq.
Town Clerk—Mr. Serjeant Merewether.
Common Serjeant—E. Bullock, Esq.
Common Pleaders—A. Ryland, Henry

Randall, P. Laurie, & J. Locke, Esqs. Comptroller—T. Saunders, Esq. Coroner—William Payne, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for London and Middlesex—John Clark, Esq.

Geondary of the Poultry Compter—George W. Killet Potter, Esq.
Remembrancer—Ed. Tyrrell, Esq.
Solicitor—Charles Pearson, Esq.
Clerk of the Cityworks—J. Bunning, Esq.

City Marshals—Messrs. Nevill Brown and Thomas Theobalds.

Bridge Masters—Messrs. Joseph Watson and David Gibbs.

Medical Officer—Mr. Simon.

# BANK OF ENGLAND.

Governors.

H. J. Prescott, Esq., Governor. T. Hankey, jun., Esq., Deputy-Gov.

Directors.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq. Edward Henry Chapman, Esq. Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq. William Cotton, Esq. Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq. Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. John Oliver Hanson, Esq. John Benjamin Heath, Esq. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq. John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq. Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq. Charles Frederick Huth, Esq. Alfred Latham, Esq. James Malcolmson, Esq. James Morris, Esq. Sheffield Neave, Esq. George Warde Norman, Esq. John Horsley Palmer, Esq. Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. William Thompson, Esq., Alderman Thomas Tooke, Jun. Esq. Cashier-Matthew Marshall, Esq., to whom the bank notes are made payable.

#### LIST OF BANKERS.

Agra and United Service Bank, 15, Old Jewry.

Bank of Australasia, 8, Austin Friars.
Bank of British North America, 7, 8t.
Helen's-pl., Bishopsgate-st. Within.
Bank of Ceylon, 32, Old Broad-street.
Bank of England, Threadneedle-street.
Branch Banks, Birmingham—Bristol—Gloucester—Hull—Leeds—Liverpool—Manchester—Newcastle—Norwich—Plymouth—Portsmouth—Swansea—and Leicester.

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton and Co., 54, London and Westminster Bank, Loth-Lombard-street. Barnard, Barnard, and Dimsdale, 50,

Cornhill.

Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-st. Biggerstaff, W. & J., 8, West Smithfield. Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73,  ${f Lombard-street.}$ 

Bouverie, Norman, and Murdoch. 11. Haymarket.

British Colonial Bank & Loan Company. 50, Moorgate-street.

Brown, Janson & Co., 32, Abchurch-la. Bult, James, Son, & Co., 85,86, Cheapside Call, Martin. and Co., 25, Old Bond-st. Child and Co., Temple-bar.

Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing-cr. Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-st. Wn. Commercial Bank of London, 6, Lothbury, & 6, Henrietta-st., Covent-gdn.

Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.

Cunliffes, Brooks, & Co., 24, Lombard-st.

Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, Davies, Robert, & Co., 187, Shoreditch

Denison, Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street.

Dixon, Brooks, & Dixon, 25, Chancery-la. Drewett & Fowler, 4, Princes-st., Bank. Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing-cross. Fullers & Co., 66, Moorgate-street.

Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard-st. Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street. Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd, 60, Lombard-street.

Hankeys and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street. St. James's-street.

Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield. Hoares, 37, Fleet-street.

Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street,

Waterloo-place. Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-st. Johnson, Hugh and John, and Co., 15,

Great Bush-lane, Jones, Lloyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury.

Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield. London & County Joint Stock Banking

Company, 21, Lombard-st.—Branch, 37. West Smithfield.

London & Dublin Bank, 46, Piccadilly. London Joint Stock Bank, 5, Princes-st. Bank - Westn. Branch, 69, Pall-mall.

bury -Branches, St. James's-sq. 213, & 214, High Holborn-3, Wellington-st. Borough-87, Whitechapel High-street—4, Stratford-place.

Lubbock, Forster, and Co. 11, Mansionhouse-street.

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane.

National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street.

National Provincial Bank of England. 112, Bishopsgate-street Within.

Oriental Bank, 7, Walbrook. Pocklington & Lacy, 60, West Smithfield.

Praed, Fane, Praed, and Johnston, 189. Fleet-street.

Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, 62, Threadneedle-street.

Price, Marryat, & Co., 3, King William-st. Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street.

Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Ransom and Co., 1, Pall-mall east.

Robarts, Curtis, & Co., 15, Lombard-st. Rogers, Olding, & Co., 29, Clement's-la. Royal Bank of Australia, 2, Moorgate-st. Sapte, Banbury, Muspratt, and Co., 77, Lombard-street.

Scott (Sir Claude, Bart.) and Co., 1. Cavendish-square.

Smith, Payne, & Smiths, 1, Lombard-st. South Australian Banking Company. 54, Old Broad-street.

Herries, Farquhar, Davidson, and Co., Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street.

> Stevenson. Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard.st. Stones, Martin, & Stones, 68, Lombard-st. Strahan, Pauls, and Co., Temple-bar Without, 217, Strand,

Tisdale, T. G., 15, West Smithfield. Twinings, 215, Strand.

Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street.

Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-st., Mansion house - Branches, 4. Pallmall east, and Argyll-place.

Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

Wills, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard-st.

#### ARMY AGENTS.

Barron, W., and T. Smith, 4, Upper Charles-street, Westminster.

Codd and Co., 15, Fludyer-street, Westminster.

Collyer, Geo. S., 9, Park-pl., St. James's. Cox and Co., 2, Craig's-court.

Cox, Charles E. (for Royal Marines), 44, Hatton-garden.

Downes, Charles and Son, 14, Warwickstreet, Charing-cross.

Everett & Co., 15, Beaufort-buildings,

Grindlay and Co., E. I. Agents, 8, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, & 16, Cornhill.

Hopkinson, Charles, & Co., 3, Regent-st. Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall-mall, Laurie, And., 10, Charles-st., St. James's. McGrigor, C., 17, Charles-st., St. James's.

Price, W. F., and John Boustead, Jun., 34, Craven-street, Strand. Ridgway, Alex. F., 42, Leicester-square Walker, William, 2 (south side), St.

James's-square.

# NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

Burnet, Duncan, P., & John Wynne, 22, Surrey-street, Strand. Chard, W. & E., 3 Clifford's-inn.

Chippendale, J., 10, John-st., Adelphi. Collier, T. & Snee, 6, New-inn, Strand. Davis, N., 5, Lyon's-inn, Strand. Du Faur, Frederick, 13, Clement's-inn.

Folkard, George, 3, Lyon's-inn, Goode, Fred., J. Lawrence, and Miles Beale, 16, Surrey-street, Strand.

Halford & Co., 41, Norfolk-st., Strand. Hallett, Robinson, Maude, & Hallett, 6, Little George-st., Westminster.

Hance, James, 7, Northumberland-st., Strand.

Loudonsack, E. H., and J. M. Case, 1, James-street, Adelphi.

Musprat, John P., 33, Abchurch-lane. Ommanney, Messrs., Son, and Co., 39, Charing-cross.

Stilwell, J.G. &T., 22, Arundel-st., Strand Consolidated, L. 45, Cheapside. Woodhead. Adelphi.

#### ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

F. Fire. L. Life. A. Annuities.

Accidental Death, L. 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

Ægis, L. 41, Moorgate-street.

Agriculturist Insurance (Cattle and Life), 8, Chatham place.

Albert, L. 11, Waterloo-place.

Albion, F.& L.42, Bridge-st., Blackfriars. Alfred Home & For. L. &. A. Lothbury. Alliance, F. & L. 1, Bartholomew-lane. Amicable, L. 19, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.

Anchor, L. 30, Sackville-street. Architects', Civil Engineers', & Builders',

F. & L. 69, Lombard-street.

Argus, L. 39, Throgmorton-street, and · 14, Pall-mall.

Asylum, L. 70, Cornhill.

Atlas, F. & L. 92, Cheapside.

Australasian Colonial L. 1. Leadenhall street.

Britannia, L. 1, Princes-street, Bank. British, F. & L. 69, Lombard-street. British Commercial, L. 35, Cornhill.

British Empire Mutual, L. 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

British Empire Mutual, F. 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

British Guarantee, 9, Waterloo-place. British Mutual, L. 17, New Bridge-

street, Blackfriars.

British Provident, L. 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

Cambrian and Univ., L. 61, Moorgate-st. Catholic, Law and General, L. 8, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

Christian Mutual Provident, 11, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

Church of England, F. & L. Lothbury. City of London, L. 2, Royal Exchangebuildings.

Caledonian L. 27, Moorgate-street.

Clergy Mutual, L. & A. 41, Parliament-st. Clerical, Medical, &c., L. 99, Great Russell-street.

Colonial, L. Lothbury.

Commercial & General L.112, Cheapside. Consolidated Investment, 28, Leadenhall-street.

Joseph, 1, James-street, County, F. Quadrant, 60, Regent-street. Crown, L. 33, Bridge-street, Blackfrians. Defender, F. & L. 34, New Bridge-Liverpool & London, L.3, Charlotte-row, street, Blackfriars.

Economic, L. 6, Bridge-st., Blackfriars. Edinburgh and Glasgow, L. 11, King London (Corporation of), F. & L. 7. William-street, City.

Engineers', Masonic & Universal Mutual, London Association, L. 81, King Wil-L. 345, Strand.

English and Cambrian, F. & L. 9, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

English and Scottish, F. L. and Loan, 12, Waterloo-place.

English Widows, F. & L. 67, Fleet-st. Equitable, L. New Bridge-st., Blackfriars. Equity & Law, L. 26, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Etonian, L. 16, Hanover-st., Hanover-sq. Experience, F. & L. 58, King William-st. European, L. & A. 10, Chatham-place,

Blackfriars. Family Endowment Society, 12, Chatham-place.

Farmers' & Graziers' Cattle, Wellingtonstreet north.

Freemasons' & Gen. L. A. & Reversionary, 11, Waterloo-place.

Frugal Investment, 36, Chancery-lane. General, F. & L. 62, King Wm.-st., City. General Annuity Association, 40, King

William-street, City. Glasgow, City of, L. 120 Pall-mall.

Globe, F. L. & A. 89, Pall-mall, and 5, Cornhill.

Great Britain Mutual, L. and India and London, L. 14, Waterloo-place, and 79, King William-street.

Gresham, L. 37, Old Jewry.

Guarantee Society, 19, Birchin-lane.

Guardian, F & L. 11, Lombard-street. Hand in Hand, F. 1, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Imperial, F. & L. 16, Pall-mall, and 1. Old Broad-street.

Indemnity Marine, 36, Great Winchester-street.

Independent, L. 50, King William-st. Industrial L. & Deposit, 2, Waterloo-rd.

Law, L. Fleet-st., next St. Dunstan's-ch. Law, F. 5, and 6, Chancery-lane.

Legal and General, L. 10, Fleet-street. Legal & Commercial, L. 73, Cheapside.

Licensed Victuallers' and General F.& L. Pelican, L. & A. Lombard-street, and Adelaide-place.

Mansion-house, & 28, Regent-street. Eagle, L. Crescent, Bridge-st., Blackfriars London, A. for Benefit of Widows, 11, Chatham-place.

Royal Exchange, and 10, Regent-st.

liam-street. London Indisputable, L. 31, Lombard-st. London Mutual L, and Guarantee, 53, Moorgate-street.

London and Provincial Joint Stock, L. 39, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. London & Provincial Law, L. 32, New

Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Marine, 27, Cornhill.

Mariners', L. 5, Arthur-street east, London-bridge.

Medical Invalid & Gen. L. & Loan, 25, Pall-mall.

Medical, Legal, & Gen., L. 126, Strand. Mentor, L. 2, Old Broad-street.

Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual. 5. Chatham-place.

Metropolitan, L, 3, Princes-st., Bank. Metropolitan Counties, L. 30, Regent-st. Minerva, L. 84, King William-street, London-bridge.

Mitre, L. 23, Pall-mall.

Mutual, L. King-street, Cheapside. Monarch, F. & L. Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

National, L, 2, King William-st., City. National Assurance Investment Association, 7, St. Martin's-place.

National Mercantile, L. Poultry, corner of Charlotte-row.

National Provident, L. & A. Gracechurch-street, corner of Eastcheap. National Loan Fund, L. & A. 26.

Cornhill.

Neptune, Marine, Exchange-buildings. New Equitable, L. 450, West Strand. North British, L, 4, New Bank-buildings, and 10, Pall-mall east.

North of England, Cheapside. Northern, L. 1, Moorgate street.

Norwich Union, F. & L. 6, Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars,

Palladium, L. 7, Waterloo-place.

25, Spring-gardens.

Phonix, F. 57, Charing-cr., & Lombard-st. | West of England, F. 20, Bridge-street, Professional, L. 76, Cheapside. Promoter, L. & A. 9, Chatham-place. Provident, L. 50, Regent-street. Prudential Mutual Investment & Loan. 14, Chatham-place. Reliance Mutual, 71, King William st. Rock, L. 14, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Railway Assurance, 5, St. James's-st. Railway Prov. Mutual, &c., 52, King William-street. Royal, F. & L. 29, Lombard-street. Royal Exchange, F. L. and A. Royal Exchange, and 29, Pall-mall. Royal Farmers' and General F. L. and Hail, 346, Strand. Royal Naval, Military, East India and General, L. 13, Waterloo-place. Scottish, L. 80, King William-st., City. Scottish Equitable, L, 61, Moorgate-st. Scottish Prov. Ins., 12, Moorgate-st. Scottish Union, F. & L. Cornhill. Scottish Widows' Fund, 7, Pall-mall, & Royal Exchange buildings. Solicitors' and Gen. L. 57, Chancery-la. Sovereign, L. 5, St. James's-street. Star, L. 44, Moorgate-street. Standard, L. 82, King William-street. Sun, F. & L. Cornhill, and Craig's-court, Charing-cross-Marylebone Branch, Welbeck-street. Temperance, L. 39, Moorgate-street. Times, L. 32, Ludgate-street. Tontine, L. 20 Pall mall. Trafalgar, L. 40, Pall-mall. Union, F. L. & A. 81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street. United Guarantee, & L. 36, Old Jewry, United Mutual Mining and General, L. 54. Charing-cross. United Service & Gen., L. Cockspur-st. 106 Polesworth United Kingdom, L. 8, Waterloo place, 110 Tamworth and 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. 116 Lichfield United Mutual Mining and Gen., L. 120 Armitage 54. Charing-cross. United Traders', L. King Wm. st, City. 127 Colwich Universal, L. 1, King William-street. University, L. 24, Suffolk-st,, Pl.-ml. east. Victoria, L. and Loan Company, 18, King William-street, City. Western, L. 3, Parliament street.

Covent-garden.

Blackfriars.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

There are seven railway termini in London. The following are lists of the cities and towns on each line, with the features of interest which characterise the more important of them.

Cities and Towns on the North Western Railway, with their distances from London.

Miles from London.

6 Willesden 113 Birmingham 8 Sudbury 116 Perry Bar 12 Harrow 120 Newton Road 14 Pinner 122 Bescot 16 Bushev 125 Willenhall 18 Watford 127 Wolverhamp-21 King's Langley ton 133 Four Ashes 25 Boxmoor 28 Berkhampsted 134 Spread Eagle 32 Tring 137 Penkridge 36 Cheddington 142 Stafford 43 Aylesbury 148 Norton Bridge 41 Leighton 151 Standon Bridge 48 Dunstable 156 Whitmore 159 Madeley 47 Bletchlev 53 Wolverton 164 Basford 60 Roade 167 Crewe 63 Blisworth 171 Sandbach 70 Weedon 175 Holmes Chapel ·75 Crick 181 Chelford 83 Rugby 184 Alderlev 87 Stretton 186 Wilmslow 91 Shilton 187 Handforth 93 Bulkington 190 Cheadle 192 Stockport 97 Nuneaton 193 Heaton Norris 102 Atherstone 195 Levenshulme 196 Longsight 198 Manchester 209 Huddersfield 124 Rugeley 217 Dewsbury 226 Leeds 89 Brandon 170 Nantwich 94 Coventry 175 Calveley 98 Allersley Gate 177 Beeston 99 Docker's Lane 181 Tattenhall 103 Hampton 184 Waverton Westminster, F. & L. 27, King-street, 107 Marston Green 188 Chester **533 Солмя** 109 Stechford

Miles from London.			
247	Bangor	210	Liverpool
272	Holyhead	209	Bolton
172	Minshull Ver-	205	Wigan
	non	218	Preston
174	Winsford	239	Lancaster
178	Hartford	252	Fleetwood
181	Acton	260	Kendal
185	Preston Brook	268	Windermere
187	Moore	291	Penrith
191	Warrington	309	Carlisle
197	Newton Bridge	408	Edinburgh
196	Newton	412	Glasgow
198	St. Helen's	429	Stirling
	Junction	463	Perth
204	Huyton		
m.	C-11		

The following are those of the greatest interest on this line.

Harrow.—Celebrated for its collegiate school.

Dunstable.—For straw manufactures.
Northampton.—Manufactories of lace,
stockings, leather currying, etc.; but
its chief manufacture is that of boots
and shoes, employing about 2,000
persons in that department alone.
Rugby.—For its collegiate school.

Leicester.—A great stocking manufacturing district, employing about 3,000 persons in that manufacture alone.

Coventry.—For its manufactures of ribbons.

Learnington.—For its medicinal waters and Royal Spa.

Lichfield.—Cathedral city.

Tamworth.—The seat of the late and deeply-lamented Sir Robert Peel.

Birmingham.—Eminent for its manufactures of all kinds of hardware.

Manchester.—The mart for the cotton

manufactures of England.

Leeds.—Worsted, stuff, and woollen

cloth manufactory.

Chester.—One of the most ancient cities in England—walls perfect.

Bangor.—Celebrated for the railway Tubular Bridge, also the Suspension Bridge across the Menai Straits.

Liverpool.—Stands second only to
London in the extent of its shipping.

53 Didcot

After Liverpool, on the North Midland,

Derby.—Finest station on the line.

Chesterfield.—For the curious spire of the church.

Sheffield.—The most extensive cutlery manufactories in the world.

York.—Minster, walls, etc.

Durham.—Magnificent abbey, university, and Roman Catholic college.

Newcastle.—Important shipping town; new streets of stone, of high architectural merit, second only to Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.—For its university, and the capital of Scotland.

Glasgow, and its neighbouring town Paisley.—For their manufactories of shawls, muslins, cottons, and thread.

# Great Northern.

Peterborough: Cathedral. Boston: Spire.

Lincoln: Cathedral.

Cities and Towns on the Great Western Railway, with their distances from London.

# Miles from London.

	5 Ealing	56 Abingdon rd.	
	7 Hanwell	63 Oxford	
	9 Southall	56 Steventon	
	13 West Drayton	60 Wantage road	
١	16 Langley Marsh	63 Farringdon road	
i	18 Slough	71 Shrivenham	
	22 Maidenhead	77 Swindon	
	30 Twyford	81 Purton	
	35 Reading	85 Minety	
	43 Mortimer	95 Cirencester	
i	51 Basingstoke	91 Tetbury-road	
	41 Theale	94 Brimscomb	
ı	44 Aldermaston	101 Stroud	
ı	46 Woolhampton	103 Stonehouse	
	49 Thatcham	114 Gloucester	
I	52 Newbury	121 Cheltenham	
	58 Kintbury	82 Wootton Bass.	
	61 Hungerford	93 Chippenham	
	41 Pangbourne	100 Melksham	
	44 Goring	105 Trowbridge	
	47 Wallingford-	109 Westbury	
,	road"	98 Corsham	
	53 Didcot	101 Box	

RAILWAYS.	[	27	]	RAILWAYS.
-----------	---	----	---	-----------

Miles fro	om London.
106 Bath	138 Weston St.
108 Twerton	145 Highbridge
111 Saltford	151 Bridgewater
113 Keynsham	163 Taunton
118 Bristol	170 Wellington
126 Nailsea	179 Tiverton
130 Yatton	181 Collumpton
134 Clevedon	185 Hele
133 Banwell	193 Exeter.
136 Weston-super-	
Mare	

The following are those of the greatest interest on this line.

Hanwell .- For its lunatic asylum. Slough.—Nearest station to Windsor. as one of the chief universities of  $\mathbf{E}$ ngland.

Swindon.—The great engine depôt of this railway.

Gloucester.—Cathedral city.

Cheltenham.—A most fashionable resort for its mineral waters.

Trowbridge.—Eminent for its manufacture of broad cloths.

Bath.—A much-frequented city during the winter months.

Bristol.—Interesting old city: once the chief port out of London.

Eighteen miles from Bristol, on the banks of the river Wye, is situated the town of Chepstow, a station of the This spot is South Wales Railway. noticed fully here as an illustration, within a circle of five miles, of every description of scenery that can be found in England, except the lofty mountainous.

Two miles south-west of the town is the confluence of the rivers Severn and Wye, which pour themselves into the Bristol Channel; and it is a remarkable phenomenon that the tide of the Wye riscs higher at Chepstow-bridge than any river in Europe. One spot in the neighbourhood (the Wyndcliff) presents at once a view of eight counties, with hills, precipitous rocks, woods, gentle slopes, a winding river; and a few miles beyond another river, spreading out with the appearance of an extensive 37 Fleetpond

lake; also a large and interesting pile of ruins (Chepstow Castle). A remarkable phenomenon is also seen from the same spot : viz. the river Wye, appearing several hundred feet below the level of the Severn. This illusion is caused by rocks rising perpendicularly to a height of 300 feet from the bank of the former river, while, from the top of the cliffs, the land slopes gently to the banks of the latter; thus seen from the elevated position of the Wyndcliff the illusion is complete, and nothing but the truths of science would persuade the observer that it is not as it appears.

We would most strongly recommend Oxford.—Interesting to all literary men the traveller to pay a visit to this neighbourhood, which will amply repay in natural beauties and interesting antiquities the small outlay of time and money necessary for such a trip.

Steamers leave Bristol every morning,

and return in the evening.

Wells.—Here is one of the finest cathedrals in England.

Exeter.—A cathedral city.

Cities and Towns on the South-Western Railway, with their distances from London.

Miles from	London.
2 Vauxhall	40 Winchfield
5 Clapham Comn.	41 Farnham
8 Wimbledon and	48 Basingstoke
Merton	58 Andover-road
10 Malden	67 Winchester
12 Kingston	74 Bishopstoke
(Esher, and	76 Chandlersford
15 Claremont, &	79 Botley
(Hampton-ct.	80 Southampton
17 Walton & Her-	81 Romsey
$\mathbf{sham}$	82 Blechynden
19 Weybridge	85 Fareham
20 Addlestone	85 Dunbridge
22 Chertsey	85 Redbridge
25 Woking	88 Lyndhurst-rd.
31 Guildford	89 Dean
34 Godalming	90 Gosport
33 Farnborough	91 Beaulien-road
37 Ash	96 Brockenhurst

vzudaila8 96

Near

35 Stanstead

37 Elsenham

43 Audley End

47 Chesterford

51 Whittlesford

41 Newport

Cities and Towns on the Eastern Counties Railway, and their distances from London.

here are the celebrated Druidical re-

chitecture in this kingdom.

mains called Stonehenge.

This Railway has two lines, which diverge at Stratford.

#### Miles from London.

1 Mile-end 53 Bures 2 Victoria-park 58 Sudbury 51 Colchester 3 Stratford 55 Ardleigh 5 Forest-gate 7 Ilford 59 Manningtree 12 Romford 62 Bentley 17 Brentwood 64 Capel 19 Shenfield 67 Raydon 23 Ingatestone 69 Hadleigh 29 Chelmsford 68 Inswich 38 Witham 70 Bramford 40 Wickham 73 Claydon 76 Needham 44 Maldon 44 Bulford 80 Stowmarket 44 Braintree 82 Haughley 41 Kelvedon 86 Finningham 46 Marks Tey 91 Mellis

The following are those of the greatest interest on this line.

138 Reedham

141 Haddiscoe

147 Mutford

149 Lowestoft

146 Yarmouth

143 Somerleyton

Cambridge. - Another of our chief universities.

Ely.—The cathedral of this city is an illustration of the architecture of different periods, and is certainly a most handsome edifice.

Yarmouth.—Celebrated for its herringfishery; also for having one of the largest parish churches in England, built in the 12th century.

Newmarket.—For its race-course.

Norwich.—Cathedral city.

Bury St. Edmunds. - The archeologist and antiquary should see the old abbey.

Cities and Towns on the Brighton Cities and Towns on the South-Eastern and South Coast Railway, and their distances from London.

Miles from London

	mines irom		onao	и.
	3 New Cross	65	Wes	t Ham and
	5 Forest Hill		Pe	vensey
	10 Croydon	71	Bex	
	14 Stoat's Nest	74	St.	Leonard's
	15 Epsom		and	d Hastings
	20 Reigate	51	Hov	
	25 Horley	55	Sou	thwick
	29 Three Bridges	55	Kin	gston
	30 Crawley			reham
	34 Fay Gate	61	Wo	rthing
	37 Horsham		Gor	
	34 Balcombe			mering
	37 Hayward's			lehampton
	Heath		Aru	
	41 Burgess Hill	74	Bog	nor
	43 Hassock's Gate	77	Dra	vton
	50 Brighton			chester
	50 Lewes			sworth
۰	53 Glynde	-	Hav	
	57 Berwick			tsmouth

61 Polegate The following are those of the greatest interest on this line.

Epsom.—Made celebrated by being the spot on which the great horseraces take place-generally on the Oaks and Derby days, which are in the latter end of May.

Brighton.—Fashionable watering-place. The Pavilion here was once the favourite residence of his late Majesty George IV.

St. Leonard's and Hastings.—Favourite watering-places.

Portsmouth—For its dockyard.

Gravesend.—Twenty-one miles on the North Kent Railway. The Rosherville Gardens, near this town, are much frequented by London pleasureseekers.

Railway, and their distances from London.

	Miles fron	ı Lo	ondon.
11 Croyd	lon	62	Pluckley
19 Merst	tham	67	Ashford
23 Reiga	te	72	Wye
	worth &	76	Chilham
Box	Hill	81	Canterbury
27 Godst	one	84	Sturry & Herne
32 Eden	bridge		Bay
37 Pensh	urst	88	Grove Ferry
41 Tunb	ridge	93	Minster
46 Tunb	dge Wells	98	Sandwich
46 Padd	ockWood	102	Deal
49 Yaldi	ng	97	Ramsgate
51 Wate	ringbury		
54 East	Farleigh	75	Westenhanger
56 Maid	stone		and Hythe
51 Mard	en	83	Folkestone
53 Stapl	ehurst	88	Dover
56 Head			

The following are those of the greatest interest on this line.

Tunbridge.—Celebrated for its mineral waters.

Maidstone. - Here is an extensive cavalry barracks.

Canterbury.—The cathedral is one of great interest from its antiquity and beauty.

Folkestone. — A watering-place, from whence the Boulogne steamers sail.

Dover .- Nearest point to France. Between this town and Calais the electric telegraph was laid down. See the Castle.

Favourite watering-Margate and places. Ramsgate

## CHAPTER III.

# A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF LONDON. FROM THE TIME OF BRITISH "LLYN-DIN," TO THE CLOSE OF 1850.

sider the size of the book and the age of the great wall which surrounded the London. History enables us to speak city, was raised by Constantine in the positively of its existence for nearly year 306. Maitland ascribes it to Theo-2000 years; beyond that time, there is dosius, in the year 379; but the fact of so much fabulous matter interwoven with numerous coins bearing the inscription fact, that we will leave anterior dates to of Helena having been found near the speculators, whose anxiety for something walls, renders the former the most popuold permits them sometimes to gather lar date. According to Stow's admeaand treasure up, with the pearls of surement, the wall was two miles and truth, the rubbish of mysterious fiction, one furlong in length, defended at differ-There are as many theories upon the ent distances by strong towers and basetymology of London, as upon the date tions. The height of the wall is thought of its foundation. That which appears to have been twenty-two feet, towers most entitled to our respect is, the forty feet. It began at a fort near the British Llyn-din, or the "Town upon present site of the Tower, and continued the Lake;" the transition to London along the Minories to Cripplegate, Newwould be easy, and when we consider gate, and Ludgate. There were four that the low grounds upon the Surrey principal gates, which opened to the side of the river were covered with four great military roads from London; water, the name of Llyn-din appears viz., Aldgate, Dowgate, Newgate, and most reasonable.

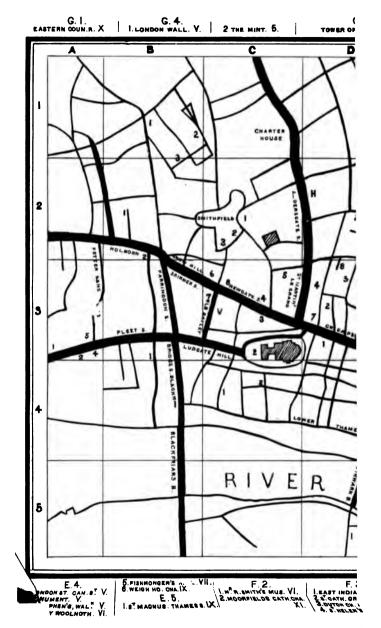
a mound and ditch. How long it was yielding to corruption, tottered. Emperor Severus, at the commencement Danes. of the 3rd century, it was "a great and On the conversion of the East Saxons

AND brief it must be, when we con-lonly. There is every reason to believe, Cripplegate. As new roads were Most antiquaries are agreed that Lon-formed, more gates were erected, viz.,

don is of British origin, and, like the Bridegate, Ludgate, Aldersgate, Moor-British towns of 2000 years ago, was a gate, Bishopsgate, and the Postern, or collection of rude huts, encompassed by Tower Hill. In the 5th century Rome, a town of this description we cannot forces were withdrawn, and London tell, but we know that when the con- again became a British town. Of the quering Romans came with their disci-Anglo-Saxon period we have little repline and civilization, London grew becord, but during that time London apneath their government into a substan-pears to have suffered much from the tial town, and the capital of the country; harassing warfare and ravages of the for we read that in the time of the Picts and Scots, the Saxons and the

wealthy city;" and Tacitus describes it to Christianity, London was nominated as illustrious for the vast number of as the Bishop's See, and Melitus was merchants who resorted to it, for its appointed the first bishop in 604, and widely extended commerce, and for the in 610 a cathedral church was erected abundance of every species of commo-on the present site of St. Paul's, and at dity which it could supply. In the the same period the Abbey of Westyear 359, so extensive was its commerce, minster founded. In 884, Alfred gained that 800 vessels were employed for the possession of London, which he repaired conveyance and exportation of corn and strengthened. It was he who first

·				
	·			
		·		



WS STAINING-VI CUSTOM HOUSE, V.
BARKING VI COAL EXCHANGE V.
ER HALL VII 2.5 DUNSTAN'S IN THEBAST.
IX VII 4. BILLING SCATE, IX.

A 3
I TEMPLE BAR V
2 TEMPLE CHUNCH V
3 DRYDEN S HOUSE VI
4 TEMPLE HALL VI
5 8' DUNSTAN'S INTERMESTVI

I CLERMENWELL SESSIONS HO
2 STJOHN'S CATE VI
3 M\* PRICE'S MUSEUM VI
B 2

I ELY CHA. HOLBORN VI. 2 3" ANDREW'S CH VII

B. 3 I s<sup>t</sup>erides ch VII

B.4 BRIDEWELL XI

C I.

C 2
I STBARTHOLOMEW OR VI.
2 STBARTHOLOMEW LESS VI.
3 D. HOSPITALXII

C 3.
I CHRIST'S HOSPITAL V
2 S'PAUL'S CATHEBRAL V
3 SCULPTURE, PANVER AL'M
4 CHRIST'S CHURCH VII
5 FRENCH CH VII L X
6 S'SEPULCHRE'S CH VII.
7 NEWGATE XI
8 CILLTSPUR S'COMPTER XI

C 4
I TIMES PRINTING OF VEX
2 HERALD'S COLL DOCT.COM.
D. 2

I LONDON WALL V 2 s CILES'S CH. VI. 3 MR SAULL'S MUS. VI. 4 SHAFTSBURY HOUSE VII.

D. 3.
1. BOW CH VII
2 OOLDSMITH'S HALL VII.
3. GUILDHALL V
4 POST OFFICE V
5 STALBAN'S WOOD ST VI.
6. STLAWRENCE KING ST VII.

7. ST VEDAST. VII.
B. BARBER SUR. HALL VIII.
9 CITY OF LONDON SCH. XII.

E.I.

E 2. FINSBURY CHA. IX ESION COLLEGE.XII

 r of Lon-

**T**.

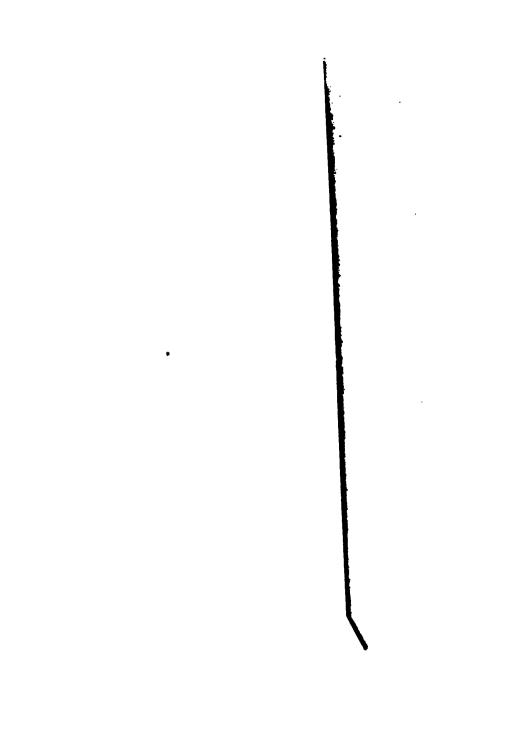
y of the y of the Cade, ack Cade, tents.

Items to holder the buildterns and tented, at night atting first activen

ion, called the lated the of Henry after his est minster covenents the City, despotism lighth. ign of Ednessed the Hospital, Hospital, ay of Elizasy of Elizasy of Errise and

se was built ad the citiwith 10,000 ed invasion

es the First, ctims to the this time Sir and his great inhabitants. New River. es the First, carried off 1665 it apway 100,000 illowing year nost eventful itnessed, viz., a though to epidemic



instituted the office of sheriff, and laid William Walworth, then mayor of Londown that plan of the municipal consti-don. tution of London, which has gradually moulded into the peesent form.

assumed the crown, which passed in the and a powerful body of malcontents. next year to Canute, his son. London was then important, for out of an enor- Fourth, 1460, we have the earliest notice mous impost of £80,000 Saxon, levied of bricks being employed in the buildupon the English, £11,000 was supplied ing of houses in London: cisterns and by London alone.

built Westminster Abbey, which previ-by lanterns. The art of printing first ously was only a rude building of wood. introduced by William Caxton, a citizen

On Christmas - day, 1066, William, and mercer. styled the Conqueror, was crowned King of England. Among the City the "sweating sickness," desolated the archives is still preserved, a Charter City; and during the reign of Henry granted by William to the citizens; it is the Seventh, the chapel called after his beautifully written in Saxon characters, name was appended to Westminster on a slip of parchment. For copy of Abbey. Many valuable improvements Charter, see Chapter VI.

don was built. In 1083, old St. Paul's of his successor, Henry the Eighth. was commenced building, but again the short but brilliant reign of Eddestroyed by fire in 1087. In the reign ward the Sixth, 1547, witnessed the of William Rufus, 1097, Westminster establishment of Christ's Hospital, Hall was erected, part of which same Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospital; building still remains. privileges of the City were further beth, London increased with surprising extended by a Charter of Henry the rapidity in commercial enterprise and First; and early in the reign of Richard general prosperity. the First, the title of Mayor was sub- 1602, the Royal Exchange was built stituted for that of Bailiff, which had by Sir Thomas Gresham, and the citipreviously designated the chief magis-zens equipped sixteen ships, with 10,000 trate of London.

The same monarch confirmed and of the Spanish Armada. enlarged its liberties by two successive Charters; and the corporate form of 1603, 30,000 persons fell victims to the government, nearly as it exists at pre-ravages of the plague. At this time Sir sent, was established under his succes- Hugh Middleton commenced his great sor, John. The division of the City undertaking of supplying the inhabitants into twenty-four wards, each presided with water, by means of the New River. over by an Alderman, took place under Again, in the reign of Charles the First, Edward the First. Edward the Third, 1348, it was ravaged 35,000 inhabitants, and in 1665 it apby a pestilence, during which 50,000 peared again and swept away 100,000 bodies were interred in the ground now in thirteen months. The following year forming the precincts of the Charter- was marked as one of the most eventful house. 1380 was marked by the despe-occurrences London ever witnessed, viz., rate insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler, the Great Fire, which, as though to and suppressed by the courage of Sir purify the City of the dreadful epidemic

A similar but equally unsuccessful attempt threatened the safety of the In 1013, Sweyn, king of Denmark, metropolis in 1450, headed by Jack Cade,

During the reign of Edward the conduits for water were constructed, In 1050, Edward the Confessor re- and the City generally lighted at night

In 1485, a dreadful visitation, called in the municipal regulations of the City. In the year 1078, the Tower of Lon-etc., were effected during the despotism

In 1100, the and under the memorable sway of Eliza-

men, to resist the threatened invasion

Early in the reign of James the First, In the reign of the plague returned and carried off

which preceded it, raged with such fury, a German writer describing the metrothat it consumed 400 streets, 89 churches, polis, speaking of Tyburn, the place of and 13,200 dwelling-houses, the City execution at that time, mentions it as gates, Guildhall, hospitals, schools, and being "distant from London about two libraries, leaving a ruined space from English miles." From Oxford-road to the Tower to the Temple Church, and Piccadilly, there was a road called the £10.000,000 sterling.

17th century.

entirely open. From Bishopsgate-with- the mansions of the nobility and preout to Shoreditch church, there existed lates; those on the south side having a tolerably regular street, yet still with large gardens open to the Thames. unoccupied sites intervening. West of The present names of Norfolk-street. Bishopsgate to Moorfields and Fins- Arundel-street, Surrey-street, Salisburybury, was nearly all unbuilt. From street, Cecil-street, Villiers-street, Buckthe upper end of Chiswell-street to ingham-street, etc., point out the relahouses; and Goswell-street was called that time it was customary for noblethe road to St. Alban's. Clerkenwell men residing on the banks of the of Cow-cross to Gray's-inn-lane, which watermen in livery, who were thereby extended a very little way from Gray's-protected from impressment. inn, the ground was either unoccupied gardens were what the name imports, houses continued on both sides, after the Cockpit and Tilt-yard, opposite to on one side by a garden wall, to the From King-street to the Abbey, the formed by a small cluster of houses on also from Whitehall to Palace-yard. the right; it was therefore called the Several houses also stood near the preparish of St. Giles in-the-Fields, a name sent Abingdon-street, and on the shore which it still bears. Beyond, all was opposite to Lambeth-palace. country, both northward and westward, Surrey side of the Thames, there were Oxford-road having trees and hedges on but six or seven houses from Lambeth-

destroying property to the value of Way from Reading, proceeding through Hedge-lane and the Haymarket (which Some idea may be formed of the avenues were entirely destitute of houses). general extent and aspect of London to St. James's Hospital, now the Palace; previous to the fire, from the perusal of and a few small buildings on the site of a map published in the early part of the Carlton-terrace were all that existed of the present Pall-mall. Leicester-square From Bishop's Gate to the Tower, was all open fields; and St. Martin's. all was uncovered or garden ground, lane had only a few buildings above the Goodman's Fields were enclosed pasture church towards the Convent-garden, grounds, and there were few buildings which extended as a garden to Druryeast of the Tower. Whitechapel con-lane, three buildings alone existing on sisted of a few houses only; and Hounds-that extensive site. Long-acre, Sevenditch, which contained a single row of dials, and even Drury-lane, to the top houses opposite to the City walls, of Wych-street, were quite open. The opened behind into the fields. Spital-Strand was a street, with houses on fields, from the back of the church, lay both sides, but principally formed of Whitecross-street, there were very few tive situations of several of them. At was chiefly occupied by the monastery Thames, to proceed to Whitehall to and church; Cow-cross and part of St. Court in their own barges, and in con-John's-street excepted. From the back sequence they retained a number of or pasture and garden ground. From and the gardens extended to the present Holborn-bridge to Red Lion-street, the Treasury, which occupies the space of which the road was open, or bounded which stood the palace of Whitehall. village of St. Giles, which village was buildings were close and connected, as both sides; indeed, so recently as 1778, palace to the shore opposite White-

friars. where a line of houses with dens; and Bond Street, now the centre gardens commenced, which were con-of fashion, was surrounded by fields tinued to Winchester House, in South-and lanes. Christ Church stood a theatre with fifty new churches were ordered to be gardens: the place was called Paris built in and near London. Of these, Garden. Opposite to Queenhithe were St. George's, Bloomsbury, by Hawksthe circular buildings appropriated to moor, St. George's, Hanover Square, bull and bear baitings, which Queen and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by Gibbs, Elizabeth often witnessed. Southwark are perhaps the finest. As notice of extended but a little way down the the architecture of London is given in High Street. crowded with buildings. Along Tooley sketch with merely a glance at the Street to Horslevdown was also much changes in the metropolis during the built over: after which a few houses 18th century. At an early part of it and gardens only appeared.

by Sir Christopher Wren, and the op-wharfs on each side for landing goods portunity which now offered for great from the barges, which came up as far improvement in the architecture of as Holborn Bridge. In the year 1735, London, it is evident, from the present this river was arched over, and forms appearance of some of the older streets, now one of the main sewers. that, with the exception of bricks being In 1747, the last beheading took substituted for chesnut wood (of which place on Tower Hill, which had been a most of the houses previous to the fire place of execution since the reign of were composed), there was little im-Richard the Second. In 1760, the provement in domestic architecture, houses and other buildings upon London and the streets were erected as narrow Bridge were removed, and also about and inconvenient as before; for evi-the same period the cumbrous house dence of these, see the neighbourhood signs, which had been used by tradesof Doctors' Commons and Watling men to distinguish their shops and Street.

the points whether necessity made Sir the butchers' stalls of the present day. Christopher Wren a great architect, or whether he would have been great under Temple Bar, were removed, and Westany circumstances, suffice it to say, he minster and Blackfriars Bridges built. has left monuments, some of which we may be justly proud of. Among them but little in the shape of architecture. are St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, The only buildings of eminence were St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Mary-le-the Bank of England and Somerset Bow, and some fifty other churches, House. besides commercial buildings. A hun- We have now nearly arrived at our dred years after the great fire, we find own time, when everything proceeds the metropolis had extended itself with rapid strides. To attempt in so considerably to the west and north-small a book even a recapitulation of the west.

thickly-peopled and really old-looking, to Regent's Street and Regent's Park were rural suburbs. Even the site of as the greatest street improvements the British Museum was pleasant gar- London has recently witnessed. The

On the site of the present During the reign of Queen Anne London Bridge was a separate chapter, we shall close this lamps were first introduced; at this Notwithstanding the plan proposed time Farringdon Street was a river, with

places of business, were taken down. It is not our province here to discuss Until 1760 the shops were all open, like

Shortly after, the City gates, except

The latter part of this century offers

advancements which have so recently Yet at the commencement of this been made, would be vain; yet it is century (1700), spots which now are due to Mr. Nash, that we should point illumination of the streets by gas was been taught to travel beneath the an event of great importance. Thames.

social condition of the better classes is the wonderful revolution created in the establishment of numerous club-London, as everywhere, by the conhouses, whose noble buildings have struction of railways; but as our duty done much to beautify the west end of lies rather in giving common-place in-London.

the Thames Tunnel, by which we have scribe the British Metropolis of 1851.

A great characteristic of the present A volume also might be written upon

formation than a dissertation upon pro-Before closing this brief imperfect gression, or reflections upon London and sketch, we must notice, as a great its future, we shall say no more upon achievement of talent and enterprise, this subject, but proceed at once to de-

# CHAPTER IV.

# PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS OF LONDON IN 1851, CONTAINING ALL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO ITS SITUATION, SIZE, POPULATION, TRADES, SUPPLY AND DEMAND AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

the Thames, sixty miles from the sea, the metropolis. and is composed of parts of four counits southern side.

tive position of London to the principal cities in Europe.

	Miles.
From	Amsterdam 190 W.
	Berlin 540 W.
	Copenhagen 610 S.W.
_	Constantinople1660 N.N.W.
-	Dublin 338 S.E.
	Edinburgh 395 S.
-	Hamburgh 450 N.E.E.
_	Lisbon 850 N.N.E.
	Madrid 860 N.E.E.
_	Moscow1660 E.S.E.
	Paris 225 N.N.W.
	Petersburgh1140 S.W.
	Rome 950 N.N.W.
_	Stockholm 750 S.W.
_	Vienna 820 N.W.
	35.4°.11

The soil is gravel and clay; and to Borough, and Islington. the abundance of the latter, for brickmaking, may be attributed in some surrounded by walls, mentioned in a

London is situated on the banks of degree the rapid increase of building in

The position of London is eminently ties, viz. Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and qualified to render it at once healthful Surrey; occupying a gentle slope on and flourishing, situated on a river of the north side of that celebrated river, ample extent, all that can be desired for and an almost uniform flat surface on drainage and commerce is obtained. The gradual elevation on the north side, The following table shows the rela- and the curve of the river forms a sort of amphitheatre from east to west. The south side having been a marsh, is of course flat, and is covered with buildings on the river side, from Vauxhall to Deptford, an extent of seven miles.

> London includes the City, Westminster, Southwark, and the contingent villages from Brompton and Kensington on the west, to Blackwall and Poplar on the east, about nine miles; and from Islington on the north side to Kennington on the south, about six miles. Thus the buildings of London cover about twenty-two square miles, deducting, of course, the Thames. London may be said to consist of seven distinguishing parts or divisions; viz. the City, the West-end, the East-end, the North Squares, Westminster, the

The City is that part which was once

merce, and is now entirely devoted to mon. banks and offices, warehouses and shops; select a clear day, and visit one of these comparatively few persons sleep there, points. nearly all the merchants and their clerks having residences and lodgings in the parative progression of this great city suburbs. The "West-end" is the seat will be seen. of fashion. From Cavendish-square to Belgravia the private houses are inha-reign of James the First (commencebited by the aristocracy and fashion of ment of the 17th century), was about London, while the shops contain the 160,000 persons; in the reign of Queen richest and rarest articles of commerce. Anne (1702), it was 674,000; in the The "East-end" is populated by the reign of Queen Victoria (1851), at artizans and labourers, employed in least 2,400,000. shipbuilding, and other manufactures, one part especially by the Spitalfields population of sixty-nine of the princisilk-weavers. The "North Squares" is pal cities and towns of England were a title given to a comparatively modern added together, the total would not quarter of London (occupying the space equal the population of London. between Holborn and Camden Town), and inhabited chiefly by lawyers and terraces, lanes, and courts, eighty merchants, whose offices are in the Inns squares, and upwards of 230,000 houses. of Court and the "City." Westminster is the seat of government, and contains per cent. to the census of 1841, the prothe houses of British legislature and fessions, trades, and occupations of Lonthe courts of justice, and government don show the following proportions:—offices. The "Borough" of Southwark, 220,000 Domestic Servants. and the whole of the southern bank of the Thames, from Deptford to Lambeth, bear some resemblance to the "East-end," but has one feature which distinguishes it, viz., it contains a great number of factories and works, which in their nature are disagreeable and offensive, such as tan-yards for skins, soap-boiling works, &c., &c. In consequence of this, it is almost entirely inhabited by those who cannot afford to live away from the seat of labour.

Islington is a complete colony of persons whose occupations are in the City, and who, at this short distance, are enabled to breathe pure air, and practise economical living. While the merchants themselves live in princely style at the West-end and in the environs, their clerks and warehousemen enjoy their quiet cottages and snug apartments at Islington.

Observe: The most commanding views of London are from Hampstead Heath, Highgate Cemetery, Primrose-

former chapter. It is the seat of com-hill, Greenwich Park, and Putney Com-The visitor should by all means

By the following statistics, the com-

The population of London in the

It has been calculated that if the

There are upwards of 10,000 streets,

Adding the estimated increase of 15

60,000 Day Labourers.

32,000 Boot and Shoemakers.

28,000 Tailors. 25,000 Dressmakers and Milliners.

23,000 Carpenters and Joiners.

22,000 Commercial Clerks.

21,000 Laundresses.

17,000 Masons, Bricklayers, and Plasterers.

16,000 Painters, Plumbers, & Glaziers. 15,500 Porters, Messengers, and Errand Boys.

13,000 Silk and other Weavers.

12,000 Bakers.

11.500 Schoolmasters. Governesses. and Teachers of Languages.

9,000 Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.

9,000 Gardeners (London & suburbs).

8,500 Blacksmiths.

8,500 Tavern-keepers and their Employés.

7.800 Printers.

7,700 Butchers.

7,000 Grocers and Tea-dealers.

many markets in London, the chief are to Farringdon market. the following :—

the sale of bullocks, sheep, lambs, calves, tween Farringdon-street and Shoe-lane. and hogs, every Monday and Friday; This is the great depôt within the on the latter day there is also a market City for vegetables and fruit, both native for horses.

NEW SMITHFIELD, Ball's Pond .-

LEADENHALL MARKET is the greatest campanile clock-tower. in London for the sale of country-killed meat, and was, till the erection of the commodiously arranged and well-sup-Bermondsey market, the only skin and plied market for fish, fruit, game, poulleather market in the bills of mortality. try and butcher's meat. Its site is

A subject necessarily of considerable great market for country-killed meat; interest, is the supply of food for such there is also a common market every a vast community as 2,000,000 of per-day for all kinds of provisions. The sons. There are for this purpose a great fruit and vegetables have been removed

FARRINGDON MARKET is a spacious SMITHFIELD MARKET.—Famous for building, with a central open area, beand foreign.

BILLINGSGATE, Thames-street, is the This market-place was first established fish market, which is principally supby Mr. Perkin, to obviate the necessity plied by fishing smacks and boats coming of driving the cattle through the streets from the sea up the river Thames, and of London. It is 800 feet square, uppartly with fresh fish by land carriage wards of 15 acres of land. It is califrom every distance within the limits of pable of containing 4,000 oxen, and England and part of Wales; this mar-40,000 sheep. It is surrounded by ket is held daily. A new façade next stalls, and in the open area has ranges the river is being erected, after the deof pens. At the entrance is a hand-signs of Mr. Bunning, the City architect, some building for offices. This market is on the site of the dock, which has been enclosed; the style is Italian, with s

HUNGERFORD MARKET, Strand, is a NEWGATE MARKET is the second/between the Strand near Charing-cross,

and the river Thames. The avenues some deductions must be made for of the market form the approach to sucklings. Try and see the large dairy Hungerford Bridge, and always present farm at Islington, where 999 cows are a busy thoroughfare.

LEATHER AND SKIN MARKET, Bermondsey .- An extensive pile of buildings London amounts to 11,000 tons, and devoted to the sale of leather and skins. that of cheese to 13,000 tons. The The traffic of this market was chiefly quantity of poultry annually consumed at Leadenhall market.

is an extensive wholesale and retail depends on the season. market for potatoes, home-grown fruits and vegetables of every description. It amounts to 2,000,000 quarters, fouris held on an extensive spot adjacent to fifths of which are made into bread, St. Saviour's Church, at the foot of forming upwards of 60,000,000 quartern London Bridge.

High-street, Whitechapel, and its prin- 2,000,000 gallons; 110,000 bullocks; cipal traffic is in hay, straw, and pro- 776,000 sheep; 250,000 lambs; 250,000 vender.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET in the of the most agreeable lounges in the and spring pumps. metropolis. The wholesale dealers and salesmen of fruit, flowers, and vegeta- on the water supply of London, in bles, with the farmers and market-gar- Household Words, shows the companies deners, commence their extensive deal- and the quantities each supplies. ings at a very early hour on each market day. The vendors and greengrocers from all parts of London and its suburbs all congregate soon after four o'clock, complete their purchases, with which they drive off, and immediately afterwards the avenues are cleared, and preparations made for the comfortable reception of the beau monde, whose carriages occupy the place a few hours before crowded by the carts and waggons of the traders.

The market is the property of the Duke of Bedford, whose officers maintain the utmost order and regularity.

An article necessarily in great demand is MILK .- The entire number of cows kept by the London cowkeepers for supplying London is estimated at about 9,600, viz., 7,900 in Middlesex, 950 in Kent, 1,400 in Surrey. The

kept.

The annual consumption of butter in is worth from £70,000 to £80,000, ex-BOROUGH MARKET, in Southwark, clusive of game, the supply of which

The consumption of wheat annually loaves. Vegetables and fruit per annum, WHITECHAPEL MARKET is held in £1,000,000; wine 65,000 pipes; spirits

calves: 270,000 pigs. London is supplied with water by height of the summer season forms one nine companies, besides artesian wells

The following table from an article

and the quantities each supp	HCa.
G	allons daily.
New River Company	20,000,000
Chelsea Company	3,250,000
West Middlesex Company	3,650,000
Grand Junction Company	3,500,000
East London Company	7,000,000
South Lambeth Company	2,500,000
South London Company	3,000,000
Hampstead Company	400,000
Kent Company	1,200,000
	44,500,000
Artesian Wells	8,000,000
Land-spring Pumps	3,000,000
"Catch" rain-water (say)	1,000,000
Making a total quantity supplied daily to London from all sources of	56,500,000

LONDON PORTER is famous throughquantity of milk yielded by each cow out the world. The large breweries has been averaged at nine quarts a day which supply this article of consumption at least; but the total is about 7,900,000 are peculiar to London. There are no gallons annual produce, from which other such establishments either in

England or on the Continent. The dition of London is the providence of men with their drays and horses are its people for their families in case of unparalleled—all connected with them fire or death; as an evidence of the is colossal.

Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, Park- of them very extensive. street, Southwark; Messrs. Truman, fields; Messrs. Whitbread and Co., those which railways have suggested,

street. is 525,000 quarters per annum.

A sight of one of these breweries prietors.

is about 2,000,000 of tons per annum. full explanation of the nature of these For description of Coal Exchange, see institutions, vide Mr. Scratchley's valu-Chapter V.

One great, feature in the social con- and Emigration.

truth of this, there are in London 162 The principal of these breweries are fire and life insurance companies, many

Of these, perhaps the most interest-Hanbury, and Co., Brick-lane, Spital- ing to the stranger and traveller are Chiswell-street, City; Sir Henry Meux viz., the "Railway Passengers' Assurand Co., Tottenham-court-road; and ance Companies," by which a traveller, Messrs. Reid and Co., Liquorpond-upon payment of twopence for each journey he makes, will ensure for his The quantity of porter and beer family, in case of accidental death, £500. annually brewed by the twelve principal The smallness of this insurance fee brewers is upwards of 2,000,000 of speaks much for the safety of railway barrels, and the quantity of malt wetted travelling in England. For list of Assurance Companies, see Chapter II.

There is also another important class will well repay the visitor. Between of provident associations, which is exthe hours of ten and four strangers are tensively increasing, viz., Building Soadmitted by order, given by the pro-cieties, which have for their objects the assistance of individuals to purchase or The consumption of coal in London build houses upon easy terms. able work upon Industrial Investment

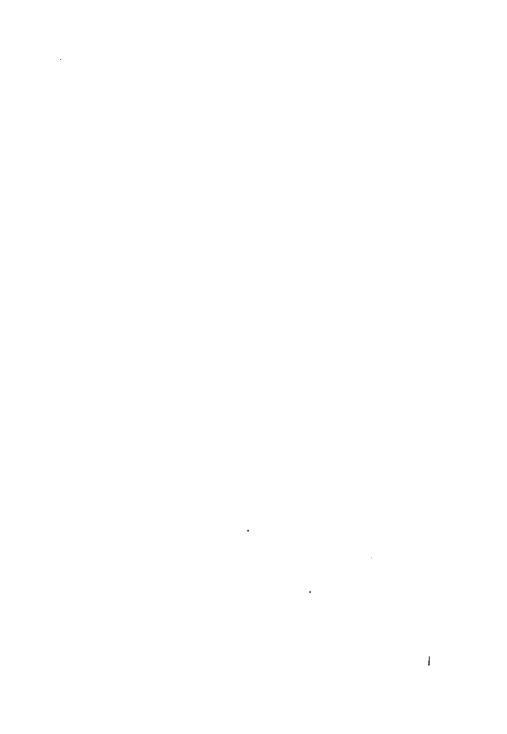
## CHAPTER V.

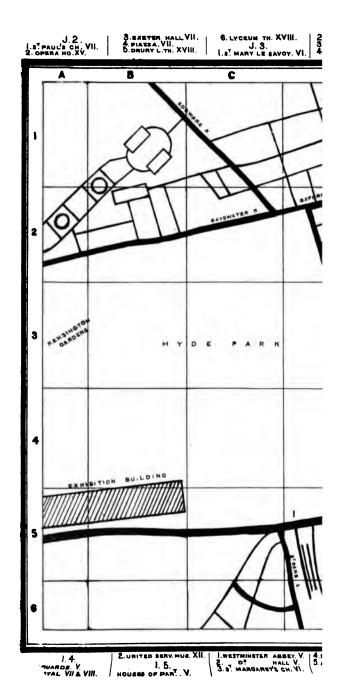
## CONCERNS EVERY ONE WHO VISITS LONDON.

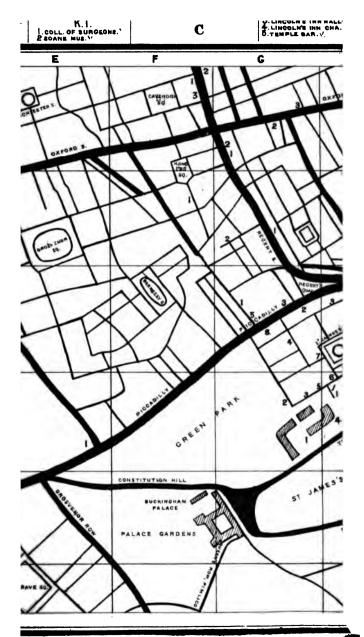
The following are the objects which LONDON WALL most strangers visit first. They are not MANSION HOUSE arranged according to their importance, MINT but, for the sake of perspicuity, we have MONUMENT placed them alphabetically :-APSLEY HOUSE DOCKS, THE BANK OF ENGLAND EAST INDIA HOUSE GEONS BARCLAY & PER- EXCHANGE, ROYAL NATIONAL GAL-KINS'S BREWERY GOLDSMITH'S Bow Church HALL BRIDGES, THE GUILDHALL BRITISH MUSEUM HORSE GUARDS CHRIST'S HOSPITAL HOUSES OF PAR- PAUL'S, ST. CLUB HOUSES LIAMENT COAL EXCHANGE KENSINGTON GAR-DENS COLOSSEUM CUSTOM HOUSE LONDON STONE

MUSEUM OF THE COLLEGE OF SUR-LERY PALACE, SAINT JAMES'S PARKS, THE POLYTECHNIC IN-STITUTION POST OFFICE SOANE MUSEUM

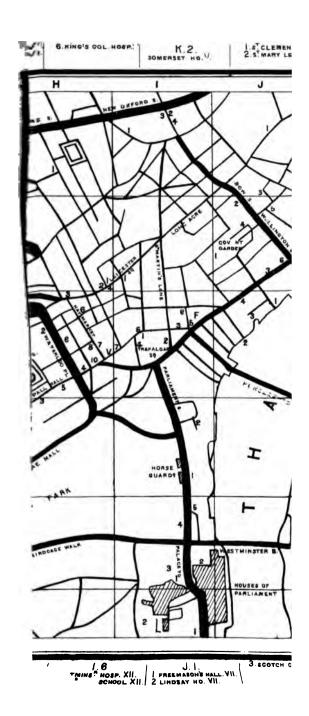
SOMERSET HOUSE STEPHEN'S SAINT (Walbrook) SURREY GARDENS (ZOOLOGICAE) TEMPLE BAR TEMPLE CHURCH TRRMINUS OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY THAMES TUNNEL PRINTING TIMES OFFICE. Tower, THE TRAFALGAR SQRE. TUSSAUD'S WAX-WORK EXHIBITION







WESTERN DIVISION.



D. 1. TUSBAUD'S WAX WORK BE V

D 5.

CHINESE EXHIBITION XVIII

E 4 APPLEY HO 2 ARCHWAY CONS" HILL VIII. 3 STATUE OF ACHILLES VIII.

I S. GEORGE'S HOSP XIL

POLYTECHNIC V. 2 ALL SOULS CH V

F 2 ST CEORCE'S CH VII

GI. I HANDVER CH. VII 2 PANTHEON VII 3 PHINCES'S TH. XVIII

G. 2 M" GRUNDY'S CALY VIII. 2 ASIATIC MUS XII

I MACHAFFERS MUS VI 2 ST JAMES & CH VII 3 B JHLINGTON HO VII. 4.CONSERVATIVE CLUB VIII 5 ENTOMOLOGICAL MUS.XII JAMES'S TH XVIII 8 EGYPTIAN HALL XVIII

G 4. 1 ST JAMES'S PALACE V. 2 BRIDGEWATER HO VII. 3 EXH" OF PICT. VIII

H I I sono th XVIII

CANTELONIAN EX. XVIII 2 PANORAMAS XVIII 3. ROBIN'S SOIREES FAN.XVIII 4 WYLD & GLOBE

**H** 3 1 ATHENEUM CLUB VII. 2 CLUB CHAMBERS VII. 3 CEOLOGICAL MUS. XII 4 REFORM CLUB. VII 5 TRAVELLERS CLUB VII 6 OXENDON CH IX 8 HER MAJESTY'S TH. XY
9 PANORAMAS XVIII
10 PANORAMA XVIII

BUCKINGHAM PAL V.

H 4 MARLBOROUCH H. VIII. 2. DUKE OF YORK'S COL. V.
3. CARLTON CLUB VII.
4. STAFFORD HOUSE VIII.
5 BRITISH INST VIII.
6 ARMY & NAVY CLUB. VII

ISTGILES'S CH VI 2 BAPTIST CHA IX 4 FRENCH CH IY

1. 2. PANORAMA XVIII

7 SOC BRIT ARTISTS YIII

8 EX" BRIT ART YIII

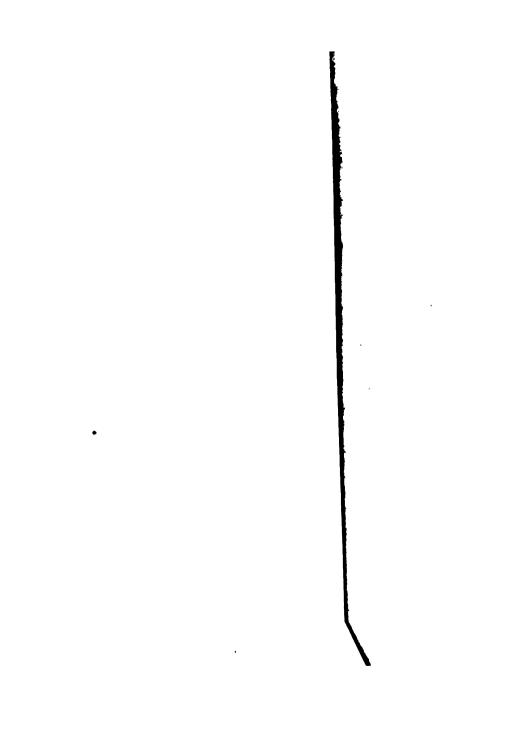
9 ADEL AIDE GALY XVIII & XV 6 EXPLOY PAINTINGS VIII

WERIES.

for circulat ham, Esq. rading, Rul the differ the premise −Where th iam Cotton he Bank, are lipping mac in as may p

wion. - Mond lays.

ission.—By't Governor c FBonal attend Tatuities allo · Or messenge PERKINS'S \*thwark.-Tl ament of its ] lings extendi and having k. The water h the Thames, steam-engine Ceet long by 20 acture reachin and made of ca more room t ribe this levial "Jacob's ladde of malt per 🗪 ; its vats, iı at (which wil lay float abou et in length, w horses in the red. lishment has a ched to it, in n having been i Mr. Thrale, of the brewer "when the sale s going on (w Johnson appea an inkhorn ar like an exciser d what he real value of the pr lisposed of, said,



Westminster ABBEY  $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{ESTMINSTER}}$ HALL

WHITEHALL YORK COLUMN ZOOLOGICAL GAR-DENS

lington. The present front, 90 feet long, past Governor of the Bank, are in operabuilt by Messrs. H. & B. Wyatt. The tion, also the clipping machines for bullet-proof iron blinds were put up defacing such coin as may prove defiby the Duke during the ferment of the cient in weight. Reform Bill, when his windows were broken by the London mob. For works nesdays, and Fridays. of art contained in Apslev House, see Chapter VIII.

needle-street, is the most important Director. No gratuities allowed to be institution of the kind that exists in taken by porters or messengers. any part of the world, and history BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S BREWERY, furnishes no example that can be at all Park-street, Southwark.—This is the compared to it, for the multiplicity of largest establishment of its kind in the its transactions, and for the influence world, the buildings extending over ten the establishment possesses over public acres of ground, and having two steam-

and national affairs.

for forty years business was carried on by means of a steam-engine, with two in Grocers' Hall, Poultry. The Bank reservoirs, 32 feet long by 20 wide each, was removed to the building it now oc- The whole structure reaching an elevacupies in 1734, which has been altered and tion of 40 feet, and made of cast iron. It enlarged at various times by George would require more room than we can Sampson, Esq., Sir Robert Taylor, Sir afford to describe this leviathan brew-John Soane, and C. R. Cockerell, Esq., house, with its "Jacob's ladders," raising architects to the Bank at different 200 quarters of malt per week to a periods (the last named holding the height of 60 feet; its vats, in which the office at the present time). The exten-Heidelburg Vat (which will hold 700 sive walls of the Bank measure 1460 hogsheads) may float about; and its feet in length. The Bank is under stables, 300 feet in length, where 200 of the management of the Governor, the largest horses in the world are Deputy Governor, and a Court of Direc- nightly sheltered. tors, twenty-four in number. For names, see Chapter II.

Objects of Interest to Visitors:-

notes, post bills, and gold and silver possessor of the brewery. Boswell coin for circulation.

prepared, printed, numbered, dated, &c., being asked what he really considered by very complete machinery, requiring to be the value of the property which

render them fit for circulation. Engineer, Thomas Oldham, Esq.

Offices for Bookbinding, Ruling, &c .-All the books used in the different offices being prepared on the premises.

APSLEY HOUSE, Piccadilly.—The Weighing Office.—Where the balances London residence of the Duke of Wellinvented by William Cotton, Esq., a

Days of Admission. - Mondays, Wed-

Mode of Admission.—By tickets for six, signed by Governor or Deputy THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Thread-Governor, or personal attendance of a

engines at work. The water used for It was founded in the year 1694, and brewing is from the Thames, pumped up

This establishment has an additional interest attached to it, in the fact of Dr. Johnson having been one of the Treasury.—Depôt for stores of Bank executors of Mr. Thrale, the original relates that, "when the sale of Thrale's Bullion Office, and Vaults. - Con-brewery was going on (which fetched taining gold and silver in bars, and £135,000), Johnson appeared bustling foreign coin, and other bullion in bulk. about with an inkhorn and pen in his Printing Office. - Where notes are buttonhole like an exciseman; and on only the signature of the cashier to was to be disposed of, said, "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, physician, who died 1753, leaving, in but the potentiality of growing rich addition to a considerable library of beyond the dream of avarice."

remains.

for its spire, which rises to the height of time, the Harleian library and manu-228 feet from the foundation, as well as scripts; the Cottonian library; Egypchurch was thrown off by a violent the Third, &c., &c. The present buildtempest, killing several persons, and that ing was commenced 1823, from the four of the rafters were driven into the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. Since author. In 1271, the steeple fell, and Smirke. again kllled several persons.

has but one distinguishing feature, the is the Grecian Ionic. on its summit.

across the Thames, connecting the South- half. The level of the principal floor wark with the Middlesex side of of the building is reached by a flight of London. For description of them, see twelve stone steps at the foot of the Chapter X.

street, Bloomsbury. — Our limits will to receive colossal groups of sculpture not permit us to enter into much detail The tympanum of the portico is proprovidin,g himself with a synopsis of its the pediment. The principal entrance contents which is to be obtained best to the Museum under this portion is by in the entrance-hall. We shall, there- a carved oak door, hung to a door-frame fore, merely give an outline of the con- of stone nine feet six inches wide, and tents of each collection. The foundation twenty-four feet high. The entranceof the British Museum originated with hall is sixty-two feet by fifty-one feet, the will of Sir Hans Sloane, an eminent and thirty feet high.

books and manuscripts, the largest col-SAINT MARY-LE-BOW, commonly lection of objects of natural history and called BOW CHURCH, Cheapside works of art of his time. These he from the crypt beneath it, which still desired should be offered after his death to Parliament—the offer was accepted. This church is especially distinguished To these have been added, from time to for the beauty of its bells. Stow says, tian antiquities from Alexandria; the that in 1090, the roof of the original Townley marbles; library of George ground 22 feet; how far this story is the year 1846 the works have been true we cannot say, he does not name his carried on by his brother, Mr. Sydney

The order of architecture adopted Like most of Wren's churches, this throughout the exterior of the building The southern steeple. The basement is Doric, a hand-façade consists of the great entrance some cornice forms the base of another portico, eight columns in width, and basement, on which is a projecting clock-two intercolumniations in projection. face; above this are Ionic pilasters at On either side is an advancing wing, each corner, and in the intercolum-giving to the entire front an extent of niations arched windows. On the centre 370 feet, the whole of which is surof this tower is a third basement cir-rounded by a colonnade, consisting of cular, and on it a circle of isolated Co-forty-four columns, raised upon a stylorinthian pillars, supporting a cornice and bate five feet and a half high. The balustrade, this is completed by a columns are five feet at their lower diapedestal surrounded with brackets, and meter, and forty-five feet high; the an obelisk, with a gilt ball and dragon height from the pavement of the front court-yard to the top of the entablature BRIDGES.—There are seven bridges of the colonnade is sixty-six feet and a portico, 125 feet in width, terminating BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell- on either side with pedestals intended respecting this noble institution. We posed to be enriched with historical presume that scarcely an intelligent or allegorical sculpture in full relief. visitor will enter the building without and colossal statues are to surmount

The order is Grecian Doric. The which are devoted to the prints and ceiling is trabeated and deeply coffered, drawings. Three marble statues, of and is enriched with Greek frets and modern sculpture, ornament the hall. other ornaments in various colours, To the left, as the visitor enters, near painted in encaustic. On the east side the door which leads to the Gallery of are the apartments devoted to the MS. Antiquities, stands a statue of the late department. On the west is the prin-Hon. Mrs. Damer, holding in her hands cipal staircase, and a gallery which a small figure of the Genius of the forms the approach to the collection of Thames; and on the eastern side, at antiquities. The centre flight is seven-the sides of the door of entrance to the teen feet wide, flanked by two pedestals MS. department, statues of Shakspeare, of grey Aberdeen granite, intended to by Roubiliac, and of the late Right receive colossal sculpture. The walls Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., by on either side of this centre flight are Chantrey. The statue of Shakspeare cased with red Aberdeen granite, highly was bequeathed by Garrick to the polished. On the first landing are pe-Museum after the death of his widow: destals and carved vases of Huddlestone the statue of Sir Joseph Banks was prestone. The balustrades are of the same. sented by the personal friends at whose The ceiling and walls are painted partly expense it was made. A colossal figure of in oil and partly in encaustic colours, a winged lion, from the portal of the door the former being trabeated and coffered of a chamber at Nimroud; a colossal to correspond with the entrance-hall, figure of a winged human-headed bull, and similarly decorated.

cabinet of coins and medals. On the Milton, Newton, and Shakspeare. lower floor, the eastern portion of the south front, and part of the east wing, is granted on Mondays, Wednesdays, are devoted to the library of MSS. The and Fridays, between the hours of ten remainder of the east side, and the and five, from the 7th of September to whole of the northern side of the quad- the 1st of May; and between the hours rangle, are occupied by the library of of ten and seven, from the 7th of May printed books. The ground floor of to the 1st of September, and daily durall the buildings to the west of the ing the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, quadrangle is appropriated to the more and Christmas, except Saturdays. Permassive Egyptian antiquities, and to sons applying for the purpose of study Greek and Roman marbles, including or research are admitted to the reading-the Townley, Elgin, and Phigalian rooms every day, from nine o'clock in collections, the Lycian antiquities, and the morning until four in the afternoon, the Canning marbles. The basement between the 7th of September and the of a projecting building at the north-lst of May; and until seven in the west corner contains the general collec- evening, between the 7th of May and tion of insects; the apartments above the 1st of September. Artists are ad-

from the portal of a door at Nimroud; At the top of this staircase com- and two slabs having colossal figures in mences the suite of rooms appropriated bas-relief, holding in one hand a pine to natural history, which occupy, on cone, in the other abasket; are also in the the upper floor, the eastern portion of hall. The exterior palisade now in prothe south front, and the whole of the gress (1st March 1851), from the designs eastern and northern sides of the quad- of Mr. Sydney Smirke, is of finely cast rangle. The remainder of the upper iron, executed at York, except the scroll floor of the Museum is devoted to the on the gates, which is of hammered iron smaller Egyptian antiquities, to the and copper. The plinth and the four Greek vases, and the bronzes, to the great pedestals are of granite, and are ethnographical collection, and to the intended to receive statues of Bacon,

mitted to study in the galleries of sculp-ceros, hippopotami, and oxen. In the ture, between the hours of nine and wall cases of the Mammalia Saloon are four, every day, except Saturday. The arranged the specimens of handed and Museum is closed from the 1st to the rapacious beasts; and over the cases are 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of the different kinds of seals (phocida). May, and the 1st to the 7th of Septem-manatees, and porpoises (delphinide); ber, inclusive; on Ash Wednesday, and on the floor of the room are placed Good Friday, and Christmas-day; and the specimens of corals. Wall cases, also on any special fast or thanksgiving- 1-20, the handed beasts; 21-53, day ordered by authority. The print-the rapacious beasts. room is closed on Saturdays.

either turn to the left to the Gallery of birds; the larger table cases, in the centre Antiquities, or, in the more regular of the room, contain the collection of course of his circuit, ascend by the great shells of molluscous animals; and on staircase to the Ethnographical Room, the top of the wall cases is a series of containing, in cases 1--5, curiosities from horns of different kinds of deer and China; 6--9, ditto from India; 10-13, rhinoceri. General collection of birds ditto from Nubia and Abyssinia; 14 and are placed in the wall angles. 15, ditto from North America; 16-30, cases 1-35, the raptorial birds; they ditto from the north-west coast of are subdivided into the following great America; 31-35, ditto from Guiana, divisions. The diurnal birds of prey besides various cases from the South are contained in cases 1-30; 30-35. Sea Islands, Australia, &c.

which claims attention.—The collec-the gallinaceous birds; 107-134, the tion of animals is contained in three wading birds; 135-166, the web-footed and for the convenience birds; in the larger table cases across of exhibition is arranged in two series. the sides of the room are placed the The beasts, birds, reptiles, fish, are shells of molluscous animals; on the exhibited in the wall cases. The hard walls of the Eastern Zoological Gallery

Eastern Zoological Gallery. - The On entering the hall the visitor can wall cases contain the collection of contain the nocturnal raptorial birds; The Zoological is the next collection 36-83, the perching birds; 84-106,

parts of the radiated, molluscous, and are suspended 116 portraits, and at the annulose animals, as shells, corals, sea north end of the gallery, two paintings. eggs, star-fish, crustacea, and insects, Northern Zoological Gallery.—The and the eggs of birds, are arranged in a wall cases around the first room conseries in the table cases of the several tain the collections of bats, which rooms. In the wall cases of the Cen- are arranged here on account of want tral Saloon are arranged the specimens of space in the Mammalia Saloon, and of antelopes, goats, and sheep, and over because they require shallow cases for the cases, the horns of the different their exhibition; and on the other side of specimens of oxen; and on the floor, the room is a collection of nests of birds the giraffe from North, and the giraffe and insects, exhibiting the architecture from South Africa. In the wall cases of these animals. The wall cases round of the Southern Zoological Gallery is the second room contain the collection arranged the continuation of the collectof reptiles and Batrachian animals; and tion of the hoofed quadrupeds, as the the table cases the hard part of radiated oxen, deer, camels, llama, horses, the animals, including the sea eggs, sea various kinds of swine, armadilloes, stars, and encrinites; cases 11-17, manises, and sloths; on the top of the snakes or serpents; 18-23, tortoises cases the horns of different species of and turtles; 24-26, crocodiles; table antelopes; and on the floor are arranged cases 1-10, sea eggs; 11-18, starfish; the different species of elephant, rhino-19-23, lizard-tail starfish; 23, the

gorgon's head; 24, sea wigs. In the bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, pallathird room is contained the British zoo-dium, platinum, osmium, and gold; logical collection, the wall cases of cases I and la contain specimens of which are occupied with the collection of meteoric native iron, deposited in the British vertebrated animals, the larger order of their discovery, also specimens species being suspended on the walls or of native copper; case 2, native silver; placed on the tops of the cases. The case 3, native gold. It would be obvitable cases contain the eggs of the birds; ously impossible in a work of this kind a series of British annulose animals, to to detail the contents of this gallery. illustrate the arrangement of the British The fossil remains will afford much insects; spiders and crabs; the collec-|pleasure to the geologist. Room 1 comtions of the shells and external skeletons mences the collections of organic reof British molluscous and radiated ani- mains with that of fossil vegetables, mals; wall cases 1-9, British mam-deposited in the wall cases. The wall malia; 10-30, British birds; 31, Bri- and table cases of Room 2, contain varitish reptiles; 31-43, British fish: table ous mammalian remains. The cases of case 1, birds' eggs; 2-4, British an-Room 3 contain the Batrachian, Chenulose animals; 5, 6, shells or British lonian, and Emydosaurian reptiles. The mollusca; 8, hard parts of radiated whole case No. 3 is occupied by the animals. The wall cases round the osseous remains of Iguanodon, chiefly fourth room contain the collection of from the strata of Tilgate Forest, in bony fish; the table cases, specimens of Sussex. In and on the wall cases of annulose animals. Thegeneral collection Room 4 are placed the larger specimens of insects and crustacea are preserved in of the various species of Ichthyosaurus, cabinets; they may be seen by persons or the fish-lizard, so denominated on wishing to consult them for the purpose account of their having in a recent state of study (by application to the keeper clearly presented the external appearof the zoological collection), every Tues- ance of certain orders of fishes comday and Thursday. To prevent dis-bined with the internal organization appointment, persons wishing to see belonging to the Saurian reptiles. The those collections should apply two days most striking specimens are the I. previous to their intended visit. Wall Platyodon, in the central case, and varicases 1—13, spiny-rayed fish; 14—19, ous bones of its gigantic variety, on the soft-rayed fish; 25-26, anomalous top of the same case and in case 2. fish; the tables 1-12, insects; 13-24, Room 5 contains the collection of fossil crustacea. The wall cases in the fifth fishes, arranged after M. Agassiz' room contain collections of cartilaginous system, as developed in his work, fish, as the sharks, torpedoes, rays, Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles. string-ray, &c. On the top of the wall They are divided into four orders, cases are some rays and other cartila- namely, the Placoids, the Ganoids, the ginous fish, too large to be placed in the Ctenoids, and the Cycloids. Room 6 is cases. Table cases: sponges of different devoted chiefly to the osseous remains kinds, showing their various forms and of the Pachydermata and Edentata. structure, and some preserved in flint, Sculpture. - The Marbles in the Brishowing the same structure.

north side of the north wing are appro- Museum, contain the Townley Marbles, priated to the collections of minerals so called from Charles Townley, Esq., and fossils.

part of the third contain the electro-room, which follow the Townley collecpositive native metals, iron, copper, tion, consist of the remains of ancient

tish Museum.—The first five compart-North Gallery.—The rooms on the ments on the left hand, entering the by whom they were collected. The Minerals.—The first two cases and sculptures in the Lycian or Xanthian cities in Lycia, one of the south-west with Pericles, and who built the Parprovinces of Asia Minor, inhabited by thenon at Athens. At the sides of the

tures procured by Mr. Layard, in Meso-the 106th Olympiad, B. C. 353. This potamia, chicily from ruins now called monument, one of the seven wonders. Nimroud, a few miles below Mosul, on of the world, was built by the archithe Tigris, during the years 1846 and tects Phiteus and Satyrus, and adorned 1847. The nation is indebted to the with sculptures by five sculptors, viz., private munificence of Sir Stratford Can-Pythis, Praxiteles, Bryaxis, Timoning for the first assistance which was theus, and Leochares, all artists of the offered to Mr. Layard in the prosecution later Athenian school. of his interesting researches. Large ad-

the battles of the Centaurs and La- at Athens. Nos. 1—16 are the mepithæ, and 12—23, the combat between topes of the Parthenon. Nos. 17—24, of Apollo Epicurius, built on Mount 25-46, portion of the frieze from the Cotylion, at a little distance from the north side of the temple. No. 47, a ancient city of Phigalia, in Arcadia. single slab from the frieze at the west The interest of these marbles is much end. 48-61, Plaster casts, comprising enhanced by our knowledge of the pre- the remainder of the frieze at the west cise time when they were executed end of the temple. Nos. 62-90, that Pausanias, in his description of this portion of the frieze which enriched temple, informs us that it was built by the south side. Sculptures 91-106 are Ictinus, an architect contemporary from the pediments of the Parthenon.

a mixed population of an aboriginal saloon, over the Phigalian frieze, are race called Solymi and Termilæ, and by two pediments, of precisely the same the Greeks, who had colonized it at an form and dimensions as those which early period before the epoch of the decorated the eastern and western ends Trojan war. These monuments were of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, removed from that country by two ex-in the island of Ægina. The pediment peditions undertaken by Her Majestv's at the north side of the room is taken Government in the years 1842-1846, from the western end of the temple; it under the direction of Sir C. Fellows, contains ten figures, and it is supposed by whom the greater part of them were that there was originally one more, who discovered. They consist of sculptured was stooping down to assist the fallen remains, ranging in date from the sub-warrior, who is wounded, at the feet of jugation of the country by the Persians, Minerva. The subject is supposed to B. c. 545, to the period of the Byzan-be a contest between the Greeks and tine Empire. With them are exhibited Trojans for the body of Patroclus. some plaster casts of certain other Only five figures remain of the other sculptures, of which the removal was pediment, which is the more to be renot found practicable, but of which fac-gretted, as the sculpture is of a higher similes were necessary as illustrations character. Round the sides of this of the history of art, and as documents room, beneath the Phigalian frieze, and for the study of a language and written on the floor, are eleven bas-reliefs, forcharacter found in Lycia, and appa-merly part of the celebrated mausoleum rently peculiar to that part of Asia at Halicarnassus, a tomb erected in honour of Mausolus, king of Caria, by The Nimroud Room contains sculp-his wife Artemisia, in the 4th year of

Elgin Saloon and Greek Sculpture. ditions to this collection are expected. So called from the marbles having be-The Phigalian Saloon contains, from longed to the Earl of Elgin. It con-Nos. 1-11, bas-reliefs, representing tains the marbles from the Parthenon the Greeks and the Amazons. They that portion of the frieze which occuwere found in the ruins of the temple pied the east end of the temple. Nos.

The Egyptian Antiquities of the jects of which are generally mytholotools, musical instruments, etc.; 46-|glass cases in the centre of the room. 50, mummies, coffins, etc.; 52-58, Medal Room.—At the farther end of animal mummies; 59-102, coffins, the tenth room is the Medal Room, mummies, etc. etc.

collection of Egyptian, Greek, and was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Roman antiquities. Cases 1-26 being Sloaneand Sir Robert Cotton, and which Egyptian; 29-112, containing Greek has been from time to time enlarged by and Roman.

collection of vases discovered in Italy, tion of his late Majesty King George and known by the name of Etruscan, IV., by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Græco-Italian, or painted vases. They Cracherode and R. P. Knight, Esq., and are of various epochs and styles. The the donations of Lady Banks and W. present collection is arranged chrono-Marsden, Esq. It is comprehended logically, and according to the localities under the three following heads:-1. in which they were found. In the cases Ancient Coins; 2. Modern Coins; 3. 1—5 are vases of heavy black ware, Medals. The first of these heads consome with figures upon them in bas-sists of Greek and Roman coins. The relief, the work of the ancient Etrus- Greek coins are arranged in geographicans, and principally found at Vulci, cal order, and include all those struck Chiusi, and Cervetri or Cære. To these with Greek characters, in Greece, or succeed, in cases 6, 7, the vases, called elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities Nolan-Ægyptian or Phœnician, with which were independent of the Ropale backgrounds and figures in a deep mans. With this class are placed likereddish maroon colour, chiefly of ani-wise the coins of free states and cities, mals. To these succeed, in cases 8-19, which made use of either the Etruscan,

British Museum form the largest col-gical. These vases are principally from lection in Europe of colossal antiqui-Vulci, Canino, and the north of Rome. ties, and are contained in the Egyptian The vases in cases 20-30, executed Saloon down stairs, and in the room up- with more care and finish, are princistairs. It would be impossible, in such pally from Canino and Nola. Those a book as this, to enumerate any of in the room, commencing case 31, and this immense collection. The saloon ending case 55, are of the later style of contains the heavier objects, such as these objects, and chiefly from the pro-columns, statues, sarcophagi, tablets, vince of the Basilicata, which lies to sepulchral urns, etc. etc. The cases in the south of Rome; their subjects are the Egyptian Room contain, in Nos. principally relative to Bacchus. Among 1, 5, deities; 6, coffins, etc.; 7-11, them will be found, case 35, some rhysacred animals and birds; 12, 13, small tons or drinking-cups fashioned in the statues; 14—19, household furniture; shape of the heads of animals. In the 20, 21, objects of dress, etc.; 22—25, cases 36—51, are vases from Apulia, vases; 26, vases and lamps; 27, resembling in their colour and treatmummy coffin; 28-32, bowls, cups, ment those of Nola. Cases 56-60, vases, etc.; 33—35, vases of bronze, filled with terracottas, principally of agricultural implements, etc.; 36, 37, Etruscan workmanship, and in the fragments of tombs, weapons, etc.; centre are various divinities and mytho-38, coffin, boards, etc.; 39, inscrip-logical groups. Vases with represen-tions, etc.; 40—45, boxes, baskets, tations on both sides are exhibited in

where are deposited a large collection Bronze Room contains a valuable of Coins and Meduls, the basis of which many valuable purchases and donations, Etruscan Room.—In this room is a but principally by the munificent donathe early vases, with black figures upon red or orange backgrounds, the sub-racters. The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chro-Lansdowne MSS.; the Royal MSS.; kept separate. The third head, which room. comprises a class considerably more Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street.

modern than either of those which —Founded on the site of the Grey modern coins.

tains about 600,000 volumes. talogues of the library.

ton MSS.; the Harleian MSS.; the tensive but irregular, and having been

nological order. They consist of the the Sloane and Birch MSS.: the As and its divisions; Family or Con- Arundel MSS.; the Burney, Hargrave, sular coins: Imperial coins struck in and a large and miscellaneous collec-Rome; Imperial coins struck in Egypt; tion of "Additional MSS." The con-Imperial coins struck with Greek cha-tents of this collection are valued at racters, in different states and cities £300,000. Our limits prevent even an subject to the Romans; Imperial coins enumeration of the more important. struck in the Roman colonies; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters; called a "Reader's Ticket," must apply and Contorniates. The second head, to Sir Henry Ellis, the librarian, with comprising modern coins, consists of the introduction of a member of Par-Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, liament, an alderman of the City of Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise London, a rector of a London parish, the coins of foreign nations. This or from any member of the learned class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins during six months, when it may be rebelong, those of each country being newed upon application at the reading-

precede it, consists of medals struck in Friars' Monastery, by Edward the our own country, and of those which Sixth, in 1553. It is commonly called have been struck abroad. These are the Bluecoat School. The establisharranged in the same manner as the ment as first founded consisted only of a grammar school for boys, and a sepa-The Print Room, which is at the north rate school for girls, where they were end of the west wing upon the ascent taught to read, sew, and mark. In adof the staircase to the Egyptian Room, dition to these, Charles the Second contains an extensive and valuable col-founded a mathematical school and lection of Prints and Drawings, an im- ward on the west part of the hospital, portant part of which were bequeathed for the instruction of forty boys in the by the Rev. M. C. Cracherode and R. mathematics and navigation, and libe-P. Knight, Esq. Several of the Egyptian rally endowed it with £1,000, paid out Papyri, written in the hieroglyphical, of the Exchequer for seven years. hieratical, enchorial, or demotic cha- Another mathematical school, now racter, which have been framed and joined to the preceding, was afterwards glazed, are arranged on the walls of the founded by Mr. Travers, for thirty-seven passage leading to this room. The con-boys. The Lord Mayor and Corporatents of the Medal and Print Rooms tion of London are directors and procan be seen only by very few persons moters of the Institution, and the whole at a time, and by particular permission. community of Great Britain have the The Library of Printed Books con-opportunity of carrying on this glorious Two work. A donation of £400 constitutes large rooms are devoted to the purpose a governor. The annual expenditure of reading, and are open to the public for the support of the Institution is upon certain conditions. In these about £30,000. There are generally in rooms are kept the cyclopædias and this establishment from 1,000 to 1.200 books of reference, as well as the ca-boys and girls receiving their education, besides being clothed and boarded. The The Manuscripts comprise the Cot-buildings of Christ's Hospital are exfor some time in a state of decay, the COAL EXCHANGE, Lower Thamesgovernors determined on rebuilding the street, erected after the designs of whole, from designs by Mr. Shaw. In Mr. Bunning, City architect, was opened 1822, a new infirmary was completed by Prince Albert in state, 1849. It and on April 28th, 1825, the late Duke presents two distinct elevations, con-of York laid the first stone of the new nected by a circular tower, one hundred hall, which was opened in 1829. This feet high, within the re-entering angle structure is in the Tudor style of archi-formed by the two fronts. The buildtecture. It is 187 feet in length, and ing is faced throughout with Portland 511 in width, and 461 high. The south stone, and contains on the ground floor, front, in the centre of which is a statue in addition to suites of offices, an area of Edward the Sixth, is of stone, and of upwards of 4,000 superficial feet, for is flanked by towers, which rise above the meeting of the merchants, including the other parts; between these are a circle, sixty feet in diameter, the eight lofty windows, separated by but-whole height of the building covered tresses. The interior is adorned with with a glazed dome of cast-iron ribs, the arms of the governors, and with supported on each story by ornamented several portraits, amongst which are cast-iron stauncheons. This, from its Charles the Second, by Sir Peter Lely, magnitude and novelty of design, forms and Queen Anne. Over one of the gal- a prominent feature of the building. leries is hung Holbein's picture of The height, from the floor to the top of Edward the Sixth granting the charter the dome, is about seventy feet. to the Hospital. Another picture re-interior decorations are by Mr. F. Sang, presents Charles the Second and his and represent various species of ferns courtiers, giving audience to the gover- and other fossilized plants found in the nors of the Institution, and contains strata of the coal formation. The area portraits of Judge Jefferies, and the is boarded by light and dark oak, in the painter Verrio himself. At each end form of the mariner's compass, and conof the hall is a gallery, and over one of sists of upwards of 40,000 pieces of them an organ. The court room is wood. Some of the decorations illuslikewise ornamented with numerous fine trate the principal collieries; others portraits, particularly one of Edward are portraits and specimens of colliers' the Sixth, by Holbein. On the front employment, etc. This department of of the writing school is a marble statue trade forms one of the largest in London, of Sir John Moore, its founder, and and employs upwards of 20,000 seamen. over the south entrance to Christ's For quantity of coal consumed in Hospital is a statue of Edward the London, see Chapter IV. Sixth. An interesting sight is exhi- Here also is an object of great interest bited in the hall every Sunday evening to the antiquary, viz., a Roman hypoduring Lent, at which period the caust. See Chapter VI. children sup together at seven o'clock: Mr. Bunning has kindly given instrangers are admitted by tickets, easily structions to the clerk of the market obtained from any person connected and the beadle to afford every facility to with the establishment. In this hall strangers wishing to see both the Exlikewise, the lord mayor, aldermen, change and the hypocaust. etc., attend on St. Matthew's Day, to hear orations from the senior boys, erected in 1824, after designs by Mr. Visitors can only be admitted on this Decimus Burton, for description of occasion by tickets.

CLUB HOUSES, about Pall Mall .ment of this work, Chapter VII.

THE COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park, was

which see Chapter VII.

As an exhibition of art and amuse-Described in the architectural depart-|ment, the Colosseum takes the lead, both in magnitude and the variety of its stalactite caverns; the ascending room, tral dome is forty-five feet high. etc., altogether render this place one of The customs duty in the fifth vear of the most celebrated in the metropolis. the reign of Elizabeth was £57,436; in Admission, 2s.; to the stalactite caverns, the year 1850, upwards of £20,000,000. 6d. extra.

Sir Robert Smirke, architects. Completed 1817. In the construction of this building the architect has endeavoured and West India, the London, the St. to consult utility and convenience Katherine's, and the Commercial Docks. in the arrangement of the offices and Described in the engineering departdepartments belonging to the establish- ment of this work, Chapter X ment. The north elevation is entirely East India House, Leadenhallthe Thames. Its superstructure is of Commenced 1799. The East India Portland stone, the piers and springing Company may be considered as a sort stones being of granite. The centre of of commercial republic of vast posthis front, which forms the exterior of sessions, extensive influence, great the Long Room, is quite plain, except riches, and commanding power. Its the space above the entablature, which is government extends over a large tract ornamented with figures in basso-relievo of territory in a remote quarter of the and in alto-relievo, executed by Mr. J. G. |globe. The primary establishment of tains a series of groups of allegorical body must be dated from the grant of figures, with their appropriate attributes, their first charter by Queen Elizabeth. alluding to the national commerce and This charter was renewed by James the power. The eastern compartment con-First in 1609, and again by Charles the sists of a continuous assemblage of Second, in return for pecuniary adfigures in varied costume, representing vances. the nations with which the commerce then been granted. The government of Britain is chiefly carried on. Over of the Company is vested in twenty these in the centre are two recumbent directors, at the head of which is

sources of amusement. There are at figures, representing Industry and present two panoramas exhibiting there, Plenty, which support a large hour London by day, and Paris by night dial. Below them is a tablet, bearing The former was projected and com- the names of the founders of the buildmenced by Mr. Horner, and completed ing, and the date of its completion, in by Mr. T. E. Parris, and is certainly an bronze letters. In the ground floor of extraordinary effort of human ingenuity the centre is a bold projection, which and perseverance. The latter is a work supports the imperial arms, sustained of great artistic power, and very inte-resting. The Museum of Sculpture is The wings are varied by the introduca beautiful feature of this gorgeous esta-tion of hexastyle detached colonnades The well-arranged con- of the Ionic order. Every provision servatories, with the Gothic aviary in has been made in the present building the centre, illuminated from seven to to prevent destruction by fire. The Long half-past ten; the exterior promenade, Room, rebuilt by Sir Robert Smirke, amongst the marble columns (as it were) is 190 feet long by 66 wide: it is of Greece and Rome; the chalet, and formed into three square compartments, mountain torrent; the Tête noire Pass; divided by eight massive piers, which the Polar regions; Netley Abbey; reduce the span of the ponderous roof. model of a silver mine in work; the and form its chief support. The cen-

THE DOCKS are a grand object of

CUSTOM HOUSE.—David Laing and interest, as illustrating the vast im-

The southern front is seen from street.—After the designs of R. Jupp. The western compartment con-the East India Company as a trading Various charters have since

chairman and deputy chairman. length, forming a central portion of ties in this collection, comprising two wings. The first is composed of standards, pieces of armour, helmets, entablature and pediment, in the tym- of solid gold; also his mantle, supposed panum of which is an alto-relievo, re- to have been rendered invulnerable by presenting Commerce, typified by Mer-being dipped in the well at Mecca, etc., cury, attended by Navigation, and in- etc. The Museum is open to the public troducing Asia to Britannia, at whose from eleven to three on Saturdays. feet she pours out all her treasures. In ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Arthe middle is represented George the chitect, William Tite, F.S.A. The pre-Third, holding on his right arm a shield sent building was completed in 1844. of protection over the head of Britannia and opened in great state by her Maand Liberty. By his side is Order, jesty in person, on October 28th of that and Interty. By in side is Order, jesty in person, on octoor 25th of that attended by Religion and Justice. In year. The stylobate is of granite, and the background is the city barge, and the superstructure of fine Portland near it Industry and Integrity. The stone. The pediment by R. Westma-River Ganges represented at the eastern cott, R.A. The statue of her Majesty, end, and the Thames at the western in the quadrangle, by Lough, and the The wings are plain, and are surmounted statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir by balustrades. Of the interior, the Hugh Myddleton, and Queen Elizabeth, principal rooms are the court and comby Messrs. Joseph Carew and Watson. mittee-rooms. The chief ornament of the The length of the edifice is about 300 court room is a bas-relief, in white mar- feet, from east to west; width of portico ble, representing Britannia, attended by 90 feet, and 74 high; and width at India, Asia, and Africa, and surmounted east end of the building 175 feet. This by the arms of the Company. In this portion is the largest in the kingdom, room also are views of Fort St. George, being 26 feet wider and 16 feet higher Bombay, Fort William, Tellicherry, than St. Martin's Church, and 14 feet Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helens. wider and 7 feet higher than that of the The committee and sale rooms contain General Post-office. The cast-iron gates portraits and pictures worthy of atten- at this entrance are very fine. tion, many of them painted by Ward, extreme height of the tower at the east R.A. The Library, situated in the end is 170 feet. The shops along the eastern wing of the building, is sixty footpath on the south side are divided feet in length by twenty in breadth. by pilasters, with Corinthian capitals, Observe picture of the Persian Em- with an attic over the central archway; peror, and busts of Warren Hastings in the three central compartments are and Orme. There is here a fine collection sculptured festoon enrichments of the of MSS. in all the Oriental languages, flowers and fruits of all nations. The amongst which are Tippoo Saib's copy corners of the east façade, north and of the Koran, curious Malayan MSS., south, are rounded, and each has an drawings of Indian plants, a collection attic, similarly ornamented with sculpof printed books of the Chinese, etc. ture. In the centre is the entrance, Adjoining the Library is a Museum, conbeneath the tower in which the clock taining the Babylonian inscriptions, and chimes are placed. The tower, written in the Persepolitan character, which is Italian, in accordance with collected by Harford Jones; and a the other parts of the building, has an fragment of jasper, upwards of two feet octagonal lantern over the clock and in length, covered with inscribed cha-chime-rooms, which is surrounded by a racters, presented by Sir Hugh Inglis. dome, supported by Corinthian columns,

Of The trophies obtained from Tippoo Saib the building, the front is 190 feet in are amongst the most valuable curiosisix fluted Ionic columns, supporting an and the footstool of his throne, the last

interior of the building is arranged after long and 28 feet wide; a dining-room, the best examples of similar courts in 52 feet long by 28 feet wide; a room the palaces and buildings of Italy. for the Livery, 38 feet long and 27 feet the subscribers' room, almost as large suites of rooms in London. In the in the furnishing of the building. It large numbers of distressed persons records on paper, by its own automatic being annually relieved by this Commotions, the force and direction of the pany. wind for every minute of the day, the GUILDHALL, King-street, Cheapside, also Chapter IX.

architecture is Italian. the building is six feet in height, and is fine carved ceiling. The hall is always constructed of large blocks of granite open to strangers. See also Chapter VI. from the Haytor quarries, in Devon-

at the summit of which is the vane, by a dome) leading to a suite of rooms with the grasshopper crest of Sir Thos. on the principal floor, of the following Gresham, the founder of the Exchange. dimensions: a room for the meeting of The north front is in all its main fea- the Court of Assistants, 38 feet long and tures the same as the south front. The 28 feet wide; a drawing-room, 42 feet Lloyd's Coffee-house occupies a large wide; and a Livery-hall or banquetingportion of the first floor at the east end. room, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and The principal room is 90 feet long by 35 feet high; all communicating with 40 wide; in addition to which there is each other, and form one of the finest A self-registering anemometer and rain court-room are some curious old porgauge, erected by Mr. Follett Osler, traits of benefactors to the Company's of Birmingham, is a remarkable feature charities, which are very extensive,-

quantity of rain that falls, and the is occupied by the chief public officers periods of the greatest humidity. See of the city of London; it is an irregular pile of buildings. The front is in Goldsmith's Hall, at the back of the Gothic style, without much pretenthe Post-office. - Architect, Mr. P. sion to beauty. The hall is 153 feet Hardwick, R.A. The hall of this ancient long by 48 feet broad, and 55 feet high, Company, which was incorporated by and is capable of containing 6000 percharter of Richard II., is the place to sons. This hall is used for the grand which all gold and silver articles fabri-civic feasts and the elections. &c. Becated in London are sent when manu-neath the west window are the colossal factured, to be assayed and examined, figures Gog and Magog, set up 1708, and if found of the proper standard representing a Saxon and an ancient value, to be stamped, without which Briton. Monuments to Lord Nelson, they cannot be sold. The style of Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, William The west or Pitt, his son, Lord Mayor Beckford. principal façade is composed of six The chief apartments at Guildhall are attached Corinthian columns, the whole the Chamberlain's office, the Common height of the front, supporting a rich Council Chamber, the Court of Alder-Corinthian entablature, which is contiluen, and the Library. The Chambernued all round the building. The east, lain's office is hung with some of Honorth, and south fronts are decorated garth's prints; the Common Council with pilasters, with which also the Chamber contains several busts and angles are terminated. The plinth round pictures; and the Court of Aldermen, s

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall. - Erected shire. The external walls are built of 1752, by Kent. The park front of this Portland stone, and some of the blocks building is the chief, and though please forming the shafts of the columns and ing in general effect from a distance is the entablature weigh from ten to has been severely criticised by nearly twelve tons each. In the centre of the all writers. Hogarth published a print building is a large staircase (surmounted soon after the erection of this building representing the royal carriage as pass-|and from thence into the Central Hall. ing through the archway with a head-from which branch out, north, south. less coachman, thereby satirizing the and east, corridors, leading to the various size of the arch. daily at eleven o'clock, when the guard on the north and south leading respecchanges.

commonly called the NEW PALACE AT entrance into St. Stephen's Porch oppo-WESTMINSTER, is situated on the banks site Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westof the Thames, Mr. C. Barry, archi-minster Abbey. Having thus endeatect; carving and sculpture, by J. voured to describe the relative positions Thomas. Anston stone, exterior; Caen of the principal apartments, &c., we stone, interior. building is as nearly as we can describe detailed description of some of those it Florid Perpendicular. The length of parts mentioned. The river front may the river front, including the Clock be divided into five parts, viz., the Tower, which projects 54 feet 3 inches, north and south wing towers, the north from the north front, is 942 feet. This and south curtains, and the centre tower is designed to be 320 feet high. portion, which is flanked on either side The wing towers of the river front pro- by towers, which, though higher than ject 38 feet from the centre portion, the wing towers, do not project beyond which projection forms a terrace, the the face of the building more than two granite face of which is flush with that or three feet. The south wing towers of the wing towers. The length of the are appropriated as the residences of south front is 322 feet, which, with the the Usher of the Black Rod, and the exception of the centre portion, is the Librarian of the House of Lords, and, widest part of the building. On state as before mentioned, project consi-occasions, the opening of Parliament, derably from the main building. This &c., her Majesty will alight at the portion consists of five bays, the three Victoria Tower, proceeding up the royal centre ones being divided by hexagonal staircase into her robing-room, and from buttresses, finishing with pinnacles. The thence through the Royal Gallery into two outer bays are carried up a story the Victoria Hall, which opens immedi-higher than the towers, and are flanked ately into the House of Lords. The peers' by octagonal buttresses or turrets, entrance will be in Old Palace-yard, crowned with lofty pinnacles, perforated immediately opposite Poets' Corner, at the top for the passage of air, the Westminster Abbey. The wing forming turrets being hollow. The windows of their entrance will contain their robing- the towers are corbelled out above the room, &c., and will lead into the peers' ground-floor, and from thence run up lobby, at the north end of the House of as oriels to the top floor, where they of the House of Commons will be The south wing towers, which are approthrough an archway formed in the east priated to the Speaker's residence, are wall of Westminster Hall; and also by in every respect similar to those on the an entrance in the Star Chamber Court, north. The north and south curtains opening upon a staircase which leads are each divided into twelve bays by into the House lobby. The public en- hexagonal buttresses, terminating with trance will be through Westminster finely proportioned pinnacles, having Hall, up a flight of stone steps, flanked the spaces between the crockets dispered by Anston stone pedestals, landing in in an hexagonal form, in good relief. St. Stephen's Porch, from thence up There are three floors above the base-

The band plays here offices and committee-rooms; Those tively to the Houses of Peers and THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Commons. There will also be another The style of the will proceed to give a rather more The entrance for the members finish with a battlemented cornice. another flight into St. Stephen's Hall, | ment. The ground-floor, which is

principal floor, which is appropriated to to be carried up to a height of 340 feet. the libraries and select committee-rooms; having octagon turrets at each angle, and the one-pair floor, which is used which are hollow. One of them will exclusively for Commons' committee- be used as a staircase to the rooms rooms. The centre portion is composed above, which will be appropriated for of eleven bays, divided by buttresses as the preservation of records. the curtains, but containing one extra other turrets will be used as air-shafts. floor, which makes it rise above the There are two large archways on the curtain portions; this floor is also west and south, flanked by pedestals. appropriated to Commons' committee-upon which are placed, in sitting posrooms. It is flanked by towers, having ture, colossal lions holding heraldic gateways communicating with the banners. The moulding forming the interior of the building. The whole of jambs and head of the arch are bold this front is richly decorated with carv- and effective. In one of the hollows are ing, almost too much so, as it requires carved Tudor roses and crowns, in high a near inspection to appreciate its ex-relief, placed at equal distances all the cellence. idea is that of introducing a series carved with stalks and leaves, and finishof coats of arms, with supporters and ing at the apex with a group of three shields, presenting a chronological table angels, crowned and supporting a shield, of the reigning sovereigns of England, having on it the royal arms; within from the Norman Conquest to the pre-the great archway and facing the west, sent time. These shields are introduced is another archway or rather two arches. in a band, occupying the space between one above another. The upper comthe cills of the one-pair floor win-dows and the heads of the principal tions, containing niches with canopied floor window, commencing with the heads; the three centre niches are ocfirst bay of the south curtain, and cupied with statues of the patron saints ending with the last of the north cur- of the three kingdoms. The lower comtain. Beneath the cills of the principal partment, in which will be hung cak floor windows is a narrow band, on gates opening into an archway leading which is inscribed, in Tudor characters to the Royal Court, into which the and in Latin, the name, date of acces-royal carriage will proceed during her sion, and date of death of the sovereign Majesty's stay. On the north is another whose arms occupy the band above. double arch, divided similar to the These bands are continued round the former; the middle statue being that of towers, but the arms are those of her her Majesty, and those on either side, present Majesty. The roof is con-emblematical figures of Justice and structed of iron, covered with sheets of Mercy. The archway below forms the galvanized iron, and having two rows of entrance to the royal staircase. The dormer windows. The ridge ornament Royal Gallery is in length 110 feet. is also of the same metal. The roofs width 45 feet, and height 45 feet; the of the towers are constructed of the ceiling is flat, the principal ribs spring same materials, but are much higher ing from pillars attached to the window pitched, and finishing with a very rich jambs, and resting on corbels. There cresting. These roofs also contain tanks, are to be statues on pedestals along the which are always kept full, in case of side of the hall, and the panels below fire, and we may here mention that the the windows, the cills of which are sta floors all over the building are brick, considerable height from the ground, arched on iron girders, rendering them are to be occupied with fresco paintings. comparatively fireproof. The Victoria As this hall leads into the House of

appropriated to journal offices. &c.: the Tower is square in plan, and is intended The most striking and happy way up, having the face of the hollow

Peers, we will proceed to give a slight Spirit of Justice," by D. Maclise, R.A. description of that room, but to give Those at the south end, over the throne. an adequate idea of the gorgeous de- are "the Baptism of Ethelbert," by corations is almost impossible. Its Dyce; "Edward the Third conferring length is 90 feet, height 45 feet, and the Order of the Garter on the Black width the same, making its proportion Prince," and "the Committal of Prince a double cube. It is lighted by Henry by Judge Gascoigne," by C. W. twelve windows, six on each side, each Cope, R.A. Between the windows are of which is divided by mullions into richly-decorated niches and canopies, four; these being intersected by a which are to have bronze statues in them. transom, make eight lights in each In casting the eye round the whole room, glass representing the kings and a square inch which is not either carved queens, consort and regnant, since the or gilded. The ceiling, with its masinto eighteen large compartments, which presents a most imposing and gorgeous are subdivided by smaller ribs into effect, and one of truly royal splendour. four, having at the intersection lozengeshaped compartments. The centre of mediately over the old St. Stephen's the south end is occupied by the throne, Crypt; it is 95 feet long, 30 feet wide, each side of which are doors opening and 60 feet high; the roof is stone into the Victoria Lobby. The throne groined, springing from clustered is elevated on steps. The canopy is columns running up the side of the centre one rising higher than the others, the main ribs are carved in high relief, and having under it the royal chair, with incidents descriptive of the life ship, studded round the back with dows will also contain stained glass, and crystals. The shape of the chair is simi- the panels below are intended for fresco lar in outline to that in which the kings paintings. This Hall leads through a and queens have been crowned in, and lofty archway into the Central Hall, which is now in Westminster Abbey, which is octagon in plan, having columns for ages, but, of course, widely different at the angles, from which spring ribs, in detail and decoration; on each side forming a grand stone groin, finishing of this chair are others for Prince in the centre with an octagon lantern; Albert and the Prince of Wales. At there are bosses at the intersections of the north end is the bar of the House, all the ribs, elaborately carved. Opposite where appeals are heard, and the Com-the entrance from the St. Stephen's mons assemble when summoned on the Hall, is a corresponding archway leadoccasion of the opening of Parliament. ing to the committee-rooms, etc.; and Above the bar is the reporters' gallery, in the east and west sides are two other behind which is the strangers', and archways, leading through groined corround the sides of the House is another ridors into the lobbies of the two Houses. gallery intended for the use of Peeresses, Over each of these archways are panels &c., on state occasions. At the north with arched heads, which are to conand south ends of the House, above the tain fresco paintings. The intermediate gallery, are three compartments, cor-sides are filled with large windows which responding in size and shape to the will be filled with stained glass. The windows, and containing fresco paint- size of the Hall is 68 feet in diameter, ings. Those at the north end are "the and 60 feet to the crown of the groin. Spirit of Religion," by J. C. Horsley; The House of Commons, which is "the Spirit of Chivalry," and "the now in the course of completion, is

window, which are filled with stained it is almost impossible to detect scarcely Conquest. The ceiling is flat, divided sive gilded sides and decorated panels, divided into three compartments, the Hall. The bosses at the intersections of which is a brilliant piece of workman- and death of St. Stephen. These win-

House of Lords, and may be to many on the north side of the Bishops' Corrisomewhat an agreeable contrast; its dor, which leads from the Victoria length is 84 feet, width 45 feet, and height Hall to the Peers' Libraries in the river 43 feet. The ceiling is flat in the centre, front. having its sides standing at about an rooms will be very similar to the Peers'. angle of 45 degrees; it is divided into with the exception of being somewhat compartments by ribs, which continue plainer in detail. down the sloping sides on to the caps of placed in the Clock Tower will be of cothe columns, which rest on carved lossal size, the dial being 30 feet in diacorbels; each compartment is subdivided meter. The entire cost of the Palace into smaller ones, with ribs having will be, when completed, not less than shields at their intersections emblazoned, one million and a half. To see the running all round the House between House of Peers, an order must be obthe ceiling and the window-heads in an tained from the Lord Chamberlain, oak frieze, carved with shields and available on Wednesdays and Saturdays, foliage. An oak gallery runs all round when the House is not sitting. To hear the House, supported by posts at in-the debates, it must be a peer's order: tervals, having carved heads and span- and to hear the Commons' debate, a drils springing from them, supporting the member's order, which is easily obmain ribs. Part of the underside of the tained. gallery is coved, in order to improve the sound, which would otherwise be in a circumference of these delightful grounds great measure absorbed by the project-is about two miles and three quarters. ing galleries. The strangers gallery is at They were tastefully laid out by Bridgthe south end, in front of which is the man, Kent, and Brown, in the French Speaker's orders gallery; at the north style of the seventeenth century, under end is the reporters' gallery, over the direction of Caroline, Queen of which is the ladies' gallery, being be- George II. Though somewhat formal hind a stone screen. The arrangement there is a pleasing variety of wild, culof the building is such that the Speaker, tivated, garden, and pasture ground. whose chair is at the north end of the The perspectives are charmingly ar-House, could see the Queen sitting on ranged; and the water is so disposed her throne in the House of Peers, pro- as to produce the best possible effect. vided all intervening doors were open. The gardens are open daily till sunset,

ries consist of four commodious rooms season by fashionables in the afternoon looking on to the river; the ceilings are of the music days, and the public genewood paneling, decorated with various de- rally on Sundays. During the months signs in the Gothic style. The Peers' re- of June, July, and August the band of freshment room is 102 feet long, 19 wide, the Life Guards or Oxford Blues play in and 15 high. In the centre is an oak the afternoon (twice a week) in the screen, of elaborate workmanship, which gardens, near the Serpentine. constitutes the bar, into which provisions LONDON WALL.—Remnants of this are brought by means of a "lift" from interesting relic may be seen in St. Marthe kitchens below. The decorations of tin's-court, Ludgate-hill; behind some the ceiling, which is of wood, are ex-houses in the Old Bailey; and also in ceedingly simple, consisting of different Cripplegate Churchyard, where there is kinds of fruits in Gothic design. The a tolerably complete bastion, forming panels on the wall are at present filled the end of Barber - surgeons' Hall. with crimson paper but it is intended at There is also a part behind the house some future time to fill them with in Trinity-square, on the west side of a

quite a contrast to the splendour of the paintings. These rooms are situated The Commons' refreshment The clock to be

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—The entire Both the Commons and Lords Libra- and are much frequented during the

LONDON STONE. - Against Saint surrounding scenery is obtained. Swithin's Church in Cannon - street, was commenced in 1671, and completed City. See Chapter VI.

Dance. This is the residence of the Lord garet. The inscription on the pedestal Mayor during his official year, and was ascribing the conflagration to the completed 1753. The principal room treachery and malice of the Papist facis the Egyptian Hall. The beauty of tion, and which gave rise to the followthe exterior is much defaced by an ing couplet of Popeupper story; still the columns are fine

and the design bold.

MINT. Tower Hill. — Is a stone building, designed by Mr. Johnson Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies"—and Sir R. Smirke. It consists of three storys, having a centre and wings; having been universally considered to the former ornamented with columns be unjust, has been erased. Open daily, and a pediment, displaying the British Sundays excepted, from eight o'clock arms; and the latter with pilasters, till sunset. Admission 6d. Explana-The building is well adapted to business, natory description, 6d. particularly to the purpose intended. MUSEUM—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SUR-Here are steam-engines, and also valuable mechanical contrivances. interior is lighted with gas.

noble column, remarkable in itself, and celebrity as a surgeon induced him to still more so for the melancholy event follow his profession, and from that it was erected to commemorate, is of time he devoted himself with unrivalled the fluted Doric order. It was erected zeal to the study of natural history, by Sir Christopher Wren, in commemo-ration of the great fire of 1666, which species. The growth, development, and destroyed nearly the whole of the me-forms of organized beings, and their relatropolis, from the Tower to the Temple tion to each other, were the subjects of Church. On the west side of the pe- his investigations. The fossil remains destal is a bas-relief by Cibber, emble- of plants and animals of extinct races matical of this fearful event, in which he industriously collected, and arranged King Charles is surrounded by Liberty, them according to their order. Genius, and Science, giving directions 1768 he was appointed second surgeon for the restoration of the City. The to St. George's Hospital, and his mudiameter at the base is 15 feet, and the seum made astonishing progress; its height of the shaft 120 feet; the cone objects being the illustration (by preat the top, with its blazing urn of gilt paration of models and dissections) of brass, measures 42 feet, and the height natural history, comparative anatomy, of the pedestal is 40 feet; within the physiology, and pathology. He died or column is a flight of 345 steps of black disease of the heart, in 1792. The marble, by which access can be had to museum, when John Hunter died, con-

vacant plot of ground in George-street, the iron balcony, from which a noble prospect of the vast metropolis and the in 1677, on the spot where formerly Mansion House, City.—Erected by stood the parish church of St. Mar-

> "Where London's column pointing to the skies.

The lection is the result of the labours of Mint is inaccessible to strangers, unless John Hunter, and was made at an enorthey can obtain an order from the Mas-mous cost, reflecting the highest honour ter of the Mint, or have a special re- on the perseverance of the collector. commendation, or immediate business John Hunter was born at Long Calderwith the officers. The whole of the wood, near Glasgow, in the year 1728; and at an early age was employed in the MONUMENT, Fish-street Hill.—This shop of a cabinet-maker. His brother's

tained 10,000 preparations; the collecto the outside, while the internal artion of which cost £70,000. The col-rangements are so admirably adapted lection occupies two rooms; the larger for state occasions, that they are uniof which is 91 feet long, 39 broad, and versally allowed to be the most com-35 feet high, and was purchased by the modious in Europe for drawing-rooms, College of Surgeons, of John Hunter's levecs, &c. The state apartment in widow, for £15,000. It then contained which Queen Victoria was proclaimed 1,000 skeletons, 3,000 objects of natu- is usually designated the "Tapestry ral history, 2,500 specimens of pathology. The additions to the museum representing the amours of Venus and since Hunter's death have been very Mars. The large bay window of this large, and in one year are said to have room, facing the quadrangle, is the cost £3,000. The objects most likely spot where the sovereigns of England to be interesting to the casual visitor have been hitherto proclaimed. The folare the skeletons of the Megatherium lowing is a copy of the proclamation and that of O'Brien, the Irish giant, of Queen Victoria: - Proclamationwho measured, when dead, 8 feet 4 in.; "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty in contrast to this is the skeleton of a God to call to his mercy our late sovedwarf, 20 inches high. Here, also, is reign lord King William the Fourth. the skeleton of an elephant, 12 feet of blessed memory, by whose decease 4 inches high, with a giraffe on the one the Imperial Crown of the United Kingside, and a camel on the other. The dom of Great Britain and Ireland is most interesting object in the collection solely and rightfully come to the high is the skeleton of an extinct animal, a and mighty Princess Alexandrina Vicgigantic sloth, dug up at Buenos Ayres, toria. We, therefore, the Lords spiin 1841. Its limbs are three times the ritual and temporal of this realm, being thickness of those of the hippopotamus here assisted with those of his late Mawhich stand beside it. There are also jesty's Privy Council, with numbers of here several mummies, one unopened, other principal gentlemen of quality, supposed to be of great antiquity. The with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and catalogue fills three quarto volumes.

introduction by either of the fellows or and heart, publish and proclaim that members of the College, or by a written the high and mighty Princess Alexanorder from members, available from drina Victoria is now, by the death of twelve to four on Mondays, Tuesdays, the late sovereign, of happy memory, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Strangers become not only lawful and rightful in London may apply to the curator at liege lady, Alexandrina Victoria, by the the College. grace of God, Queen of Great Britain

Built by Henry VIII., about 1537. by whom kings and queens do reign, The sovereigns of England have kept to bless the Royal Princess Alexandrins their court at St. James's ever since Victoria with long and happy years the Palace of Whitehall was destroyed to reign over us. God save the Queen. by fire in 1697. It is an irregular Given at our Court at Kensington this brick building, without any pretension 20th day of June, in the year of our to ornament; that part in which are Lord, 1837, and in the first year of our the rooms of state being only one reign." story high, gives a uniform appearance PARK, HYDE.—Between four and six

Citizens of London, do now hereby, Mode of Admission.—By a personal with one voice and consent of tongue

NATIONAL GALLERY OF PICTURES, and Ireland, defender of the faith. &c., BY THE OLD MASTERS, Trafalgar- &c. To whom we acknowledge all faith square.—For contents, see Chap. VIII. and constant obedience, with all humble PALACE, St. James's, Pall Mall .- and hearty affection, beseeching God, o'clock, p.m., from May to July. also Chap, XVI.

an encomium upon the building is to try order, supporting a sculptured pediment. to "add perfume to the violet." Next The entablature represents the history of to St. Peter's at Rome. St. Paul's of Lon-St. Paul's Conversion, in basso-relievo, don is invariably named by foreigners. by Francis Bird. On the apex of the pe-Sir Christopher Wren says, when he diment is a statue of St. Paul, and on the searched the foundations of old St. sides, of St. James, St. Peter, and the Paul's, he found clear indications of the four Evangelists: The north-west turret original presbyterium, and it was his contains the belfry, the south-west the opinion, that the Christians built a church clock, the pendulum of which, is 14 feet upon this spot in the time of the Ro-long, weight at the end, 1 cwt.; minutemans. Our limits will not permit us hands on exterior dials measure eight to detail the early history of St. Paul's. feet, and weigh 75lbs. each; hour-hands Underneath the cathedral subterranean church of St. Faith's, length of figures two feet, two and a half whither the stationers at the time of inches. The bell which strikes the hours the great flire, (1666) ran with their has been heard twenty miles off. It is only stationery, hoping to secure it; it is tolled on the death of a member of the one of the great works of architecture The tower and dome are seen to great ad-of the middle ages, and a most beautiful vantage from Blackfriars Bridge. The The famous Paul's Cross, which stood Rome. Observe the marble under the open air, from which divines and poli-mariner's compass. ticians preached their doctrines, and painted by Sir James Thornhill, the their creeds to loungers from the court subject from the history of St. Paul. gating laws and giving force to oaths, as choir from the nave, and the carving of well as for defaming those who offended the stalls, by Grinling Gibbons, should be royalty. The first stone of the present noticed. The altar is by Sir Christopher cathedral was laid in June, 1675; com- Wren. The first monument was placed that during the 35 years of its building, the philanthropist, by Bacon. completed it, viz., Dr. Compton, Sir rials, a remarkable one of Donne, the poet, Christopher Wren, and Mr. Strong. designed by himself, representing him It is built of Portland stone. The west as a corpse. There are in the cathedral front portico, facing Ludgate-hill, forms the following monuments:-

See the grand entrance, and consists of twelve Corinthian columns, with an upper por-ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—To offer tico of eight columns of the Composite is the five feet five inches, and weigh 44lbs.; needless to say all perished. The an-Royal Family, the Lord Mayor, Bishop cient cathedral has been described as of London, or Dean of the Cathedral. Gothic; it was pre-eminent in this king-interior of St. Paul's is said, by critics, to dom for dimensions and magnificence bear no comparison with St. Peter's at before the cathedral, was a pulpit in the dome, the dark part being a complete The cupola was and city. It was also used for promul-The wrought iron screens separating the pleted 1710. It is somewhat remarkable in St. Paul's, 1796, viz., that of Howard one bishop filled the see of London, one crypt contains a monument to Lord architect designed it, and one mason Nelson, and besides several other memo-

Monuments.	Situation.	
Abercrombie, Sir R	S. Transept	Westmacott, R.A.
Babington, Dr	S.W. Transept	Behnes.
Bowes, General	N.E. Ambulatory	Chantrey, R.A.
Brock, Sir Isaac	S.W. Ambulatory	Westmacott, R.A.
Burgess, Captain	Nave	Banks, R.A.
Bacon, Sir Nicholas	Crypt	
Cadegan, Colonel	S.E. Ambulatory	Chantrey, R.A.

Fuseli, Henry Opie, John Lawrence, Sir T. Rennie, John West, Sir Benjamin.

lery; clockworks; iron balcony; geometrical staircase; great bell, and the ball; curious geometrical floor in Library. The best view of Sir James

Thornhill's painting, is from the Whis-safely descend. No. 1511. A one horsethat before this book gets into the hands of six columns, deeply recessed. grace will be wiped away.

daily from eleven till five o'clock, and pointment.

pering Gallery. Choral service daily, at power beam engine. This is supplied quarter before ten, and quarter past with steam, and the models on the three o'clock, when strangers are freely counter are put in motion by atmoadmitted. An interesting meeting takes spheric pressure. No. 1540. Hall's paplace here in June, of all the children tent hydraulic belt, or water elevator, clothed and educated in the parochial an invention far surpassing anything of schools, about 7000 in number. Di- the kind previously known, and remensions of the cathedral:-Length served apparently for the present age from east to west within walls, 500 feet; to perfect and bring forward; the breadth of the nave and choir, 100 feet; power which it possesses is most exfrom north to south through transept, traordinary, the belt raising at great 285 feet; the circuit, 2,292 feet; height depths about 90lbs of water for every from vaults to top of cross, 404 feet. 100lbs. of power employed. New and To the disgrace of the church digni-varied lectures daily, dissolving views, taries, there has been, and while we experiments, etc. Admission to the

write, still continues, a toll of 2d. upon morning or evening exhibition, 1s. each. every visitor to the cathedral, except during service time; and to see the whole of the cathedral, an infamous Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A. The façade is charge of 4s. 4d. is made. We hope 400 feet long, with a Greek Ionic portico of the stranger in London, this dis-four fronts are of Portland stone, on a ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Post-office we are indebted to the Par-Regent-street, for the advancement of liament of 1643. The plan was devised the arts and practical science, espe-by Edmund Prideaux, Attorney-general cially in connection with agriculture, to the Commonwealth. Two years after mining, machinery, manufactures, and he was appointed Postmaster by an other branches of industry, 809, Regent-ordinance of both Houses. Very valustreet, and 5, Cavendish-square. Open able results were the fruits of this ap-He not only established every evening (except Saturday) from the regular conveyance of letters weekly, seven till half-past ten o'clock. Every but he also extended the post by branches new invention is here submitted to the and cross-rides to all parts of the nation. public, and within a recent period a new The services of local postmasters, or per-and extensive theatre has been erected, sons letting horses for hire for this purand new galleries for the exhibition of pose, were thus dispensed with, and works of art. Among the many hundreds £7,000 per annum saved by the adoption of good specimens, may be noticed No. of the improvement. There can be no 981, a model of the human ear (in papier doubt but that the emolument arising maché), of 144 times the natural size. from working the Post-office was con-By means of this colossal model, the siderable, for we find that the Common difficult but interesting study of acoustics Council of the City of London attempted is greatly facilitated. No. 1247. The to erect another office in opposition to diving bell, in the great hall, composed his; but a resolution of the House of of cast-iron, open at the bottom, with Commons checked the civic functiona-seats around; weight three tons. The ries, by declaring that "the office of interior for the divers is lighted by Postmaster is and ought to be in openings, with thick plate glass firmly the sole power and disposal of Parsecured. The bell is put into action liament." The office continued to be several times daily, and visitors may farmed until 1657, in which year a best means of discovering and prevent-ing many dangerous and wicked designs The Money-Order Office is a new against the Commonwealth." No doubt building in Aldersgate-street, by Mr. can possibly be entertained but that in Sydney Smirke, through which passes anthose days the letters were frequently nually the enormoussum of £13,000,000. opened, and their contents strictly See Saturday evening at the Post-office. scrutinized. Indeed this power is still Chapter IX. preserved by government, for we find it Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's-innenacted (9th Anne, cap. 10, sec. 43), flelds.—Formed by the late Sir John that "by a warrant from one of the Soane. This valuable and interesting things and places, we will briefly de-ployed. letter, according to the distance it was £2,000. sent; and the number of letters which ancient gems, intaglios, etc.; passed through the Post-office that Christopher Wren's watch; year was 76,000,000.

ment, the roof supports of which are For account of pictures, see Chapter of cast iron, with a skylight along the VIII.

post-office was erected, and its ma-centre. During the hours of business, chinery controlled by the Protector a machine is kept by steam power conand his Parliament. The preamble to stantly ascending and descending, for this measure is curious. It ran in the carrying persons and bags to the floors following words: "Whereas it is ex-above. The number of clerks and pedient to establish one general post-letter-sorters is about 450; letteroffice for the transmission and receipt carriers about 300. Number of bags of letters; for, besides being a benefit received and sent daily, 3,000. Letters to commerce, and convenient in con-veying public despatches, it will be the between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. News-

principal secretarics of state, letters collection was bequeathed to the Governmay be detained and opened." Forment in 1833; an act of Parliament tunately in the present day the exercise having been obtained to sanction its of this power is rarely ever requisite. disposal in its present form. The But as our business is not so much Museum occupies the whole house, history as a description of existing every nook and corner being em-It consists of pictures, scribe the business of the present Post- a collection of Greek and Roman office. The several rooms for receiving specimens of architecture, Etruscan newspapers, inland, ship, and foreign vases, and Egyptian antiquities. The letters, are on the north side of the chief object of the Museum is the vestibule. Further north are the inland Egyptian sarcophagus discovered by sorters and letter-carriers' rooms. These Belzoni in 1816, in a tomb in the valley offices extend the whole length of the of Beban El Malook, near Gournou. front from the portico to the north It is formed of one single piece of wing. The south side is devoted to alabaster, nine feet four inches long, the London district post. The follow-by three feet eight inches wide, and two ing is a brief epitome of the business feet eight inches deep. Covered intertransacted at the Post-office. In 1839 nally and externally with hieroglyphics. the system of postage was so much per Purchased by Sir John Soane for Observe the collection of In 1840, the and tables from Tippoo Saib's palace; new postal arrangement came into ope-the original manuscript of the Geruration, by which all letters under half salemme Liberata, in the handwriting of an ounce are transmitted for one penny to all parts of the kingdom; that year Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Law-162,000,000 passed through the post. rence and Turner, R.A.; and bust of The Sorter's Room is a vast apart-|Sir John Soane, by Sir F. Chantrey.

Somerset House, Strand.—Erected Antiquaries, and the Geological Soby Sir William Chambers, 1780. This ciety (see Chapter XII.); and the building was intended to unite in a School of Design. See Chapter VIII. central situation numerous offices for St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—Erected public business. The principal front by Sir C. Wren, between the years 1672 towards the Strand is 135 feet, in a bold and 1679. It has been observed that and simple style, the architect endea-this church is famous all over Europe vouring to unite the chastity and order for its beauty of proportion. It has as of the Venetian school with the majesty rough, unpromising an exterior as any and grandeur of the Roman. This in London. The walls enclose an area division of the building consists of a of eighty-two feet from east to west, and rusticated Corinthian colonnade, crowned in the roof is supported by sixteen Corinthian centre with an attic, and at the extremi-columns, eight of which sustain an ties with a balustrade. arches compose the basement, the three There is in the church a fine painting in the centre are open, and form the by West, representing the stoning of entrance to the quadrangle. Over the St. Stephen, which has been removed basement rise ten Corinthian columns from over the altar. on pedestals, with a regular entablature, SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, and the attic story extending over three Manor-place, Walworth.—These deriver terrace and staircases are much instructive resort. Transport, Audit, Lottery, Pipe, Lord season.

Treasurer's, Exchequer, Privy Seal, Open daily. Admission, 1s.; descripForeign Opposer's. Victualling, Legacy tive guide, 6d. Duty, and Duchy of Cornwall Offices. TEMPLE BAR, Fleet-street.—Erected

basement, supporting a fifty-nine from north to south. Nine large hemispherical cupola.

ZOOLOGICAL intercolumniations. Four colossal sta-lightful gardens were originally formed tues, representing the Lictors bearing by Mr. Cross, who removed hither the the fasces, divide the attic; the whole whole of his splendid collection of aniterminating with the royal arms, sup-mals on the demolition of Exeter ported by Genius and Fame. These Change, formerly known as the itinerant three open arches form the only en-menagerie of Mr. Polito. The grounds trance from this front, and communicate have been tastefully laid out under with a vestibule, containing the en-the superintending care of Mr. Phillips, trances to the Royal Academy, the and the avenues to the several build-Royal Society, and the Society of ings planted with upwards of 200 varie-Antiquaries. The quadrangle of Somer- ties of the most choice and hardy forest set House is perhaps rarely excelled in trees of this and other countries, formarchitectural correctness and splendour ing a complete arboretum, all of which in Europe. The architect rightly con- are clearly labelled. In the centre is a sidering that he was neither building a large circular lake, in which are numetemple, a theatre, nor a palace, suited rous aquatic birds. The collection of the style to the purpose. The general animals, birds, and reptiles is large, principle upon which it is erected is and continually receiving new accesthat of a rusticated basement, sup-porting a Corinthian order, which con-tains a principal and attic story. The altogether form a most interesting and The panoramic admired. The public offices held here views introduced on the borders of the are the Navy Office; the Navy Pay lake have been much admired, and form Office; the Tax and Stamp Offices; the great objects of attraction during the

There are also the Royal Society, by Sir C. Wren, 1672. Some writers the Society of Arts, the Society of have called this gateway handsome, on both faces. or open it.

graciously returns it.

RAILWAY, Euston-square, Architect, floor. able artist who has executed all the in this one building. the general meeting-room of the pro-sages, each of the width of 16 feet 4 in.;

but compared with the many noble prietors. This room is 76 feet long, piles of buildings of this description, 43 wide, and 38 high; this is capable of Temple Bar offers no great attraction holding 400 or 500 persons scated It is built of Portland stone, rusticated without inconvenience; it is surrounded In the niches on the by a plain order raised on a stylobate. east side are statues of Queen Elizabeth The ceiling is covered with deep coffers and James I.; on the west side, Charles in the centre. The windows are on the I. and II. Being one of the City gates, side opposite the entrance. Adjoining the Lord Mayor, who is the chief magis- this is the board-room, 42 feet long, 28 trate of the City, has the power to close wide, and 26 high. The walls are lined with wainscot to a considerable height. The only time the gates are closed is. The booking-offices are 58 feet long by when the sovereign enters the City in 40 wide, and extend the whole height state. On that occasion (which is very of the building, and are lighted by large rare) a herald sounds a trumpet before domes of glass resting on domical ceilthe gate, another herald knocks, a ings which spring from elliptical arches. parley ensues, the gates are thrown The most complete supervision of the open, and the Lord Mayor hands the whole of the ground-floor, so important sword of the City to the sovereign, who in a railway station, is obtained effectually from the galleries which form the TERMINUS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN mode of communication on the upper The whole of the passengers' Mr. P. C. Hardwick, occupies an area of traffic is conducted on the ground-floor; seven acres, covered with buildings and into the great hall every passenger It is a station exclusively enters; out of this opens the bookingfor passengers and small parcels, all the offices, the waiting-rooms, the lost-progoods traffic being carried on at Cam-perty office, the electric telegraph office: den-town. As a passenger station it is in fact, every department connected the most important in England. The with the passengers. The other busiprincipal building has been recently ness of the Company is carried on uperected, and contains a large vestibule stairs in large suites of rooms; every or waiting-hall. This room is 125 feet department is divided from the other. long, 62 wide, and 64 high; its decora- and yet all are so arranged as to be pertion consists of an Ionic order standing feetly accessible both to the public who on a high basement, and above is a lofty have to transact business, and to the attic containing windows, which give various employes of the Company. The light to the whole room. This mode of whole of the financial and the many lighting is by no means common in this other departments by which the busi-In the panels in this attic ness of this great Company is carried are bas-reliefs of the principal towns on on, as well as the offices of the various the line of railway, by Mr. Thomas, the branch lines, are now brought together

sculpture at the New Houses of Parlia- THAMES TUNNEL, connecting Wepment. The ceiling is flat, but deeply ping with Rotherhithe.—Projected and coffered, and is partly supported by executed by Sir I. K. Brunel. Comornamental trusses attached to the menced 1825, and opened 1843. The Opposite the entrance is a large Tunnel is considered one of the most double staircase, by which access is astonishing constructions of modern gained to a corridor, open to the hall times. It consists of a square mass of by means of a screen of columns; from brickwork, 37 feet wide by 22 feet high, this corridor open doors which lead to containing in it two archways or paseach carriage road is 13 feet 6 in. wide, Unlike other presses, which print horiafter them with great rapidity. They advertisements is worth £18. the Thames, about 15 feet. £446,000. Toll, 1d, See Chap. X.

are two machines, which print each upwards of 10,000 copies of the Times in The Tower of London is about a an hour. machines, in contradistinction to the on the north bank of the Thames. which threw off 6,000 copies in an hour. Tower is to London what its Capitol

and 15 feet 6 in. high, and each has a zontally, the impressions are received footpath 3 feet wide. There is a central from huge perpendicular cylinders, upon line of arches to separate the two pas- which the type is placed. The inventor sages, some of them so wide that car- of this machine, Mr. Applegarth, is riages may go from one line of the Tun-employed in the Times office to supernel to the other; the passages are well intend the machinery alone. The best lighted with gas placed in each of the time to see the presses at work is at arches. On the 18th May, 1827, a eleven o'clock a.m., when the second dreadful alarm was created in conse-edition is printed. This newspaper is quence of the water bursting into the the great advertising medium; gene-Tunnel from above, while upwards of rally throughout the year there is a 120 workmen were engaged below. The supplement printed, devoted entirely to workmen fled towards the shaft in the advertisements, which often exceed greatest terror, while the water rushed 1,000 in number. Each column of ascended the ladder, five at a time, and circulation of the Times varies from succeeded in reaching the top in safety. 30,000 to 40,000 per day, according to This accident delayed the progress of the interest excited by special events. the work, but the hole was ultimately The proprietors pay annually to the stopped, the cavity being filled up chiefly Government about £100,000, in the by bags of clay. A second irruption shape of stamp, advertisement, and took place on the 12th January, 1828, paper duty. There is a scholarship in when six unfortunate excavators were Christ's Hospital and the City of Lon-The entire length of the don School, called the "Times Scholar-Tunnel is 1300 feet, and the thickness ship," the origin of which is highly inbetween the vault of the Tunnel and teresting and creditable to the proprie-It cost tors of that paper. Having exposed some extensive commercial frauds in TIMES PRINTING-OFFICE, Printing- the City, they suffered in consequence house-square.—This is certainly one of an action at the suit of one Bogle, the the most interesting sights in London, costs of which amounted to several for many reasons. From this small thousand pounds. The merchants and spot issues on its daily journey the most bankers in the City, feeling how great a influential agent of the English press; service had been rendered, subscribed published in a land of fearless liberty, immediately a large sum as a testimonial by men whose popularity depends upon to the proprietors, who having refused their skill, truth, and wisdom: this anything in the shape of remuneration organ carries into the very sanctum of for the expenses they had suffered, the despotism often unwelcome truths. On money was invested for the two scholarthis account, then, the office of the ships of which we have spoken, and a Times must (while it holds its present tablet erected in the Royal Exchange to lofty position in the world's esteem) be commemorate the event. Visitors are looked upon with great interest by the admitted to see the Times office by stranger; but it is also interesting for means of orders, granted courteously by the magnitude of its operations. There the proprietors at the office. See also

These are called the fast quarter of a mile from London Bridge, first steam press employed in the office, has been said, and very truly, that the

was to ancient Rome, and what its Tower. The White Tower is the most Kremlin is to Moscow—its palace, cita-ancient of the existing buildings: it is del, and stronghold, and the monument about 116 feet north and south, and 96 most closely connected with popular on the east and west sides. The Norannals and the history of the state. man Chapel is in this tower, and is now Indeed it is chiefly in this latter respect, devoted to the preservation of a portion and on account of the objects of curi-of the public records. See Chap. VI. osity which it contains, that the Tower The Horse Armoury, on the north side now possesses much interest. The sole of the White Tower, was built in 1825, feature which gives character to the and is 150 feet long by 33 wide; the exterior is the White Tower, were it centre is occupied by twenty-two equesnot for that, with its lofty structure and trian figures, clothed in the armour of turretted angles the Tower would be various reigns, from the 13th to the lost in the mass of brick and mortar 17th centuries. The arrangement was which surrounds it. According to tra- made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick. dition, the Tower is of very ancient and they are placed in the following date; but we have no authority that it chronological order. Edward I. 1272; was erected before the time of William Henry VI. 1450; Edward IV. 1465; the Conqueror, who built the White Henry VII. 1508; Henry VIII. 1520; Tower (of which we have spoken) about Chales Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, 1078, Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, 1520; Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, 1535; being the architect employed. Stow Edward VI. 1552; Hastings, Earl gives the following description of the of Huntingdon, 1555; Dudley, Earl uses of the building in the 16th cen-of Leicester, 1560; Lea, Master of tury: "This tower is a citadel to defend the Armoury, 1570; Devereux, Earl of or command the City; a royal palace Essex, 1581; James I. 1605; Sir for assemblies or treaties; a prison of H. Vere, Captain-General, 1606; Howstate, for the most dangerous offenders; ard, Earl of Arundel, 1608; Henry, the only place of coinage for all Eng-Prince of Wales, 1612; Villiers, Duke land at this time; the armoury for of Buckingham, 1618; Charles, Prince warlike provisions; the treasury of the of Wales, 1620; Wentworth, Earl of ornaments and jewels of the crown; Strafford, 1655; Charles I. 1640; James and general conserver of the most II, 1685. There is likewise another valuable records of the King's Courts suit, said to have been presented to of Justice, at Westminster." Our space Henry the Eighth by the Emperor Maxiwill not allow us to enter into the milian, on his marriage to Catherine general history of the Tower; we shall of Arragon. The date of the armour is therefore briefly enumerate a few mat-in every instance correct, but only ten ters and objects of interest connected suits have been positively identified. with it. Entering at the west gate of the Queen Elizabeth's Armoury is entered Tower, the visitor will be struck by by a staircase from the north-east corits rude and venerable appearance, and ner of the Horse Armoury, ornamented its amazing strength. The garden which by two coloured carvings in wood. now surrounds it was a moat, and filled called "Gin and Beer," taken from over with water until 1843, when the present the entrance to the buttery in the Grest garden was planted. Besides the White Hall, at Greenwich Palace. This room Tower, there are ten towers within the contains a great variety of specimens fortress, viz., the Lion Tower, the Mid-of all the weapons in use in Europe dle Tower, the Bell Tower, the Bloody during the period preceding the intro-Tower, the Beauchamp Tower, the De-duction of fire-arms; the bill, the velin Tower, the Bowyer Tower, the Brick glaive, the gisarme, the ranseur, the Tower, the Master's Tower, and the Salt spetum, the spontoon, the boar spear,

the partizan, pike, halbert, &c., with jing of the royal children; this piece is many other curiosities of that period four feet in height; golden Salt-cellars; relating to warfare. Some of the most six golden Sceptres of Kings and Queens; interesting are—yew-tree bows, recover- the King's Sceptre, with the Cross, placed ed from the wreck of the Mary Rice, in his Majesty's right hand at the corosunk off Spithead, in 1545; Spanish nation; the King's Sceptre, with the "collar of torment;" the "Cravat," andove; Sceptre found in 1814 behind other instrument of torture; heading- the wainscot, presumed to have belonged axe, with which the Earl of Essex was to William III.; the Queen's Sceptre, executed in the reign of Queen Eliza-with the Cross: the Queen's ivory beth; thumbscrews; firelocks, of the Sceptre; Staff of Edward the Confessor. time of Henry the Eighth; clock of pure gold, 4 feet 7½ inches long, in which General Wolfe died before weighing 8lbs. 9 ounces; King's golden Quebec, and other objects of interest. Spurs, and Queen's enamelled Bracelets; Without the walls of the White Tower, the golden Salt-cellar of state; a Model on the south side, are cannon and other of the White Tower, used at the corotrophies of great interest, ranged chro-nation feast; and the Imperial Crown, nologically. The oldest is one of rough made for the coronation of George IV. workmanship, in wrought iron, of the time of Henry the Sixth, 1422; the most Vincula, and was erected in the reign of curious perhaps is one of the wooden Edward I.; certainly an appropriate guns, named "Policy," successfully em- name, when we recollect that in it were ployed at the siege of Boulogne, in the deposited the headless bodies of numeyear 1544, by Charles Brandon, Duke rous illustrious personages, who suffered of Suffolk, (who commanded for King either in the Tower or on the adjacent Henry the Eighth,) in order to induce hill. Amongst these may be mentioned, the Governor to believe the English Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, executed were well provided with artillery.

which the Regalia or Crown jewels are Thomas Cromwell, favourite of Henry kept, which consist of the golden Wine VIII., 1540; Catherine Howard, 1541; fountain; the ancient Imperial Crown, and Lady Rochford, at the same time; studded with jewels of every colour; Seymour, Duke of Somerset, 1552; and the golden Orb, edged with pearls and his brother the Admiral; the Duke of girded with precious stones; this orb is Northumberland, 1563; Lady Jane placed in the king's left hand at the coro-drey, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Devereux, nation; the Queen's Crown, composed Earl of Essex, Scott, Duke of Mon-entirely of diamonds of the largest mouth, 1685; Lords Balmerino, Kilsize; the Prince of Wales's Crown, of marnock, 1746, and Lovat, 1747, who plain gold; the Queen's Orb, similar was the last beheaded—the block is still to the king's, but rather smaller; the in the Tower. Our space will not Queen's Diadem, composed entirely of allow us to speak of the vast number of pearls and diamonds; the Ampulla, or illustrious persons who were incarcegolden Eagle, and the Golden Spoon, rated in the Tower at various periods. with which the sovereigns are anointed; The Ordnance stores in this building the golden Sacramental dishes; the are estimated at nearly £700,000. The Golden Chalice; the two Swords of Jus-Tower covers an area of twelve acres tice, ecclesiastical and temporal, and within the walls. The visitor should the Curtana, or sword of Mercy; the observe the portcullis, which is the only golden Tankards; golden Salt-cellars of perfect one in Great Britain. state, plate, spoons, &c.; also the silver TRAFALGAR SQUARE. - Derives its

The Church is called St. Peter's in 1535; Sir Thomas More, 1535; Lord The Jewel House is the room in Rochford, 1536; Ann Boleyn, 1536;

gilt Baptismal font used in the christen- name from Lord Nelson's last victory.

The principal objects in this square are site of Westminster Abbey and the the equestrian statue of Charles I., by ground immediately surrounding it, was Le Sueur. 1633; equestrian statue of anciently called Thorney Island, having George IV., by Sir F. Chantrey; Nel-been "overgrown with thorns and enson's column, by William Railton, and vironed by water," prior to the founcolossal statue, by E. H. Baily, R.A.; dation of the minster or church. Tragranite fountain; St. Martin's Church, dition has furnished a very remote era on the east side; National Gallery, on the to this foundation. It has a tale that north; and Union Clubhouse and Col- the Romans had a temple on this spot, lege of Physicians on the west; all consecrated to Apollo; while the monks described under their different heads.

length portraits of her Majesty, by Sir tonian Library in the British Museum. George Hayter; Prince Albert, by From that authority (which is dedicated Patten; George IV., by Sir Thomas to the Abbot Vitalis, who presided here Lawrence; William IV., by Simpson; about the year 1080) and the concur-George III. and Queen Charlotte, by ring testimony of the monks, as well as Sir Joshua Reynolds and others. This from the several ancient charters which collection also possesses a variety of recognise its early establishment, we valuable relics once belonging to Namay ascribe the original foundation of poleon. Admission 1s. Napoleon this church to Sebert, King of the East room, 6d.

for divine service at eleven and three year 604 or 605, "immediately," as o'clock, and may be seen between those Stow has it, "to show himself a Chrising the chapels. This building, with its of God and St. Peter, on the west side contents, is, without exception, the most of the cittie of London." After the interesting object in London. Statesman, the Antiquary, the Poet, and in obscurity, until King Edward the the Architect may here enjoy afeast of no Confessor made choice of it for his bucommon kind, and may read the history rial-place, and determined to rebuild and of all which England holds most dear enlarge the entire monastery. The new and most admires. No other building buildings were commenced about the contains so many records of succeeding year 1050, the king appropriating to centuries. Here sleep in solemn still-the work a "tenth part of his entire ness, beyond the envy of the world, substance, as well in gold, silver, and the great departed—kings, statesmen, cattle, as in all his other possessions." warriors, poets, and philanthropists, On the day of the Holy Innocents, who have been in ages past the lights 1065, the church was dedicated, and on and glory of our country, and whose the 12th of January following, the energies and talents ourselves and our king was buried with great pomp beposterity must ever think upon with fore the high altar in the new church. gratitude. But not to occupy our space In the reign of Henry III., about 1245, with reflections, let us proceed to exa- a great part of the church was rebuilt, mine the building and its contents. The in the elegant and lofty style which was

of early days put forth a legend, that an MESSES. TUSSAUD'S WAXWORK Ex- oratory was raised upon this spot by HIBITION, Baker-st., Portman-square. St. Peter. History lends no assistance Consisting of numerous figures in wax, to substantiate these statements. One mobed, in many instances, with original of the earliest accounts of this church vestments, and grouped with great is a short treatise by Sulcardus, a monk taste. There has been recently added of Westminster, an old copy of whose an additional room, containing full-manuscript is preserved in the Cot-Saxons, who having been baptized by WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Open daily Mellitus, Bishop of London, about the There is a fee of 6d. for view- tian indeed, built a church to the honour The death of Sebert, the church continued adopted in almost all the ecclesiastical buildings of the period throughout Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," Europe. Both Matthew Paris and d. 1680. rians) say that the king erected the about £30,000. The work was condifferent abbots until the reign of Henry VII., during whose reign the magnificent chapel that bears his name was William Mason, poet, d. 1797. liam III., the edifice suffered much was then employed to repair and decolittle impropriety of style, he did thobuilding is perhaps the most perfect example of the pointed style in this kingdom. C. Anstey, d. 1805. Horwell. cross, but surrounded by variouslyshaped chapels. The usual entrance is Anthony Horneck, D.D., d. 1696. by the door in Poets' Corner. Before Martha Birch, d. 1703. will naturally wish to have a view of the interior of the building. The best spot John Roberts. is from the choir where the transepts Geoffrey Chaucer, d. 1400. Some writers recommend the S. Barton, d. 1715. west end of the nave; but the archi-John Phillips, poet, d. 1708. tectural beauty of the roof, as well as Barton Booth, actor, d. 1733. the transepts are lost in the vista, and though the length of the building Michael Drayton, d. 1631. from that spot is imposing, yet the Mrs. Pritchard, actress, d. 1768. grandeur of the view from the choir, transepts, with the lofty roof immediately above, is a sight unparalleled in return, however, to the south transept, Corner, we will first enumerate the monuments as they occur, passing from conduct a party through the chapels. the visitor will do well to join them, and Oliver Goldsmith, poet, physician, hisexamine the other monuments at leisure.

The following are in the South Transept :--

Ben Jonson, poet laureate, d. 1637. James Stuart Mackenzie, d. 1800. J. By Rysbrack.

South Transept. Thomas Wykes (contemporary histo- Edmund Spenser, author of the "Faërie Queene," d. 1598. work at his own expense, which cost John Milton, author of "Paradise Lost," d. 1674. M. Rysbrack. tinued by Edward I., and carried on by Thomas Gray, author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," d. 1771. J. Bacon, Sen., R.A. From Henry VII. to Wil-Thomas Shadwell, poet laureate, d. 1692. F. Bird. from neglect. Sir Christopher Wren Matthew Prior, a poet and diplomatist, d. 1721. Bust by Coizevox. rate it, which, with the exception of a Charles de St. Denis, Lord d'Evremond, d. 1703. roughly and well. The architecture of this Granville Sharpe, abolitionist of slavery, d. 1813. Sir F. Chantrey, R.A. The ground plan is the form of a Latin John Dryden, poet and dramatist, d. 1700. P. Scheemakers. examining the monuments, the visitor Abraham Cowley, poet, d. 1667. John Bushnell. W. Tyler. R. Hayward. taking in the stained windows of the William Shakspeare, the greatest of English poets, d. 1616. makers. architectural beauty in England. To James Thomson, author of the "Seasons." d. 1748. Spang. or as it is more usually called, Poets' Nicholas Rowe, poet laureate, d. 1718. His daughter Charlotte, d. 1730. M. Rysbrack. left to right. If the guide is about to John Gay, author of the "Beggar's Opera," d. 1732. M. Rysbrack. torian, d. 1774. J. Nollekens, R.A. John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich,

d. 1743. L. F. Roubiliac.

L L

Mary Hope, d. 1767. Tablet.

Nollekens, R.A.

South Transept, continued. Sir Archibald Campbell, d. 1791. Wilton, R.A.

Sir James Campbell, d. 1819.

Edward Atkyns and his Sons. d. 1669. Joseph Addison, author of the "Spec-

tator," d. 1719. R. Westmacott, R.A. George Frederick Handel, musical composer, d. 1759. L. F. Roubiliac.

Sir T. and Lady Robinson, d. 1739. Walsh.

William Outram, D.D., d. 1679. Jane, his wife, d. 1678. Tablet.

Isaac Barrow, D.D., mathematician, d. 1677.

Thomas Triplet, D.D., d. 1670.

Stephen Hales, D.D., d. 1761., J. Wilton, R.A.

Edward Wetenhall, M.D., physician, d. 1733.

Sir John Pringle, Bart., d. 1782. Sir Richard Coxe, d. 1623.

James Wyatt, architect, d. 1813. Isaac Casaubon, D.D., d. 1614.

William Camden, antiquary, d. 1623. Sir Robert Taylor, Knt., sculptor and

architect, d. 1788. John Ernest Grabe, d. 1711. F. Bird. David Garrick, great actor, d. 1779.

H. Webber. Westminster, d. 1716.

William Vincent, D.D., Dean of West-Major Richard Creed, shot at Blenminster, d. 1815.

Richard Busby, D.D., d. 1695. F. Bird. Inscriptions on the gravestones in the

South Transept. "To Richard Cumberland, the Terence of England," 1811. " Richard Brinsley Sheridan, wit, orator, and W. Strode, Lieut.-Gen., d. dramatist," 1816. "Samuel Johnson, R. Hayward. LL.D., the great lexicographer," 1784. Major André, 1821. "Thomas Parr, of ye county of Sallop, Sir Palmes Fairborne, shot by the borne in A.D. 1483. He lived in the reignes of ten princes, viz., King Ed. 1680. J. Bushnall. ward IV., King Edward V., King Sir John Chardin, Bart., the Rasten Richard III., King Henry VII., King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Roger Townshend, Colonel, shot by Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles; aged 152 years, and was buried here Nov. 15, 1635." William Chambers, architect, 1796.

Nave.

Still continuing to the right, the visitor will find the following monuments in the Nave:-

Sophia Fairholm, Marchioness of Annandale, d. 1716. J. Gibbs.

Ann Wemyss, d. 1698.

William Dalrymple, midshipman, d. 1782.

J. J. Harrison, Rear-Admiral, 1791.

Sir John Burland, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer, d. 1776.

Rear-Admiral Sir C. Shovell, Knt., shipwrecked off Sicily, 1707.

William Wragg, shipwrecked, 1777. R. Havward.

Thomas Knipe, D.D., Head Master of Westminster School, d. 1711.

Two brothers of the same family, both died in service, 1798-1811.

Charles Burney, LL.D., a great collector of Greek writers, d. 1818. Gahagan, after Nollekens.

George Stepney, an ambassador, d. 1707. John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and son, d. 1706.

Sir Paul Methuen, d. 1757. M. Rysbrack.

Isaac Watts, D.D., author of "Divine Hymns,"etc., d. 1748. T. Banks, R.A. Robert South, D.D., Prebendary of Sir Richard Bingham, military commander, d. 1598.

heim, 1704.

George Churchill, brother to the great Duke of Marlborough, d. 1710.

Martin Folkes, President of the Royal Society, d. 1754. Ashton, after Tyler. William Julius, Capt. R.N., d. 1698.

1776.

Van Gelder. Moors, when defending Tangier, 1680. J. Bushnall.

traveller, d. 1713. H. Cheere.

cannon-ball whilst reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderoga, (North America,) 1759. Carter. Bridget Radley, d. 1679.

Nave, continued.

Sidney, Earl Godolphin, "Chief Minister" to Queen Anne, d. 1712. Bird.

Sir Charles Harbord and C. Cottrell, d. 1672. Tablets, etc.

Gibraltar, d. 1750-1751. Roubiliac.

Members of the Temple family, d. 1679 --1722.

Ann Filding (d. 1679) and Carola Harsnet (d. 1674), wives of Sir S. Morland, Bart. W. Stanton.

John Smith, d. 1718. J. Gibbs.

James Fleming, Major-General, d. 1750. L. F. Roubiliac.

Charles Herries, Colonel, d. 1819. F. Chantrey, R.A.

George Wade, General, d. 1748. L. F. Penelope Egerton, d. 1670. Roubiliac.

Robert Cannon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, James Egerton, d. 1687. d. 1722.

John Thomas, LL.D., Bishop of Rochester, d. 1793. Bust, J. Bacon, R.A. Katherine Bovey, d. 1726-7. J. Gibbs.

Lord Viscount Howe, killed 1758. Scheemakers.

Zachary Pearce, D.D., Bishop of Ro-John Woodward, M.D., d. 1728. chester, d. 1774. W. Tyler.

chester, d. 1756. Boys displaying a scroll. H. Cheere.

Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1713. F. Bird. Also his son Thomas, d. 1720.

Admiral Tyrrell, d. 1776. Read.

Sir L. Robinson, Bart., d. Settle.

John Friend, M.D., d. 1728. brack, after Gibbs.

William Congreve, the poet and dramatist, d. 1728. F. Bird.

Henry Wharton, A.M., d. 1694. Right Hon. James Craggs, d. 1720-1.

Sig. Guelphi.

James Cornewall, Capt. Sir R. Taylor. Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear-Admiral, d. 1732. H. Cheere.

John Conduit, uncle of Sir Isaac Newton, d. 1739. H. Cheere.

Nave, continued.

Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, Prime Minister, d. 1806. R. Westmacott, R.A.

James Montague, Capt., killed in Lord Howe's victory, 1794. John Flax-

man, R.A. W. Hargrave, Lieut.-Gen., Governor of Right Hon. G. Tierney, d. 1830, Westmacott, Jun.

Sir Richard Fletcher. E. H. Baily, R.A.

Major James Rennell, d. 1830. Hagbolt.

William Horneck, d. 1746. P. Scheemakers.

Hon. C. B. Stanhope, shot at the battle of Corunna, 1809.

Sir George Hope. Turnerelli.

Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed 1808. J. Smith.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, d. 1723. Rysbrack. Stanton.

John Davis, Capt., d. 1725.

General Lawrence, d. 1775. W. Tyler. Anne, Countess of Clanricarde, d. 1732. Martha Price, d. 1678.

P. Capt. J. Hervey and Capt. J. Hutt. killed 1794. J. Bacon, Jun.

Scheemakers.

Jos. Wilcocks, Dr., Bishop of Ro-Heneage Twysden, John Twysden, Josiah Twysden, killed 1705,

William Levinz, d. 1765. R. Hayward. Thomas Banks, R.A., sculp., d. 1805. Colonel James Bringfield, killed 1706.

Robert Killigrew, killed 1707. F. Bird. Nathaniel Mary Beaufoy, d. 1705. Gibbons.

1684. John Gideon Loten, Gen., d. 1789. Thos. Banks, R.A.

M. Rys- Ann Whytell, d. 1788. J. Bacon, R.A. John Stewart, Capt. R.N., d. 1811. Jane Hill, d. 1631,

Thomas Mansel, d. 1684.

William Morgan of Tredegar, d. 1683.

Edward Herbert, d. 1715. Edward Mansell, d. 1681.

Robert Cholmondeley, d. 1678; and Richard Cholmondeley, d. 1680.

Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury. Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.

Nave, continued.

P. Richard Mead, M.D., d. 1754. Scheemakers. Gilbert Thornburgh, d. 1677.

John Baker, Vice-Admiral, d. 1716. G. Lindsay Johnstone, d. 1815. Flaxman, R.A.

Henry Priestman, d. 1712. F. Bird. Philip Carteret, d. 1710. David.

Sir J. Stewart Denham, d. 1780. Edward de Carteret, d. 1677.

Thomas Livingstone, Viscount Teviot, Pasquale de Paoli, Corsican chief, d. d. 1710.

Robert Lord Constable, d. 1714; and James Kendall, M.P., d. 1708. Dorothy, his wife, d. 1739.

Charles Agar, D.D., Earl of Normanton, and Archbishop of Dublin, d. 1809. J, Bacon, Jun.

Dr. Peter Heylin, d. 1662. Charles Williams, d. 1720.

Sir E. Prideaux, Bart., d. 1728. Cheere.

Richard le Neve, killed 1670. Temple West, Vice-Admiral, d. 1757.

Sir G. L. Staunton, Bart., d. 1801. Abbey, d. 1727. Bust.

John Blow, Mus. Doc., organist to the S. Bradford, Dean of Rochester, d. 1731. bons, and master to Henry Purcell, d. 1708.

Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., d. 1814. Philip de Saumarez. H. Cheere.

Hugh Chamberlen, M.D., d. 1728. P. Scheemakers and Laur. Delvaux. S. Arnold, Mus. Doc., d. 1802.

Henry Purcell, perhaps the greatest of Joshua Guest, Gen. Sir R. Taylor, English composers, d. 1695. George Bryan, Capt., killed 1809.

J. Bacon, Jun. Sir T. Stamford Raffles, d. 1826.

F. Chantrey, R.A.

sale, and Anne, his widow. William Wilberforce, the great oppo-

nent of slavery, d. 1833. S. Joseph. Sir Thomas Duppa, d. 1694.

John Plenderleath, M.D., d. 1811. Bacon, Jun.

Dame E. Carteret, d. 1717.

Sir Isaac Newton, the great English

Nave, continued.

philosopher and mathematician, d. 1726. Kent and Rusbrack. James, Earl Stanhope, d. 1721.

and Rusbrack. J. Philip, Earl Stanhope, d. 1786.

Charles, Earl Stanhope, d. 1816. Thomas Thynne. Quellin.

Sir Claud Sir T. Trigge, Lieut.-Gen., d. 1814. J. Bacon, Jun.

Thomas Owen, Justice of Common Pleas, d. 1598.

1807. J. Flaxman, R. A.

Dame Grace Gethen, d. 1697.

Elizabeth Freke, d. 1714.

Judith Austin, d. 1716. Sir Thomas Richardson, Speaker of the House of Commons, d. 1634. Huber le Sueur.

H. William Thynne, d. 1584. Dr. Bell, d. 1832.

> The following monuments will be found in the North Transept :-

Wm. Croft, Mus. Doc., organist to the H. Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, H. Cheere, d. 1**742.** 

Abbey; scholar of Christopher Gib- Sir Richard Kane, Governor of Minorca, d. 1736. M. Rysbrack.

Percy Kirk, d. 1741. P. Scheemakers. Lord A. Beauclerk, d. 1740. P. Scheemakers.

John Warren, Bishop of Bangor, d. 1800. R. Westmacott, Jun. Sir John Balchin, Knt. P. Scheemakers.

Charles Watson, Vice-Admiral, d. 1757. James Stuart and P. Scheemakers. Sir William Sanderson, d. 1676.

Sir G. M. Dunk, Earlof Halifax, a celebrated statesman, d. 1771. J. Bacon, R.A. Almericus de Courcy, Baron of Kin-Sir C. Wintringham, Bart., an eminent

physician, d. 1794. Thos. Banks, R.A. C. Manningham, Major-Gen., d. 1809. J. Bacon, Jun.

Jonas Hanway, d. 1796. F. Moore. - Hope, General, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, d. 1789. J. Bacon, R.A. Francis Horner, M.P., d. 1817. Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.

North Transept.

Right Hon. Warren Hastings, d. 1818. pavement, said to have been executed J. Bacon, Jun.

Sir Evre Coote, d. 1700. T. Banks, R.A. minster, about 1266. Sir H. Blackwood, d. 1832.

Westmacott, R.A.

John Kemble, the great actor, d. 1825. J. Flaxman, R.A.

Justice, d. 1793. J. Flaxman, R.A. Lord R. Manners, Capt. W. Bayne, and

lekens, R.A.

W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, statesman under George II. and George III., d. 1778. J. Bacon, R.A.

Admiral Sir Charles Wager, d. 1743. P. Scheemakers.

Admiral E. Vernon, great naval com-mander, d. 1757. M. Rysbrack.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, d. 1711. F. Bird and J. Gibbs.

George Canning, died as Prime Minister. Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.

d. 1676.

Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, Sir F. Chantrey, R.A.

Clement Saunders, d. 1695.

Grace Scott, d. 1644.

Admiral Sir Peter Warren, d. 1752.  $oldsymbol{L}$  .  $oldsymbol{F}$  . Roubiliac .

Sir Gilbert Lort, Bart., d. 1744.

Rear-Admiral John Storr, d. 1783. W. Tyler.

d. 1807.

Pitt, Charles James Fox, Marquis of still proceeding from left to right: Londonderry, George Canning, Henry John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, d. Grattan, Lord Colchester, and William Wilberforce.

Charles James Fox, statesman, d. 1806. R. Westmacott, R.A.

Sir Thomas Heskett, Attorney-General for the Courts of Wards and Liveries, d. 1605.

Dame Mary James, d. 1677.

Having passed around the Nave and North Transept, the visitor enters the Francis Holles, son of the Earl of Choir. Observe in front of the altar,

Choir.

by Richard de Ware, Abbot of West-

On the north side of the Choir Elizabeth Warren, d. 1816. Sir R. are the following monuments:-Aveline, Countess of Leicester, d. 1276. Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

d. 1325. William, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, early in the 14th century.

On the south side are-

Capt. W. Blair, killed 1782. J. Nol- Anne of Cleves, one of Henry the Eighth's wives, 1557; and King Sebert, founder of the Abbev.

At the east end of the Choir is a screen, which divides Edward the Confessor's Chapel from the Choir. Having examined the transepts, nave, and choir, the visitor will join a party proceeding to view the chapels; the first of which is St. Benedict's, dedicated to the founder of the Benedictines. This chapel contains the following monuments:-Frances, Countess of Hertford, d. 1598.

William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, George Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1683. South.

Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, d. 1601. South.

Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1376.

Gulielmus Bill, Dean of Westminster. d. 1561.

Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and Anne, his wife, d. 1654.

The second Chapel is that dedicated Hannah Vincent, wife of Dean Vincent, to St. Edmund, King of East Anglia (who was massacred by the Danes, 886), In the pavement are buried: William and contains the following monuments,

1334.

William and Blanche, children of Edward III., d. 1340.

John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, d. 1762. R. Chambers.

Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, d. 1661.

Mary, Countess of Stafford, and her son Henry, d. 1719.

Clare, d. 1622. N. Stone.

72 WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, d. 1563. Lady Jane Seymour, d. 1560. Lady Katherine Knollys, d. 1568. Lady Elizabeth Russell. John, Lord Russell, d. 1584. Sir Bernard Brocas, d. 1400. Sir Humphrey Bourgchier, d. 1470. Sir Richard Pecksall, and his two wives. Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Jane, his Countess. d. 1617. William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, d. 1296. E. de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, d. 1399. R. de Waldeby, Archbishop of York, Speaking of the roof of this chapel, d. 1397. Henry Ferne, Bishop of Chester, d. 1661. Mary, Countess of Stafford, d. 1693. The third is the Chapel of St. Nicho. las, and contains the following monuments:-Elizabeth, wife of Sir R. Cecil, d. 1591. Isabella Susannah, wife of Earl of

Beverley, d. 1812. Tablet.

Lady Jane Clifford, d. 1679.

Brass effigies of Sir H. Stanley, d. 1505. Anne, Duchess of Somerset, mother of copper, gilt.

Queen Jane Seymour, wife of Protector Somerset, d. 1587. Nicholas Bagenall, d. 1688.

Sir George and Lady Elizabeth Fane, d. 1618.

Nicholas, Baron Carew, and Margaret his wife, d. 1470.

Mildred, wife of the great Lord Burleigh, d. 1589; and their daughter, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, d. 1623. Ann, Countess Oxford, d. 1588. Statue of Lady Burleigh lies on Mary, Queen of Scots, d. 1587. are her son and grand-daughters.

d. 1843.

Effigy of Lady St. John. Lady Elizabeth Ross, d. 1591.

Winifred, Marchioness of Winchester, d. 1586.

Duchess of Northumberland, d. 1776. Phillips de Bohun, Duchess of York, d. 1431.

and 1632.

Seventh's, and is, by all, allowed to be a perfect architectural gem. It was commenced 1502, by Bolton, Prior of St. Bartholomew, and is composed of stone from Hudderstone Quarry, Yorkshire; the cost of its erection was £14,000, the present value of which we can scarcely estimate. The style is Florid Gothic; the exterior being adorned with fourteen octagonal towers, ornamented with sculpture. It was repaired 1809 and 1823, at an expense of £42,000. Curiously-wrought brass gates open on each hand into the side aisles. Washington Irving says, "stone seems, by the cunning labours of the chisel to have been robbed of its weight and density, suspended aloft as if by magic, and the fretted roof achieved with the wonderful minuteness and airy security of a cobweb."

The tomb will next attract attention. It is the work of Pietro Torrigiano, fellow-student of Michael Angelo; it cost six years' labour. The figures are all of

Besides this tomb there are the following monuments:-

Duke of Buckingham and his wife, d.

1628 and 1643. Duke of Buckinghamshire, d. 1720.

Scheemakers and Delvaux. Duke of Montpensier, d. 1807.

macott, R.A.

Countess of Lennox, d. 1577.

a sarcophagus. The kneeling figures Countess of Richmond, d. 1509. Torrigiano.

William de Dudley, Bishop of Durham, Lady Catherine Walpole, d. 1737. Valoru.

Monk, first Duke of Albemarle, d. 1669. Scheemakers.

Charles Montague, first Earl of Halifax, d. 1715.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, d. 1695.

Queen Elizabeth, d. 1602.

Sir George and Lady Villiers, d. 1618 Sophia and Maria, daughters of James I., d. 1617.

The next Chapel is called Henry the Edward V. and Richard Duke of York.

Mary, James I., Queen Anne of Den-Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, d. mark, Charles II., William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George William of Colchester, Abbot of West-

of the most honourable Order of the Bath are enrolled with great ceremony. Abbot Fascet, Abbot of Westminster, In their stalls are placed brass plates of their arms, and over them hang their Thomas Millyng, Bishop of Hereford, banners, swords, and helmets. Under the stalls are seats for the esquires; Mrs. Mary Kendall, d. 1710. each knight has three, whose arms are Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter. George II. engraved on brass plates. erected a fine vault underneath the chapel, as a burying-place for the Royal Tomb of J. Islip, Abbot of Westminster,

Dimensions of Henry the Seventh's Sir Christopher Hatton, d. 1619. Chapel:-Length, including walls, 115 Slab to memory of Pulteney family, d. feet; breadth, ditto, 80 feet; height of octagonal towers, 71 feet; height to top of roof, 86 feet; length of nave, 104 feet; breadth, 36 feet; height, 61 feet.

The fifth Chapel is St. Paul's, which contains the following monuments :-Sir Henry Belasyse, d. 1717. P. Scheemakers.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Macleod, d. 1812. Sir John Puckering, d. 1598. Sir James Fullerton and Lady. Sir Thomas Bromley, d. 1587. Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, d.

1631. N. Stone. Frances, Countess of Sussex, d. 1589. Ann, Lady Cottington, d. 1633: Francis

Lord Cottington, d. 1652. F. Fanelli. Lodowick Robsart, Lord Bourchier, and

Elizabeth, his wife. James Watt, d. 1819. Sir F. Chantrey. Sir Giles Daubeny, d. 1507, and his wife, d. 1500.

The sixth is the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, containing monuments to-Sir T. Vaughan, Treasurer to Edw. IV-Colonel Edward Popham, and Anne, his wife, d. 1651.

Thomas Carey, son of the Earl of Monmouth, d. 1668.

Tomb ascribed to Hugh de Bohun, and Admiral Sir G. Pocock, K.B., d. 1793. Mary, his sister, grandchildren to Edward I.; erected about 1271.

In this chapel also are buried Queen Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, d. 1596. 1821.

minster, d. 1420.

In the nave of the chapel the Knights Thomas O'Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, d. 1522 or 1524.

d. 1500.

d. 1492.

The Chapel of Abbot Islip contains-

1758 to 1764.

The Chapels of St. John the Evangelist, St. Andrew, and St. Michael contain the following monuments:-

Lieut.-Gen. W. Villettes, d. 1808. Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. Sir Charles Stuart, Gen., d. 1801.

Benjamin John, d. 1791; and Richard Forbes, d. 1799. J. Bacon, Jun.

Admiral R. Kempenfelt. J. Bacon, Jun. Earl and Countess of Mountrath, d. 1771. J. Wilton, R.A.

Rear-Admiral Totty, died at sea, 1802. J. Bacon, Jun.

Countess of Kerry, and F. Thos. Earl of Kerry, d. 1818. G. Buckham. Telford, great engineer, d.

E. H. Baily, R.A. 1834. Dr. Matthew Baillie, d. 1823.

Chantrey, R.A.Susanna Jane Davidson, d. 1767.

Thomas Young, M.D., d. 1820.

Henry Lord Norris, his lady and six sons.

Ann, wife of J. Kirton, d. 1603.

Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, d. 1692. J. G. Nightingale, d. 1752; his wife, Lady Nightingale, d. 1734. L. F. Roubiliac.

J. Bacon, R.A.

Sir George Holles, d. 1626. N. Stone.

Sir Francis Vere, a celebrated soldier Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII., d. under Queen Elizabeth, d. 1608. Captain Edward Cooke. J. Bacon, Jun. Sir Humphrey Davy, d. 1829. Slab.

The following monuments are in the North Ambulatory or Area of Choir: Esther de la Tour de Gouvernet, d.

1604. Nadaud.

Mrs. Christian Ker, d. 1694.

Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. Aymer de Valence, second Earl of Pem-

John, Earl Ligonier, d. 1770. Moore. Abbot Eastney, d. 1498.

Gen. Wolfe, d. 1759. J. Wilton, R.A. Bishop Dupps, d. 1662. R. Burman. John Theophilus Beresford, d. 1812.

Sir James Adolphus Oughton, d. 1780. Sir Thomas Parry, d. 1560.

Sir John Harpedon, d. 1457.

Juliana, daughter of Sir Randolph Crewe, d. 1621.

Abbot Fascet, d. 1500.

Jane Crewe, d. 1639.

O'Ruthall, Bishop of Durham.

J. Wilton, Admiral Holmes, d. 1761. R.A.

William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, d. 1764. J. Wilton, R.A. Lodowick Robsart.

The South Ambulatory contains the following monuments :-

Robert Aiton, d. 1638.

Edward, Henry the Third's children, d. about 1257.

Richard Tufton, 1631. Sir Thomas Ingram, 1671.

The Chapel of Edward the Confessor is perhaps the most interesting of all the chapels. It contains the following monuments:-

Mosaic shrine of Edward the Confessor about 1269. P. Cavalini, of Rome. Henry III., d. 1272. Statue, W. Torel.

Queen Eleanor, first wife of Edward L. d. 1290 or 1291. Statue, W. Torel. Henry V., d. 1422. John Arderne.

Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III.. d. 1369.

Edward III., d. 1377. Margaret of York, daughter of Edward IV., d. 1472.

Richard II., d. 1399-1400; and his Queen Anne, d. 1394. S. Lote, H. Yevell, N. Broker, and R. Johnson. J. de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, d.

Edward I., d. 1307.

Queen Editha, or Egitha, wife of Edward the Confessor, 1073; and Mand. Queen of Henry I., d. 1102, were buried in this chapel, but had no monuments.

Here also are kept the ancient Coronation Chairs, the one made by order Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Londonderry, d. of Edward I., to contain the famous stone of Scone, on which the Scottish kings were crowned. The dimensions of the Abbey are—Length from cast to west, including walls, but exclusive of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, 416 feet; height of the west towers, 225 feet; length within the walls, 383 feet; breadth at the transept, 203 feet; length of the nave, 166 feet; breadth of the nave, 39 feet; height of the nave, 102 feet; breadth of each aisle, 17 feet; length of the choir, 154 feet; breadth of the choir, Tomb of Catherine, Richard, John, and 28 feet. Besides the church, many of the ancient appendages of the Abbey The cloisters are entire, and remain. filled with monuments. They are built in a quadrangular form, with piazzas towards the court, in which several of the prebendaries have houses. The entrance into the Chapter-house (built in 1250) is on one side of the cloisters, through a Gothic portal, the mouldings of which are exquisitely carved. By consent of in the centre, d. 1065-66, finished the Abbot, in 1877, the Commons of Great Britain first held their parliaments in this place, the Crown undertaking the repairs. Here they sat till

1547, when Edward VI. granted them ing. the Chapel of St. Stephen. It is at for high treason, 1521. Sir Thomas present filled with the public records, More, for denying the king's supreamong which is the original Doomsday macy, 1535. The Protector, Duke of Book, now above 700 years old; it is in Somerset, for treason, 1552. Baron as fine preservation as if it were the work Stourton, 1557. Thomas Howard. of yesterday. Attendance from ten till Duke of Norfolk, 1572, for his romantic four. Beneath the Chapter-house is a attachment to Mary Queen of Scots. singular crypt, the roof of which is Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1601; supported by massy plain ribs, diverging with Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. from the top of a short round pillar, Guy Fawkes, and the other conspira-quite hollow. The walls are not less tors engaged in the memorable Gunthan eighteen feet thick, and form a fine powder-plot. Robert Carr, Earl of base to the superstructure. Not far Somerset, and his Countess, 1616, for from the Abbey stood the Sanctuary, the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. the place of refuge, absurdly granted in Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, former times to criminals of certain 1641. In 1649, the extraordinary scene denominations. To the west of the of a king brought to judgment by his Sanctuary stood the Eleemosynary or people took place in Westminster Hall, Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey viz., Charles I., who was disgracefully were distributed. But it is still more tried and condemned to death. remarkable for having been the place seven Bishops, with the Archbishop of where the first printing-press ever Canterbury at their head, for the deknown in England was erected. It fence of the civil and religious liberties wss in 1474 when William Caxton, en- of their countrymen. Dr. Sacheverel, couraged by "the great," and probably 1710. In 1716, the Earls of Derwent-by the learned Thomas Millyng, then water, Nithisdale, and Carnwath, and abbot, produced "The Game and Play the Lords Widdrington, Kenmure, and of the Cheese," the first book ever Nairn, for the insurrection of 1715. printed in these kingdoms. There is a Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1717. slight difference about the place in which The Earls of Cromartie and Kilmarit was printed, but all agree that it was nock, and Lord Balmerino, 1746. Lord within the precincts of this religious Lovat, 1747. house.

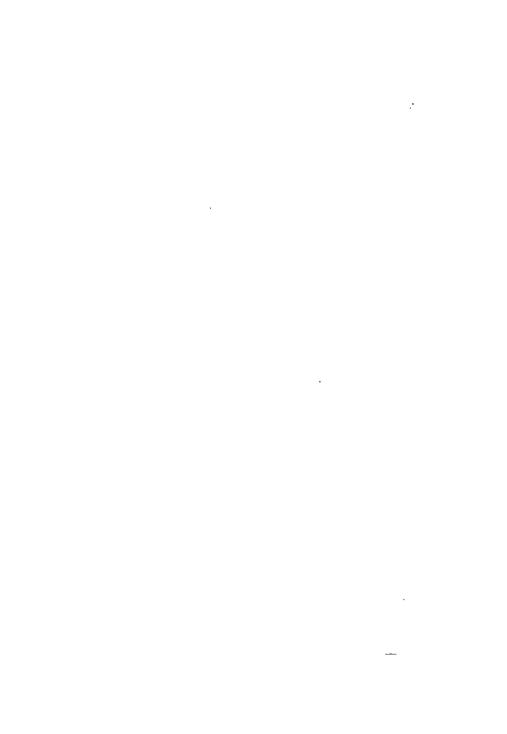
writer has characterised this apartment as fligate Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy, the most interesting to an Englishman in 1776. Warren Hastings, 1788, for Europe. Historically it is so, no doubt, alleged tyranny over the natives of as having been the judgment-hall of our Hindostan. early monarchs, and the coronation banqueting-room of kings of all ages, now Chopel Royal).—Erected by Inigo from the time of William Rufus, in whose Jones, 1619. This is one of the earliest reign it was erected (1099), to the time and best specimens in London of the of George IV. it might be, however, to our taste, to what Inigo Jones designed for a royal dilate upon the historical associations palace. Observe the painted ceiling by of Westminster Hall, our limits will Rubens, in nine compartments; the not allow it. The chesnut-wood roof subjects are allegorical. This hall has is considered the finest specimen of its been used since the reign of Queen Anne kind in England, the span being wider as a Chapel Royal, and is thrown open than any other. The following interest-to the public in the same way as a ing trials have taken place in this build-parish church.

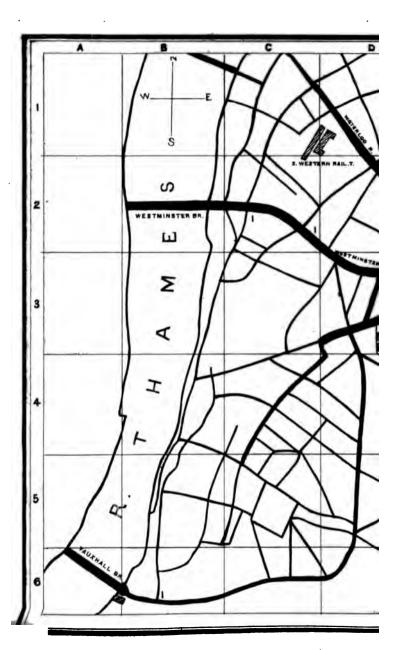
Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, William, fifth Lord Byron, for the death of William Cha-WESTMINSTER HALL. — A recent worth, Esq., in a duel, 1765. The pro-

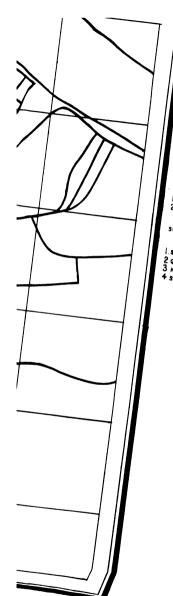
WHITEHALL (Banqueting However congenial Italian style. It is only a fragment of A plain Doric column, surmounted with The grounds have been disposed in the a colossal bronze statue of the Duke of style of landscape gardening; here a York, by Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. clump of shrubby trees and border of The pedestal and shaft are of fine flowers, indigenous and exotic; there granite. The plinth or base of the are pretty miniature lakes; and at propedestal is 22 feet square, and the per intervals is seen a neat, rustic cot. pedestal 18 feet, the circumference of with its straw-thatched roof and honeythe shaft is 11 feet 6 inches, decreasing suckled porch. Much of the ground, to 10 feet 2 inches at the top, and the also, is occupied as green meadows, abacus is 13 feet 6 inches square. The either subdivided into small parks for Duke is represented in a flowing robe, deer and other quadrupeds, or dotted with a sword in his right hand, and in with moveable trellis houses, the abodes his left, one of the insignia of the Order of different kinds of birds which require of the Garter. The height of the figure the refreshing exercise of walking on is 13 feet 6 inches. The total height of the green turf. Throughout the whole, the column, exclusive of the statue, is neat gravel-walks wind their serpentine 124 feet. The interior of the column course, and conduct the visitor to the may be ascended by a winding stair- bear-pit, monkey-house, aviaries, and case of 169 steps, lit by narrow loop other departments of the establishment. holes. From the top stair a doorway These gardens are amongst the best of our opens to the exterior of the abacus, London sights, and should be seen by which is enclosed with a massive iron the stranger in London. The number railing, from which a most magnificent of visitors in the year 1849, was view of the surrounding scenery may be 168,895. The collection on the 31st of cepted, from 12 till 3 o'clock. Admis- animals, viz., 534 mammalia, 853 birds, sion, 6d.

ern extremity of the Regent's-park. - rare animal the hippopotamus. Visitors The property of the Zoological Society, are admitted to the gardens of the and established in 1826. These gardens Society on Monday in every week, at 6d. are very extensive, and being removed each; on the following days, at 1s, each; from the dingy atmosphere, noise, and children, 6d. The gardens are open bustle of London, they present an from 9 in the morning till sunset.

YORK COLUMN. St. James's-park. | agreeable and truly country-like aspect. Open daily, Sundays ex-December, 1849, contained 1352 living and 145 reptiles. The giraffes and ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, at the north- rattle-snakes are very fine, and also that







B. 4 LAMBETH PALACEA GAR. VI. B. 6. I. VAUXHALL GARDENS A " C.2 ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE AVIII. D 2 SOUTH WESTERN R. TER XVIII VICTORIA THEATRE WHI. D.3 I.BETHLEM HOSPITALXII. E. I.

SURREY CHAPEL IX.

E.2 MAGDALEN HOSPITAL XVII. 2 SURREY THEATRE XVII E.3

I BLIND ASYLUMY A 2 HOUSE OF OCCUPATION XVII F. 6.

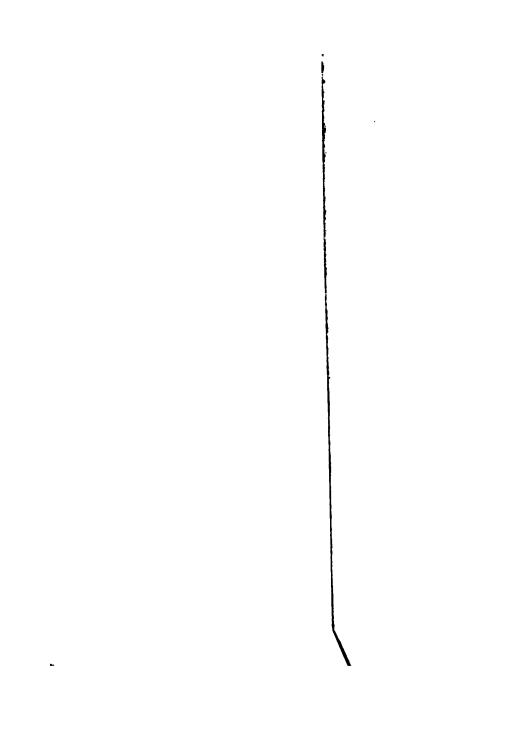
SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GAR V. G. 1.

LS SAVIOUR'S CH. VI. 2 GUY'S HOSPITAL XII MAZE POND CHAPEL IX 4 ST THOMAS HOSPITAL VI.  $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{IAN}.}}$ 

AN EOUS BUILDINGS, & MUSEUMS.

beion of gunpowder, in ced by a barbarous and nd of high interest, one The brasses iam Thynne, the editor tion of Chaucer. at is a good specimen of arving. From its prox-Cower of London, this en a receptacle for the of the decapitated state Ading Archbishop Laud, Surrey, the noble poet,

3 STAINING, Mark-lane. of this church was rebut the tower is unvery ancient, supposed II. To get a view of the essary to go through a y) leading from Mark. urch-street. en Elizabeth performed Tradition devotions, after her re-Tower. r's Undershaft, corner Axe, Leadenhall-street, the India House; is of ılar style, 15th century, east window, containing ng Edward VI. and four 'ereigns. Here are some The monuments are very nong others, one to John thor of the well-known indon, a work of inestio the antiquarian. in terra-cotta, and has zinally been a likeness. ented sitting at a table, n his hand, and a book Stow died in great po-5th, 1605, aged about 80



### CHAPTER VI.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.

DIVISION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL. DIVISION II.—MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, &C. DIVISION III.—ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES AND MUSEUMS.

sistance to the stranger in London, whose 1649, and replaced by a barbarous and tastes may be of an antiquarian or ar-most unsightly steeple. cheological character, we are necessarily are numerous and of high interest, one compelled, by the very general character represents William Thynne, the editor of this work, to abstain from lengthened of the first edition of Chaucer. The and minute detail. But in pointing cover of the font is a good specimen of out the objects most worthy of note, antique wood carving. From its proxwe shall endeavour briefly to notice imity to the Tower of London, this their leading features, leaving it to the church has been a receptacle for the discretion of the visitor to make him-bodies of many of the decapitated state self further acquainted with such of the prisoners, including Archbishop Laud, objects as may afford him more than Bishop Fisher, Surrey, the noble poet, usual interest.

#### DIVISION I .- ECCLESIASTICAL.

in this portion of the work comes under questionably very ancient, supposed our immediate notice, includes only temp. Henry III. To get a view of the such as have escaped destruction by the tower, it is necessary to go through a great fire of 1666, which in number is court (Star-alley) leading from Markvery limited; for it will be remembered lane to Fenchurch-street. that of the ninety-seven churches with-says that Queen Elizabeth performed in the walls, at the time of the fire, no here her first devotions, after her reless than eighty-four were consumed, lease from the Tower.

ALLHALLOWS BARKING, Tower-street, mable value to the antiquarian. in Essex, hence its distinctive title. The He is represented sitting at a table, nave. The original tower was destroy-verty, April 5th, 1605, aged about 80

In our desire to render all possible as-|ed by an explosion of gunpowder, in The brasses &c., &c.

ALLHALLOWS STAINING, Mark-lane. -The body of this church was re-The class of London Churches which built in 1762, but the tower is un-

thirty-four of which were not rebuilt. St. Andrew's Undershaft, corner But numerous as the old city churches of St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall-street, were, comparatively few among them nearly opposite the India House; is of possessed much architectural merit; the Perpendicular style, 15th century, and of those still standing we may say, and has a fine east window, containing that their chief features of interest consist in their antiquity. The churches subsequent sovereigns. Here are some of the metropolis will be found most good frescoes. The monuments are very easily accessible on Saturday mornings, noticeable; among others, one to John during the time of cleaning and dust-Stow, the author of the well-known Survey of London, a work of inestinear Tower Hill.—Formerly part of the monument is in terra-cotta, and has possessions of the convent at Barking, evidently originally been a likeness. structure is Gothic, with the ex- with a pen in his hand, and a book ception of some Norman pillars in the before him. Stow died in great poyears. The tomb was erected at the but there is little otherwise interestins expense of his widow. Peter Mot-about the building. teaux, the translator of Don Quixote, lies buried here. It is named Under-place, Hollors-kill.— Here formerly shaft, from a high shaft or may-pole stood the house or palace of the that was placed before the south door, Bishops of Ely, with its spacious garreaching above the steeple, eventually dens and vineyards; near the northhurnt by a mob, excited by a preacher end is the Chapel of St. Ethelreda, all holding forth at Paul's Cross. This that remains of this once extensive pile. church is well worthy of a visit.

church of the Priory of St. Bartholo- of Bishops Kirkeby, William de Luda, mew. In style it is chiefly Norman, but John de Hotham, Thomas de Arundel, additions made by Prior Bolton are &c.; and in later times, those of John Perpendicular. Here are several monu- of Gaunt, Radelyff, Earl of Sussex, Earl ments, but the most interesting is the of Warwick, Sir Christopher Hatton, Gothic tomb of Rahere, the first Prior, &c. and a large monument to Sir Walter St. Giles, Cripplegate, was extentant in our list.

antiquary, except two brasses, and a well was married at this church. old church. The tower is old.

"fine spired steeple." It was granted peculiar interest. See also Chapter VIL by Edward VI. to the Dutch nation St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, is in London, to be their preaching-place, very old, but the masonry is plain and and is used by them at present. Stow flat; the proportions of the building, also tells us that part of the church, however, are such as to give a pleasing of the church is worth seeing; it one of Sir John Crosby and his wife; windows.

St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate-street. . This church is, we believe, the small- Mary, adjoins the Archiepiscopal Palace. est in the City; it certainly gives name As a building it possesses little of an to the smallest parish in London. Some architectural character to recommend parts of the stone-work are very old, it to notice, but it is now being exten-

It contains a fine decorated window. ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, There are many historical associations West Smithfield.—The choir of the connected with this place: the names

Mildmay, founder of Emanuel College, sively repaired in 1545, and has since Cambridge. In point of real interest, received various unimportant alterathis church is one of the most importions. The tower, although antiquated, is anything but beautiful. The old S1. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS is clock continues, four times in twelve within the precincts of the Hospital of hours, to chime forth its psalm tunes, St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. - The for the edification of the parishioners. body of the church was rebuilt in 1823, Here was buried Milton the poet; also and contains little that can interest the Fox the martyrologist. Oliver Crom-

few other monuments belonging to the ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. - Here are several monuments which should DUTCH CHURCH, Austin Friars.— be seen. The tombs of Penderell, who Originally the church of the Augustine saved King Charles in the oak, and of Friars, whose house was founded here Chapman, the translator of Homer, in 1243. Stow speaks of it as having a placed there by Inigo Jones, are of

while in the possession of Lord Win-effect, the roof being low, makes the chester, was not only denuded of its width of the aisle appear greater. The monuments, but desecrated by being monuments in this church are numeconverted into stables. The interior rous, and of great interest. There is contains some very good decorated also Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Judd, Lord Mayor in 1551, &c. &c.

LAMBETH CHURCH, dedicated to St.

sively repaired. We advise an inspec-subsequent history is very interesting; tion of the monuments and tombs, vide Cuningham's Hand-book. should the state of the building be such monuments and tablets in the church as to render them available to the visi- are numerous; amongst them one to tor. Besides some old brasses, there Caxton the printer; and also to Sir are a few antique monuments; also a Walter Raleigh. marble slab to Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum; also some the junction of Threadneedle-street and more modern, but of high interest. In Bishopsgate-street, is a modern buildthe churchyard is the tomb of John ing, but we mention it here to point Tradescant, the collector of antiquities out some objects of antiquity it con-In the south-east window, middle aisle, tains. Two recumbent figures in stone of is a full-length portrait of the pedlar, the founders, John Oteswich and wife; his pack, staff, and dog—the same who tomb of Hugh Pemberton; some old gave Pedlar's Acre to the parish, on brasses, &c.; some old armorial bearcondition that the portraits of him and ings are retained in the chancel window. his dog be perpetually preserved in SAINT MARY-LE-Bow, Cheapside, painted glass in a window in the church. being the work of Sir C. Wren, should Bishops Tunstall and Thirleby, who not be noticed here, but for its fine old died state prisoners (temp. Eliz.) in the Norman crypt. The arches of the old adjoining palace, were buried there.

ST. LUKE'S, Chelsea. — An ancient to support his superstructure. structure of brick and stone; the tower crypt being now used as a vault, is not is more modern than the other parts easily accessible to the public. Stow of the building. Here are several in-says, this was the first church built in teresting tablets and monuments. The the City on arches of stone (temp. most conspicuous is that of Sir Thomas William I.), hence called Le Bow; as More. The church is near the station Stratford Bridge, the first built on of the City steam-boats; hence easily arches, is called Stratford-le-Bow. The accessible to the London visitor.

though there are parts of this building See also Chapter VII. decidedly old, yet it is not remarkable St. MARY-LE-SAVOY, Strand. was for any architectural merit. It, how-the chapel, and is all that remains of the ever, contains, in the chancel over the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in the altar, the finest stained glass window in Savoy. It is rather a plain but sub-London. The three middle compart-stantial Perpendicular building; on each ments represent the crucifixion, with an side are six pointed windows, in the Tudor angel waiting the soul of the good thief style. A window at the north end has to Paradise, and the devil, as a dragon, been filled up. The ceiling is richly carrying the soul of the wicked thief to panelled with quartrefoils, and has an a place of punishment. In the six upper elegant appearance. The church concompartments are angels holding the tains several notable monuments and cross, sponge, crown of thorns, the brasses, some very old. hammer, and the rod and nails; also St. OLAVE's, Hart Street, at the top representations of Arthur, son of Henry of Seething-lane, contains several inte-VII.; Catherine of Arragon; a figure resting tablets and monuments; among of St. George, and St. Catherine. This the latter, one to the wife of Samuel window was a present from the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, to Henry the this church in Pepys' Diary. Seventh, and was intended by that king | St. PAUL'S (CRYPT AT). See Chapfor his chapel within the Abbey. Its ter V.

ST. MARTIN'S OUTWICH, situated at

church were used by Sir Christopher Court of Arches was formerly held in ST. MARGARRY'S, Westminster .- Al- this church; hence derives its name.

St. Saviour's, Southwark, (church Sunday mornings at eleven o'clock, and of the Priory of St. Mary Overies,) evenings at three o'clock, near London Bridge, is one of the finest specimens of Early English in London. The choir and Lady Chapel, which have been recently restored, are part of the old church of the priory. Here are several good monuments; one to Gower churches most worthy of note, we now the poet (1402).

structure of the early part of the 13th the antiquary. century, consisting of a chancel and tered columns and pointed arches.

ple," and was originally the church of cross. the Knights Templars. The round preserve in their original beauty both is generally most admired. choir and vestibule, but with increased CANONBURY TOWER, Islington .effect from the decorations. side. in another part of this work. round church, or vestibule, possesses Carpenters' Hall, London-wall.

—There were four frescoes discovered Full cathedral service is performed on the building. The third exhibits Joseph

WESTMINSTER ABBRY. See Chap. V.

DIVISION II .- MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, RTC.

Having briefly spoken of the old mention a few buildings of other de-STEPNEY CHURCH .- A large Gothic scriptions, perhaps of equal interest to

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE. Smithfield. nave, and two aisles, separated by clus- At the entrance from West Smithfield is an Early English arch, part of the TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet-street.— old Priory of St. Bartholomew. In This most interesting building may this Close lived for a time John Milton, justly be said to unite with genuine and the poet. Benjamin Franklin worked tiquity an architectural beauty of the here as a journeyman printer; here very highest order. It is within the also Le Sueur, the sculptor, modelled precincts of what is called "the Tem- his statue of Charles I., at Charing-

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT .church at the west end of the choir is The house of Sir Paul Pindar, a mermore ancient than the choir itself; the chant of great eminence and tact, No. former, which is Norman in style, was 169, is worthy of a visit. It is now a built anno 1185; the latter is Éarly public-house, sign of the Paul Pindar's English, of date about 1240. The ef-Head. Some of the rooms are very anfect of recent restorations has been to tique, but the exterior of the building

In the Built of brick, probably by Sir John choir the nave is divided from the aisles Spencer; is 58 feet high, and 17 feet by four stately marble columns on each square. It is all that remains of the The windows are uniform and manorial house rebuilt by Bolton, the The altar fittings very beauti-last prior of St. Bartholomew. The arabesque roof and tessellated rebus (the bolt-in-tun), some stuccoed pavement, thickly charged with heraldic ceilings of the sixteenth century, and bearings, add to the general effect of two antique oak chimney-pieces, may be the whole. The organ is fully described seen in two of the houses in Canon-The bury-place.

the arcade formed by the arches of the here in 1845, all bearing allusion to the upper story intersecting each other craft of carpenters. The first repre-Here are two sepulchral groups of effi-sents God ordering Moses to build the gies, supposed to represent the Knights ark. The second, a group of figures Templars, they lay cross-legged, and with a regal personage enthroned, reare armed cap-a-pie in mail, with sur-sembling Henry VIII. It is intended coat and Norman shield. We com- to represent King Josias ordering the mend this church to the visitor, as one money collected in the temple to be deof the best sights the metropolis affords. livered to the carpenters for repairing

Jesus teaching in the temple. These paper, this Crypt, which has for years paintings are in distemper, and are of been a mere lumber-room, is open to the time of Henry VIII. They are the public daily, the visitor being recuriously and distinctly noticed by quested to give no gratuities to the Nash, the dramatist, about 1596. Here servants. See also Chapter V., and are also some ancient caps, used by the Division III., of the present chapter. master and wardens in a kind of coronation ceremonial still in force.

CHAPTER HOUSE, Westminster Abbey. See Chapter V.

CHARTER HOUSE, near Aldersgatestreet.—Originally a Carthusian Priory; quest; also a pedigree of the Saxon it is an irregular pile of buildings erected kings, from Adam. A roll, temp. Henry at various periods. great staircase, the great hall, the Gover- Vetusta." A MS. volume, by Camden; the nor's room, Sutton's tomb, and the por- Cecil papers; the sword, ring, and dagtraits in the Master's Lodge, are among ger of James IV. of Scotland &c., &c. the objects of interest,

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, for-street. See Chapter V. merly called Crosby Place, is a fine The Priory of St. John of Jespecimen of the Perpendicular; was BUSALEM, Clerkenwell.—This once imbuilt by Sir John Crosby or Crosbie, portant religious military institution during the latter half of the fifteenth was founded about A.D. 1100, by Jorcentury. It has recently been restored den Briset, baron, near "unto Clarkes with a due regard to the preservation of well" (now Clerkenwell). Stow, in his its original style. It was some time "Survey of London," informs us that the palace of Richard III., while Duke it was "the chief seat in England of the of Gloucester; since then, it has had religious knights of St. John of Jeruvarious owners; was some time a Presby-salcm; whose profession was, besides terian Meeting-house, and is now used their daily service of God, to defend as a Literary Institution.

ster Palace, are undergoing restoration. black upper garment, with a white cross The former is a very interesting and fine on the fore part thereof; and for their specimen of the architecture of the good service were so highly esteemed, 13th century, and the latter all that can that when the order of Templars was be desired as a specimen of Gothic de-dissolved, their lands and possessions

entire length of the building. pillars are of Kentish rag, the pedi-fully opposing themselves against the ments and groinings being of two other Turkish invasions." There is much to kinds of stone; the pillar at the north be learnt in connection with this estacorner has been entirely renewed. By blishment from various historical sources, an order from the Common Council, in which our readers can consult at their

working at his trade. The fourth is and the influence of the Times news-

HERALDS' COLLEGE, Doctors' Commons.—The antiquities preserved here should not be overlooked; among others, the Rous roll, with figures of all the Earls of Warwick, from the Con-The chapels, the VIII., engraved in the "Monumenta

HYPOCAUST, Coal Exchange, Tnames-

Christians against pagans, and to fight CRYPT AND CLOISTERS at Westmin- for the church, using for their habit a were by parliament granted unto these, GUILDHALL, King-street, Cheapside. who after the loss of Jerusalem, reco--An account of this building is given vered the isle of Rhodes from the Turks, in another part of this work, but we and there placed themselves, being called have here to notice the Crypt, below thereof for many years knights of the the great hall, which extends to the Rhodes; but after the loss thereof, 1523, The they removed to the isle of Malta, manconsequence of the exertions of F. leisure; our present object is to direct Bennoch, Esq. (one of the members), attention and guide visitors to the an-

rous works were published in the old gate, this was taken down in 1780. either by themselves or in the "Gen- The next interesting building is the tleman's Magazine." The gateway pos- Church, in which are several remains of sesses a beautiful specimen of groining the ancient Priory. St. John's Church of the 15th century, adorned with sculp-tured bosses and moulded ribs, spring-of Jerusalem, in the year 1185. Stow ing from angular columns with moulded tells us, that "in the 3rd of King Edcapitals. The bosses are ornamented ward 6, the church, for the most part, with shields bearing the arms of the to wit, the body and side ailes. (nave Priory, and Prior Docwra, the founder, and aisles), with the great bell-tower, a and upon the central boss, or keystone, most curious piece of workmanship, is the Paschal lamb. principal front has the arms of France great beautifying of the city, and and England, etc., and the north front passing all others that I have seen, was those of the Priory, and Sir Thomas undermined, and blown up with gun-Docwra. On the west side of the gate-powder: the stone thereof was emway is to be seen a specimen of ancient ployed in building of the Lord Procarving in oak, in a perfect state of pre-tector Somerset's house at the Strand." servation, having been formerly the head The present church was grafted upon of a doorway. There are several of the the chancel and side aisles of the old ceilings divided into compartments ancient edifice, and beneath the latter by ribbed mouldings; and also door- may be seen the crypt, in an excellent ways, recesses, &c., remaining in the state of preservation; the capitals of gate. St. John's Gate had a narrow the columns, ribbed mouldings, lancet escape in 1845; the New Metropolitan windows (small and deeply splayed), Buildings Act then came into operation, etc., are bold specimens of the period. and the old gate was condemned as Suspended from the keystone of each being dangerous, and it was proposed arch is an iron ring, formerly intended to compo it, and if a committee had not for a lamp. On the south side is a been formed to restore it to its present small chapel worthy of notice. The condition, the gate would have been crypt may be viewed by any one applydestroyed. In 1846-7 the stonework ing to the parish clerk. This crypt is

tiquities now remaining, rather than to was reinstated, the embattlements added give an account of those which time to the north front and partly to the and modern improvements have swept south front, and the angular turrets re-The first object of interest built, with new windows, etc., under the which meets the eye is St. John's Gate, superintendence of Mr. W. P. Griffiths, which stands at the southern entrance F.S.A., by public subscription; and one of St. John's-square, and formed the of the most interesting facts connected grand south entrance to the Priory, it with it which can be mentioned is, that was completed by Prior Docwra, in 1504. the greatest amount was subscribed by In the reign of James I, it was inhabited the working classes. Numerous discoby Sir Roger Wilbraham; but it has veries have been brought to light during acquired much greater celebrity from the last twenty years, through excahaving been the residence of Edward vating for drains, foundations to new Cave, the printer. The "Gentleman's houses, etc.; among these may be cited Magazine" was first published in the the original pavement beneath the gate, in January, 1731, and is still flougate, which was three feet one inchrishing. Among the numerous visitors below the present level; the Priory at that time, were Goldsmith and Dr. walls, viz, on the south side and on the Samuel Johnson (Cave being his friend west and north sides—these may still and early patron). Dr. Johnson's nume- be traced. There was a north postern;

The south or graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the

also remarkable as the scene of the im- and though last, not least, Mr. John posture upon the public known as the Britton, the author of the "Cathedral Cock-lane ghost. St. John's Church Antiquities of Great Britain." etc. (the modern part) was the second of LAMBETH PALACE.—The town resi-Queen Anne's churches, in order of dence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. the time of consecration. the church was altered paired; it was then discovered, upon opposite the Palace at Westminster, removing some of the pews, that they exhibiting the architecture of different stood upon fragments of the ancient periods, and supposed to have origi-Priory. Beneath the pews are capitals nated with Archbishop Boniface, under of the clustered columns, with long a bull from Pope Urban IV., anno flowing palm leaves, these were gilt 1262. The Chapel and crypt are sup(gold upon blue), and portions of the posed to be part of the criginal buildgroining, also the bases of the columns; ing. We shall briefly describe the the upper member was horizontally different points of this extensive pile fluted like the Athenian bases. 1849 an excavation was made in front house is celebrated for its vast size and of the present church, and the crypt height. The arch is pointed and the was found to have extended much far-roof finely groined; above is a large ther westward. A further proof of the room, called the Record Room, where extent of the Priory church is visible the archives of the see of Canterbury in Jerusalem-court, where are some are now deposited. On the right of the remains of the south-side chapels with first court-yard is the Great Hall, rethe original buttresses projecting from built by Archbishop Judd; the interior the houses now occupying the site. of which is 93 feet long, 38 broad, and These dwellings are 150 years old.

that part called St. James's, north of arms of Judd and the see of Canterthe Priory, this has disappeared; but bury in many parts. The four galleries in the vaults of the church standing over the cloisters are occupied by upon its site, are several monuments, the Archiepiscopal Library, founded and recumbent effigies of Prior Weston by Archbishop Bancroft, containing and Lady Elizabeth Berkeley. In a 25,000 printed volumes. Observe in manuscript in the Cotton Collection, we Library the stained glass window, origiare told that "Brother Roger de Veer, nal impression of a large, scarce plan of Prior, gave to the Church of Clerken London, &c. The library of manuwell (i.e. the Nunnery Church) one of scripts is over the west side of that the six water-pots in which Jesus containing the printed books, and is changed the water into wine! in the divided into two parts, one for the old vear of our Lord 1269.

Lady Percy, Sir William Bowles, Knt. | Chamber, remarkable for its venerable Sir Richard Chiverton, Lady Wright, roof, runs parallel with the west side Sir John North, Sir William Palmer, of the Library. The Presence Chamber the Earl of Ailesbury, etc. Bishop posesses some fine stained glass in the Burnet's residence is still to be seen, windows, containing figures of St. on the west side of St. John's-square; Jerome and St. Gregory. The Diningit adjoins the late Dr. Adam Clarke's room has several good portraits, one house. John Weever, the celebrated by Vandyke, another by Hogarth. The antiquary, also resided in Clerkenwell, Drawing-room contains little of inter-

In 1845, It is an irregular pile of building, on and re-the south bank of the Thames, nearly In agreeably to local situation. The Gate-50 high; roof profusely ornamented, Formerly there was a nunnery in and composed entirely of oak, with the records, the other for miscellaneous In 1677, the principal inhabitants of MSS, among which are some highly Clerkenwell were Sir James Edwards, curious and valuable. The Guard Cardinal Pole, claims particular notice, For in the end of a fayre-written Gosfor the fine collection of portraits of pel-booke, given to Christe's Church in primates and prelates; a fine portrait Canterburie, by Ethelstane, king of the of Pole, also of Archbishop Warham, West Saxons, I find noted of lands or by Hans Holbein. There are several rentes in London, belonging to the said curious paintings, some on boards, in Church, whereof one parcel is described the vestry. The Chapel is Early Eng-to lye near unto London Stone." See lish, 72 feet in length, 25 in breadth, at the end of the chapter, the account and 30 in height; three lancet windows of the Coronation Stone at Kingston. on each side. A richly-carved screen LONDON WALL. See Chapter V. divides the Chapel. The decorations, MIDDLE-TEMPLE HALL, Fleet-street.

—The exterior of this building is movery elegant. Archbishop Parker was dern, but an examination of the interior interred here, anno 1675, his grave is will repay a visit. The screen and before the altar. posed to be the oldest part of the most importance. It was built anno Palace; it consists of a series of arches, 1572. Shakespeare's Twelfth Night was supported in the centre by a massy, played here in February, 1602, for the short column. There are other parts of Benchers' Christmas. This is the only the building of great interest, especially building in England of Shakespeare's the Lollards' Tower and prison, the time, in which a play of his was per-Steward's Parlour, &c., &c.

the chapel are the only parts of this haps one of the most interesting inextensive range of buildings which come teriors in London, being a genuine and under our notice here. The former is early specimen of Norman architecture, of brick, built 1518. Fuller says, Ben date 1078; the work of Gundulph the Jonson worked here when a bricklayer's prelate, the architect of Rochester Catheapprentice. The latter, a Gothic build-dral and Castle. Although simple, even ing, by Inigo Jones, is justly celebrated to nakedness, and possessing little atfor its stained glass windows. There traction to the architect, yet it is prized are several figures in stone which should by the antiquary as one of the best of be seen. It was consecrated in 1623, our authenticated examples of Anglo-There is a crypt beneath the chapel, Norman. See also Chapter V. formerly used as a burying-place for the WESTMINSTER HALL. benchers.

LONDON STONE, Cannon-street.—The Lapis Milliaris of the Romans. A well-square, there is a gloomy-looking old known remnant of antiquity, standing house, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newagainst the south wall of St. Swithin's ton; the turret was his observatory. Church. Though now reduced to a At St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, mere fragment, this is still an object of may be seen from the street a statue of considerable interest to those who asso- Queen Elizabeth, a relic of old Ludgate. ciate the recollections of past events and distant ages with existing monuments. Foster-lane, Cheapside) have an ALTAB Stow says of it, "the cause why this to Diana, found in excavating their stone was there set, the verie time when, house. It is engraved and described or the memory hereof, is there none, in the "Archeologia." but that the same hath long continued

est, but the Long Gallery, ascribed to rather before, the time of the conquest.

The crypt is sup-Elizabethan roof are the objects of formed during his lifetime.

LINCOLN'S INN, Chancery Lane.— TOWER OF LONDON (THE NORMAN The gatehouse, in Chancery-lane, and CHAPEL).—To the antiquary this is, per-

See Chapter

In St. Martin's-street, Leicester.

The Goldsmiths' Company (Hall,

The SCULPTURE in Panyer-alley, Pathere, is manifest, namely since, or termoster-row, representing a little boy with a bunch of grapes, sitting upon a pannier, has this inscription:

"When you have sought the city round, Yet still this is the highest ground.

Aug. 26, 1688."

In the vaults of St. Martin's-in-thefields may be seen the ancient parish WHIPPING-POST.

Hall, St. John-street.

street, between Holborn and Long-acre. the rooms at Somerset House for pub-A curious and interesting relic of lic meetings and otherwise aiding its bygone days. It is a large tank, paved views. The statutes provide for the with black and white marble, and lined due management of the revenues, and throughout with Dutch tiles of the time for the publication of drawings and of William III., having a lofty vaulted papers; the latter are, as often as the roof. It is at the back of a small iron Council think fit, collected in volumes, shop, and is private property.

Warwick.

porter and dwarf.

have been occupied by Dryden.

fire of London stopped.

In the church of St. Alban's, Woodstreet, Cheapside, is a fine old HOUR-

GLASS, placed close by the pulpit.

stood in the centre of Seven Dials, St. minated pictures; Smirke's copies of Giles's, is now on the green at Walton-the paintings in St. Stephen's Chapel, on-Thames, converted into a monument etc. The meetings are held every Thursto the memory of the late Duchess of day evening, from the beginning of No-York.

Borough, was formerly the Tabard, im- by permission of the President and mortalized by Chaucer. The building Fellows present. Each member of the is not so ancient as its associations with Society pays four guineas annually, the Canterbury Tales would lead us to besides eight guineas on admission; or suppose, but much of it dates back to fifty guineas at once, which exempts the time of Elizabeth.

DIVISION III. -- ANTIQUARIAN SOCIE-TIES AND COLLECTIONS.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. Somerset House, was founded in 1572 by Archbishop Parker, Camden, Sir R. Cotton, Stow, and others. Application was made in 1589 to Queen Elizabeth for a charter; but by her death the application proved In the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-abortive, and her successor, James I., green, is an ANTIQUE CHIMNEY-PIECE, was far from favouring the design. In (temp. James I.), originally in Hicks's 1717 this Society was revived, and in 1751 it received its charter of incorpora-QUEEN ANNE'S BATH, 3, Old Belton- tion from George II., his successor giving under the title Archæologia, of which In Warwick-street, Newgate-street, thirty volumes are published. there is a BAS-RELIEF of Guy, Earl of Society of Antiquaries possess a good library, the books in which may, on In Newgate-street, there is a SCULP-proper application, be lent to the Fellows. TURE of King Charles the Second's Their apartments are contiguous to those of the Royal Society, and contain many In Fetter-lane (No. 16), about half-objects of antiquarian interest, such as way up on the right-hand side from Roman alters and inscriptions found in Fleet-street, is an old house, said to London and on the line of the Northumbrian Wall: a fine British shield, an In Staples Inn, Holborn, there are early enamelled shrine, and a large some OLD HOUSES, at which the great number of miscellaneous articles. The pictures surrounding the meeting-room are various, particularly a series of portraits, among them Richard III. and sovereigns of his period; a fine portrait The DIAL AND SHAFT, which formerly of Mary, by Holbein; most curious illuvember to the end of Trinity Term. The TALBOT INN, 75, High-street, Strangers are allowed to attend them, him from all further contribution. ARCHÆOLOGICAL Institute.

Suffolk - street, Haymarket, " for the Oxford, and which it resembles in its Encouragement and Prosecution of Re-mode of construction. The coins, from searches into the Arts and Monuments the bed of the Thames, are numerous of the Middle Ages." This Society holds and interesting. Some are of great nuan annual meeting of great interest at mismatic value, particularly the series one of the cathedral cities of the king-of Carausius and Allectus; and not the dom, and also publishes a journal of its least curious are the mediæval leaden transactions. The usual meetings are pieces struck by the London tradesmen. held on the first Friday in each month, These precede the better-known copper from November to June. Member's tokens of the 17th century. annual subscription one guinea.

#### PRIVATE MUSEUMS.

of the youthful Apollo, found in the serial, the Collectanea Antique. a statue of Paris may be mentioned notice. The series of vases in red clay is perhaps the most extensive ever collected. Antiquities discovered in the metro-

the comparatively brief period during which these valuable remains have been collected be considered, as well as THE MUSEUM OF ME. C. ROACH the difficulties which attended the re-SMITH, F.S.A., of 5, Liverpool-street, searches of the founder of this London City, is almost solely devoted to Roman museum, we must be struck with the antiquities discovered in and about the fact, that an enormous mass of London City of London, during excavations for antiquities must have perished without sewers and buildings. The collection is a record; and we are glad to perceive extensive and almost unique, comprising that Mr. Roach Smith contemplates some choice works of art, such as publishing his accumulated treasures bronzes, vases, personal ornaments, im- relating to Roman London, in a work plements of trade, objects illustrating to be devoted exclusively to them. Pathe costume, habits, and customs of the pers on several of Mr. R. Smith's more Roman-British population of Londi-remarkable antiquities, have been pubnium. Among the bronzes is a statuette lished in the Archaelogia, and in his own Thames, of surpassing beauty of design museum is necessarily to be viewed only and execution; a Mercury, scarcely in- by appointment, on account of the ferior in fine workmanship; and a pair owner's engagements; but foreigners of forceps, the sides of which are co- and visitors from a distance may at vered with busts of deities. In stone, most times be admitted at a short

Many are richly embossed with all sorts polis, may be viewed, upon application of subjects, floral, mythological, hunt- to the proprietor, Mr. W. Chaffers, jun., ing, sports of various other kinds, etc., F.S.A., at his residence, No. 20, Old while some may be pronounced as Bond-street, between the hours of two positive gems of the fictile art, from the and five, p.m. Mr. Chaffers has formed high relief of the figures and their su-this collection entirely from excavations perior workmanship. Fibulæ, styli, made in London during the last ten rings, buckles, keys, lamps, etc., fill ano-years. It may be stated, that the Rother department; the Roman leather man level in the city of London (within sandals, still pliable, must not be over the walls) averages a depth of 18 feet, looked; no others, we believe, so per that is, an accumulation of superficial fect, are preserved in any other museum. earth, above the natural soil, of nearly In the Saxon division (the least nume a foot in every century, from the time rous) is the celebrated gold enamelled the Romans first inhabited (and proouche or brooch, which in some respects bably founded) the ancient Londinium. is superior to the well-known Alfred It is in this accumulation, amongst the jewel of the Ashmolean Museum at débris of former habitations, Roman

and mediseval, that these interesting spear-heads, knives, steelyard weights, records of bygone ages are discovered. culinary utensils, and a variety of small The catalogue enumerates and describes bronze penates or household gods. The upwards of a thousand specimens, collection is also rich in some fine speamongst which may be mentioned the cimens of glass. The Saxon and Early following. A remarkably fine bronze English drinking-vessels and other imstatue of an archer, found in Queen-plements, are very curious, but too street, Cheapside, in July, 1842. The numerous to be detailed here. height of the figure, if standing erect, Chaffers has also a very fine cabinet of would be 15 inches. He is in the atti-Roman glass, containing upwards of a tude of shooting the arrow from his hundred specimens in a most perfect bow; it is quite perfect and in good pre-state: amphore with covers, ribbed servation (a very rare occurrence), and bowls, vases, lachrymatories, etc.; terrathe patina which it has acquired from cotta lamps (one with its wick of asremaining so many centuries in the bestos); a curious glass spoon; a fine earth, adds much to its beauty. The bronze statuette of Hercules; silver eves are of silver, which gives the face fibulæ, etc., lately discovered in the a determined expression and steadfast south of France. The numismatist will look, whilst watching the progress of also have an opportunity of examining the arrow from the bow. No bronze of a very extensive selection of ancient and this attitude is known in any of the col-modern coins and medals, including lections in Europe, and as a work of Greek, Roman, Saxon, and Early Engart, it may be pronounced without an lish, all of which are carefully arranged equal in this country. For a further and catalogued. description, vide Archaelogia, vol. xxx. Guildhall Library and Museum. pp. 543-4. A great variety of Roman -In excavating for the foundation of earthenware amphoræ, some standing the Royal Exchange, a very consider-30 inches high; funereal urns, many con-able number of Roman relics were distaining the burnt human bones collected covered, which have been collected and from the funeral pile; vases of various arranged with great care and ability, forms; drinking-cups and other vessels by Mr. Tite, the architect of the Exused by the Romans at their meals, change, and placed in the Library. They amongst which the most interesting is are arranged in the catalogue under the Samian ware, this is of a bright ver- six heads, viz. : milion colour, the surface bearing, even
I. Pottery and glass, consisting of,—
at the present day. a beautiful glaze, and
1. Moulded utensils and articles, bricks generally formed into cups or bowls; and tiles; 2. Vessels of pottery, jars, the outsides of these vessels are orna-urns, vases, amphoræ, &c.; 3. Terramented with various designs in relief, cotta lamps; 4. Samian wares; 5. Potrepresenting many interesting ceremoters' marks; 6. Glass. nies and sports of the Romans: hunting II. Writing materials.-1. Tablets: the hare and stag; soldiers engaged in 2. Styles in iron, brass, bone, and combat; the heathen deities; scrolls wood. formed of the ivy, vine, and other plants, III. Miscellaneous antiquities - 1. etc. Roman tiles for building; frag-ments of arts and articles of do-ments of architecture; tessellated pave-mestic use; 2. Tools of artificers; 3. ments; fresco paintings; portions of Remains of leather manufacture. terra-cotta friezes, etc. ornaments, fibulæ, rings, pins, beads, silver, and silver-plated brass, of Augusbuckles, and many other curious items, tus, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, Vesmay be noted. A great variety of im- pasian, Domitian, &c.; Henry IV. of plements, such as strigils, spoons, keys, England, Elizabeth, &c.; Foreign,

Of personal IV. Coins, of copper, yellow brass,

laneous.

table remains.

periods. of other interesting things, including an serve you. "Dea Matres," &c. Among the City parchment, six inches long, and one archives here, is the original charter broad." granted to the City of London, by Wil-" Londiniana."

ic wille, that get been eallra thera laga his other occupations. weorthe the gyt weran on Eadwerdes eow gehealde.

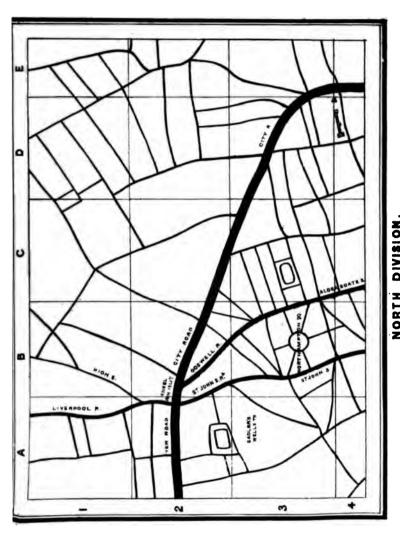
"In English thus: William the various phenomena. King greeteth William the Bishop, and

Flemish, German, Prussian, Danish, Godfrev the Portreve, and all the Bur-Dutch, and a variety of defaced miscel-gesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you that I will that ye be V. Horns, shells, bones, and vege-all there law-worthy, as ye were in King Edward's days. And I will that VI. Antiquities and articles of later every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer There is also in the Library a number that any man do you wrong. God pre-

autograph of Shakespeare, attached to a "This charter, which is beautifully deed of sale, of a house in Blackfriars : written in the Saxon character and lanold map of London; the sculpture of guage, consists of but little more the Boar's Head, Eastcheap; a Roman than four lines, written on a slip of

MR. E. B. PRICE, 29, Cow-cross-street, liam the Conqueror, an account of has some very curious specimens, chiefly which we quote from Mr. Brayley's collections from London excavations. Many of the Roman antiquities are " Willm. kyng gret Willm. bisceop & rare and valuable. Visitors wishing to Gosfregth, porterefan & ealle tha burh- see Mr. Price's collection should write waru binnan Londone Frencisce & Eng-previously, that Mr. Price may make lisce freendlice. And is kythe sow that an appointment not interfering with

MR.W. D. SAULL, F.S.A., 15, Aldersdæge kynges. And ic wylle thæt ælc gate-street, has an interesting collection cyld beo his fæther yrfnume æfter his of geological specimens and antiquities. fæther dæge. And ic nelle gewolian that Mr. Saull kindly permits visitors to see anig man eow anig wrang beode. God his collection on Thursdays, at eleven o'clock, and explains personally the



NORTH DIVISION. The large black trues denote the leading thorrughbars in each direction.

# CHAPTER VII.

## ARCHITECTURE AND PRACTICAL BUILDING.

This chapter comprises two divi- and staircases, with a robing-room beions :-

ondon, see Chapter VI.)

ure to the Royal Academy; Thos. and heard in every part. Curner : L. Vulliamy.

#### PART I .- ECCLESIASTICAL.

re two entrance doors, with vestibules who also committed suicide.

Opposite the entrance tween them. PART I.—Ecclesiastical architecture, doorways are the doors leading into ince the great fire, 1666. (For infor the side aisles, between which is the nation respecting the old buildings of recess for the communion, enclosed in front by a rail. There are capacious PART II.—Palatial, domestic, and ge-galleries round the north, west, and eral architecture, from the same period. south sides. The style of the exterior The buildings enumerated in this is Cinque-cento, or, as it is called in hapter are necessarily very various in France, Renaissance. The façade preheir degrees of eminence; but as our sents four pilasters, raised on a lofty rovince lays rather in giving informal podium, and surmounted by an enta-ion than in criticism, we have abstained blature and pediment. The two doors rom making any remarks, and will have a characteristic circular head, and eave the visitor to form his own opi-the centre feature is a large circulartion. The following architects, whose headed window, surmounted by a horivorks we have noticed, are still living: zontal cornice, in the style of Bra-Charles Barry, R.A.; Edward Blore, mante. The interior presents a simple F.R.S., F.S.A.; J. B. Bunning, F.S.A.; parallelogram without divisions, and is Decimus Burton, F.R.S., F.S.A.; R. C. remarkable for the perfect ease with lockerell, R.A., Professor of Architec- which the reader and preacher are seen

Cundy; S. W. Daukes; J. Davis; T. L. ALL Souls, Langham-place, Regent-Donaldson, Professor of Architecture to street.—Erected 1824, by Mr. Nash. he London University; J. Gibson; There is not a church in London upon F. B. Hamilton; P. Hardwick, R.A.; which such a variety of opinions has W. B. Moffatt; C. O. Parnell; J. Pen-been bestowed. From its prominent ethorne; H. Roberts, F.S.A.; G. G. position every one will see it, we will, leott; J. Shaw; Sir R. Smirke, R.A., therefore, say nothing about it; that 7.S.A.; Sydney Smirke, F.S.A.; A. it is novel is quite true, and if we smith; W. Tite, F.R.S., F.S.A.; J. would have novelty, we must sometimes

pay for it.

SAINT ANDREW'S, Holborn.-Erected 1686, by Sir C. Wren. More interest-ALL SAINTS, Gordon-street, Gordon-ing to the literary than the architecquare, St. Pancras.—Professor Donald-tural taste. In this church was chrison, architect. This is a district church, tened Richard Savage, the unfortunate apable of containing 1500 worshippers, son of the inhuman Countess of Macnd is on the estate of the Duke of clesfield, by Earl Rivers. Here also Bedford, who contributed very liberally was buried poor Chatterton, whose keen o the building. As it is situated on susceptibility and weak philosophy were he west side of the street, it was neces-unable to bear up against adversity; ary, in order to maintain the due on the verge of starvation he swallowed rientation of the sacred edifice, to poison. A stone on the west wall of have the communion recess towards this churchyard bears the record of he street. Consequently, at this end another son of genius, Henry Neele,

ST. Andrew's, Wells-street, Oxford-stained window, copied from Rubens's street. — Erected 1848, by Messrs. Descent from the Cross, was the work The style is of Mr. Muss. Daukes and Hamilton. Early Perpendicular. church, exclusive of chancel, 78 feet; street.—Built 1630, by Inigo Jones. width, 65 feet; height of nave, 55 feet; Repaired 1805. the tower and spire, both of stone, are strange compound of Corinthian and together, 155 feet high. The whole is pointed Gothic. Inigo Jones is thought built of Whitby stone, Bath stone to have designed it, but that is not dressings. The east window is of stained certain. Hans Holbein, the favourite glass. The choir at this church is painter of Henry VIII., rests here; as excellent. Service at eleven, half-past also Nicholas Throgmorton, Queen three, and seven o'clock.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Bloomsbury-street. France. -Mr. Gibson, architect. Will accommodate 1180 sitters.

Completed 1729, by Mr. James Gold. Kentish rag, with facings and various Chiefly interesting as the site of one of architectural members of Caen stone. the old churches, which was not de- CHRIST CHURCH, Woburn-square.stroyed in the great fire, and named Erected 1833, by Mr. Vulliamy, of after St. Botolph, a Saxon, who died white brick and Bath stone, in the about 680. but not regarded as a specimen of the 14th and 15th centuries. The east architecture. Monument on the north window is 28 feet by 13, and forms an wall to Sir Paul Pindar, an eminent important feature of this church. merchant, of the time of Charles I.

Bow Church, Cheapside. Chapter V.

1680, by Sir C. Wren. Celebrated for to the memory of Sir Robert Ladbroke, the height and beauty of its spire, than Lord Mayor of London. which there are few more deserving in CHRIST CHURCH, Newgate-street. the kingdom. The base of the tower is Completed 1704, by Sir C. Wren, on sixty feet high, crowned by a cornice, the site of a church of the Franciscans. which supports a continued plinth; Dimensions, 114 feet long, 80 broad, above which is a cubical story of the and 38 high. Height of steeple, 153 Corinthian order, enclosing the belfry; feet. It has the appearance rather of at the angles of the balustrade are orna- a succession of parts, piled one upon mental vases, Within the balustrade the other, than of one harmonious is a circular plinth, forming the base of whole, yet it has all the appearance of the spire, and consisting of a series of stability that Wren's steeples possess. four stories of different orders, two The interior consists of a nave and two Tuscan, one Ionic, and the upper one aisles, divided by small Corinthian Composite, surmounted again by vases; columns; the ceiling of the nave is from this springs the obelisk, which arched, and has groined openings to terminates this fine architectural spe-admit twelve clerestory windows, ornsmen; the height is 226 feet. Our mented. The organ is very large and limits will not permit us to describe powerful. See Chapter XV. the interior of the church; the archi- St. CLEMENT DANES, Strand.—Betectural arrangements and decorations gun 1630, by Pierce, under the direction of which are deserving of notice. The of Wren. Steeple by Gibbs, 1719. A

Length of the ST. CATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall-This church is a Elizabeth's ambassador to the Court of

CHAPEL OF HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMP-TION, Brompton.-By Mr. Lamb. Is ST. BOTOLPH, Bishopsgate-street. | a small Gothic erection. The walls are

The church is spacious, style of architecture which prevailed in

CHRIST CHURCH, Spitalfields.-See Erected by Hawksmoor, in 1729. Doric portico. Fine flight of steps. Steeple ST. BRIDE'S, Fleet-street. - Completed 234 feet high, Monument by Flaxman,

site since the year 700; the present columns are Athenian, of a large size. structure is built of stone. The interior In the interior there is a good window is exceedingly gaudy, and highly orna- of the 16th century, brought from the mented. Otway the poet was buried Continent. here, and Joe Miller the wit, in the cemetery belonging to this church.

brated for its spire, by Sir C. Wren, ment. Doric bell-towers, resembling the which was completed 1669. The church Athenian monument to Thrasyllus. was erected from the designs of Mr. S. St. George's, Bloomsbury. - N. Laing. Some critics bestow great com-mendation upon this work of Wren's, from most others by standing north while others, anxious to prevent such a and south, and by the statue of George low estimate being taken of the talents I., at the top of its pyramidal steeple, of our great architect, think it by no on the model of the tomb of Mausomeans a masterpiece; the tower of a lus, at Halicarnassus. church at Newcastle, and another at 1731. 110 feet in length, 90 breadth, Edinburgh, are considered much finer, 50 height. The portico is fine, consistof the same style. The chief attraction ing of eight Corinthian columns. of the interior is the stained window.

street.—Completed 1833. John Shaw, Is built of Whitby and Caen stone, in architect. The interior of this church the style of the time of Edward II., is octagonal, and rather elegant; the when the decorative manner began to lower part consists of Gothic recesses, be engrafted upon the plain English and the upper part decorated by stained Gothic of the earlier ages. The buildchurch, and behind the clock, were two chancel; a choir, a square tower ascendfigures, with clubs in their hands, which ing from the transept, surmounted by struck the quarters; these were a source an octagon spire, the external height of great attraction. They are now at of which is 210 feet; the interior the Marquis of Hertford's villa, in the height of the nave is 63 feet; under the Regent's Park.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—It is a small point- 1703, by Flitcroft, of Portland stone, ed Gothic edifice, by Mr. Owen, with with a tower of the Doric and Ionic minister's house adjoining. The origi-orders, terminated by a steeple. The nal church was founded by Edward VI. ceiling is supported by Ionic pillars. in Threadneedle-street.

DEAL, St. George's-in-the-fields. — In of Homer; and Flaxman, the sculptor. course of completion, from the designs of Observe the portico as you enter the Mr. Pugin; when the whole plan of the churchyard, which has over it a basbuilding is carried out, it will bid fair to relief, in bronze, representing the resurvie with any of our Gothic structures. rection, executed about 1687.

ST. GEORGE's, Hanover-square. Built 1724, by John James. Cele-trict of the parish of Kensington), was brated throughout the world as the erected in the year 1825-26, by Profashionable church for "marriages in fessor Donaldson. It is situated in the high life." Its portico is good, and if midst of a spacious burial-ground, and

church is said to have stood upon this bear even a higher reputation. The

HANOVER CHAPEL, Regent-street .-Architect Mr. C. Cockerell, R.A. 1823-5. ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Cele- Portico, Ionic, and encloses the pave-

St. Giles's, Camberwell.—Scott and ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-WEST, Fleet- Moffatt, architects. Consecrated 1844. Projecting from the old ing consists of a nave, transept, and tower, 50 feet.

St.Giles's-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Erected Here lies buried Andrew Marvel, the ST. GEORGE'S CATHOLIC CATHE- patriot; Chapman, the first translator

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton (a disthere were more room to view it, would its general features are of the lancet or

early Pointed style, with a square tower the recess in which the ark is placed is at the west end, about 120 feet high. of fine-veined Italian marble. The de-The body of the church has a nave and corations are at once gorgeous and side aisles, divided by piers which sup-tasteful; wood-work (round the ark), port arches, and a clerestory, about polished mahogany, curtains of velvet, 35 feet high from the pavement to the fringed with gold, etc. ceiling. There is a slightly recessed arched windows above the ark are of chancel and beneath the whole of the stained glass, and are flanked by rich church a series of airy and well-lighted Italian Doric and Corinthian columns. side aisles and at the west end. The worship on Friday evenings at sunset. accommodation is for 1,200 persons.

is another evidence of what we have secrated 1728. Celebrated more for the before said, that Wren's churches have absurd appearance of its towers with more special than general beauty. The four belfries. Portico with Doric pillars, exterior of this church is as unpre-continued in pilasters round the buildpossessing as it well can be, yet it con- ing. This was the first public building tains an interior which displays the in London lighted with gas. Over the architectural skill of Sir Christopher in altar is a painted window, representing a high degree. The proportions of the our Saviour's descent from the cross. interior are good: length 84 feet, Length of building 140 feet, breadth 90 breadth 63, and height 42. The columns feet, height 50 feet. which rise from the breastwork of the St. KATHERINE'S CHAPEL AND COLgalleries are Corinthian, crowned with LEGE, Regent's-park.—Erected 1826, by an entablature, broken in each inter-Mr. Ambrose Poynter. Chapel in the columniation for the arches which in Gothic style; other buildings in the old tersect the vaulting. The east window, English domestic style of architecture. which breaks in upon the lines of the ST. LAWRENCE, King-street, Cheaptransverse section so abruptly, consists side.—Erected 1686, by Sir C. Wren. of two stories of columns, the lower There are four fine Corinthian columns being on the same level as those of the at the east end, supporting a pediment galleries, and the upper of the Com- of the same order. The roof of the posite order. The carving of the altar-interior is ornamented with fretwork. piece and the font by Grinling Gibbons, Lincoln's Inn Chapel. - Inigo Jones, are worthy of notice. The latter is architect. Consecrated 1623. It is supported by a column, representing the built in the Perpendicular style of tree of life, with the serpent twining Gothic architecture. The stained glass round it, and on three sides of the windows have been much admired, basin are other scriptural subjects, and by some are considered equal to This church appears to have been a the best specimens of the best periods. favourite with the great architect.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, Great St. the figures of which are well executed.

Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Davies, St. Luke's, Chelsea.—Savage, archiarchitect, is approached by a covered tect. Consecrated 1824. Pointed Gopassage into Crosby-square, thence by thic style, built of brick, faced with another covered passage into the lane Bath stone. This church is 130 feet where the building stands. It was erected long, 61 feet wide, and 60 feet high, and in 1838. The extreme length is 72 feet, will accommodate 2,000 persons; height width 54 feet, and height 45 feet. As of tower 142 feet to top of pinnacles. a specimen of interior architecture, it St. Marylebone New Church in is novel and elegant. The pavement of the New-road. -- Completed 1816. Thomas

The three There are galleries over the The synagogue is opened for Divine

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Mill-St. James's, Piccadilly.—This church bank-street.—Archer, architect. Con-

The subjects are of course scriptural,

St. Luke's, Chelsea.—Savage, archi-

Hardwicke, architect. pile of substantial and creditable ma- much excel other churches as to merit sonry, and capable of containing 3,000 a long notice. The chief beauty may be sitters. The pediment, which is quite said to be the lightness with which the plain, is supported by Corinthian roof springs from the pillars, and the A square base supports a richly carved ceiling. turret, encircled by light Corinthian St. MARY-LE-STRAND, in the Strand .columns, and bearing a number of sculp- Completed 1717, by Gibbs. Interesting tured figures, upon which rest a dome as the spot on which stood the May-pole and vane. The interior, though in good of the time of Queen Anne, the scene of taste, does not call for a lengthened the merry revellers on that ever-jovial description. The altar-piece is a paint-day in olden time. Though small, this ing by West, and presented by him to church is quite worth examination. A the church.

This is considered the best of Hawks-church in pilasters, and in the intermoor's works, and quite an original de-columniations are niches highly ornasign. The elongated tower which forms mented. Over the dome is a pediment the arrangement of the small turrets at supported by Corinthian columns, which the top has the appearance of two towers are also continued round the body of The front facing Lombard-the structure. street presents three niche-headed blank mented by Composite columns and capirecesses, containing two Ionic columns tals. The ceiling is highly ornamented. on pedestals, supporting a circular enta- and is perhaps the only attraction of blature. The interior is rich and well the interior. proportioned; it is nearly square, and on the model of a Roman atrium. Twelve Thomas Cundy, architect. One of the Corinthian columns, placed three in each numerous new churches springing up in angle, at a distance from the outward the suburbs of London; completed in walls equal to about one-sixth of the 1843. This church is Gothic, with a whole church, support an entablature tower and spire. and clerestory above it, which latter pre- St. PANCRAS, Euston-square.—Insents a large semicircular window on wood, architect. Consecrated 1832. The each of the four sides. The altar-piece body is of brick, faced with Portlandstone, and pulpit are of richly-carved oak.

by Sir C. Wren, 1705, after the fire consists of six Ionic pillars, beneath This church has been much admired for which are three doors, the centre its cupola and lantern. Here is a tablet being an exact representation of the to the memory of Miles Coverdale, un-entrance to the Greek temple. der whose direction, in the year 1535, steeple is in resemblance of the Temple

Completed 1726. Gibbs, architect. pillars taken from casts of the Elgin Chiefly celebrated for its noble portico, marbles, and the end of the church over which is composed of six Corinthian the altar is adorned with six verd ancolumns supporting a pediment, contain-tique scagliola columns, with bases and ing the royal arms in bas-relief; pilasters, capitals of white marble, copied from of the same order, extend round the buildtrade, in good keeping with the rest of celebrated Fairlop oak.

This is a large the building. The interior does not so

flight of steps conducts to a circular por-ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, Lombard street. tico of Ionic columns; these columns -Erected 1727, by N. Hawksmoor, are continued along the body of the The steeple is orna-

and is built in imitation of the Temple ST. MAGNUS, London-bridge.—Rebuilt of Erectheus, at Athens. The portico the first English Bible was published. of the Winds. The interior is rather St. Martin's, *Trafalgar-square*.—dark. The galleries are supported by The roof is concealed by a balus- and reading-desk are formed out of the

St. Paul's Cathedral. See Chap-|Mr. Decimus Burton, as an entrance to ter V.

Jones and John Hardwick, architects, pal façades, 36 feet high. The front of Built 1633, destroyed by fire, 1795; re-the building is 60 feet in length, and built after the same design. The bold pro- 60 feet high at the centre. The archijecting cornices and the Tuscan columns tect's design is left incomplete; a quadoutside, and the eight Corinthian co-riga, with a figure symbolical of Britain, lumns of the altar-piece within, have was intended on the summit, bas-reliefs found many admirers. In front of this on the sides of the attic and front walls, church the hustings are raised during and a statue over each column, none of the election for Westminster.

pleted by Sir C. Wren. 1670. Parts of colossal equestrian statue has been the old walls still remain. The interior placed upon the building, with which it of this building has been much admired, is entirely out of proportion and harbut the ceiling is too low, considering the mony. The ponderous cast-iron gates great length of the church. The roof are of a highly decorated character. is supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order, and the ornaments are Pall-mall.—Architects, Messrs. Parnell acanthus leaves and feathers. The gal-and Alfred Smith. The site for the new leries are great deformities to the beauty Club-house was purchased in 1845, at a of this interior. The bell of this tower cost (including some works for foundsis tolled at the execution of criminals tions) of £54,000. The first stone of at Newgate. Observe the organ, which the building was laid by Col. Daniell, is one of the finest in London. See Coldstream Guards, on the 13th of Chapter XV.

Erected, 1828, by Mr. W. Tite. This is on the 25th of February, 1851. The a large pile of building in the Gothic style of the elevation is Italian, indeed style; the north front of which, some- the traveller will immediately recognise what resembles York Minster. church was built for the celebrated Ed-sovino's Pallazzo Cornaro, at Venice, ward Irving, the founder of the sect from which it is avowedly bor-

called Irvingites.

square. - A small building of the Nor-filled in with sculptured ancient miliman style, the interior of which is in tary and naval emblems; above is a good taste.

STEPHEN'S, St. Walbrook.

Chapter V.

1698, by Sir C. Wren. Distinguished floor, the entrance is by a loggia (in for its steeple. Over the door is an George-street), leading to a vestibule, ancient sculpture, representing the from which is reached the members' Christian virtues.

PART II .- PALATIAL, DOMESTIC, AND GENERAL ARCHITECTURE, FROM THE SAME PERIOD.

Buckingham Palace. It has four Corin-St. PAUL'S, Covent-garden.—Inigo thian columns in each of its two princithese have been yet executed; but, ST. SEPULCHEE's, Snow-hill. Com-against the advice of the architect, a

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE, May, 1848, and was completed and SCOTCH CHURCH, Regent-square. opened for the use of the members. This in this building a resemblance to Sanrowed; the spandrils, formed by the SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH, Argyle circular heads of the windows, are handsome cornice, with richly-sculptured See frieze, and the whole is surmounted by a balustrade. The internal arrange-ST. VEDAST, Foster-lane. - Erected ment is as follows: - On the groundcoffee-room, 81 feet 6 inches by 30 feet 6 inches, with a recess in addition. This floor also contains a visitors' dining-room and a house dinner-room, (decorated by Mr. Sang); and the AROH, on Constitution-hill, Hyde-morning-room, 71 feet by 27 feet park-corner. — Originally erected by 6 inches, occupying the whole frontage

next Pall-mall, and in height including Burton, architect. Is entered on the tition, in which is introduced a large Interiors," published by J. Mead. sheet of plate-glass. On the upper floor BANK OF ENGLAND. See Chapter V. are the following rooms: -non-smoking No. 44, BERKELEY-SQUARE. - Kent card-room, non-smoking billiard-room, architect. The residence of C. Baring smoking-card-room, smoking billiard-wall, Esq., built for Lady Isabella room, and smoking-room, outside of Finch, by Kent. One of the most which is a balcony and verandah. There severe critics upon architecture (Walis ample provision for lavatories and pole) speaks of the staircase and saloon every convenience required; also the of this house as remarkably fine. necessary apartments and dormitories BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, Green Park. for the numerous servants and officers -- After the designs of Mr. C. Barry. of the Club. The basement floor con- Is the residence of the Earl of Ellestains- the kitchen, 40 feet 6 inches by mere. The house, which is 142 feet 84 feet, fitted with range, hot plates, from east to west, by 120 north to gas stoves, stewing stoves, also the south, has two fronts, one towards sculleries, larders for meat, dressed Cleveland-row, and the other facing the and undressed, for fish, vegetables, &c.; Park. The chief character and emcook's apartment, for superintendence, bellishments of this building are derived wine and other cellars, and all acommo-from fenestration alone. All the princidation required. The cost of the build-pal floor windows have segmental pediing was-

For the carcase ..... £18,500 For the interior..... 16.500

£35,000 Which, added to the cost of the site..... 54,000

Makes a total expenditure of £89,000

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.—Erected by Inigo oom, and staircase of this house, the the other. The picture gallery at nly portion of the original building, Bridgewater House is very fine. See re a fine specimen of the domestic chapter to Artists and Connoisseurs. rchitecture of this eminent man.

ATHENEUM CLUB-house, Waterloo-street. See Chapter V. place. -- Erected 1829. Mr. Decimus Buckingham Palace, St. James's

the mezzanine floor. The ceiling is west front, from a portico (Roman coved, with enriched papier-maché orna-Doric), surmounted by a statue of Miments, and the piers between the win-nerva. A bas-relief, copied from the dows are covered with silvered plate-frieze of the Parthenon, extends the glass. The principal staircase is 40 feet whole length of three sides of the build-by 26 feet, and has a double flight of ing. The house comprises, on the steps, leading to the one-pair floor, ground-floor, a spacious hall and stair-which contains a writing-room, visitors' case, coffee-room, morning-room, and drawing-room, members' drawing-room, house dinner-room; on the one-pair 23 feet 3 inches by 28 feet 3 inches, and floor, a library or reading-room, 100 feet library, 49 feet by 28 feet 3 inches; the by 30 feet, two others of less dimensions, last two rooms being divided by a par- and a committee-room. Vide "London

ments, whose tympanums are filled in with arabesque foliage, and a shield with the cypher E. E. The windows of the upper floor being much smaller, and comparatively plain, that division of the elevation has upright moulded panels introduced between the windows, whereby a certain expression of increasing decoration is given to the upper part of the building. The roof is hidden by a balustrade, surmounted by urns, with ornamental chimneys. The south front The drawing-room, dining-differs very little from the middle of

BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-

٦

Park.—Was erected in 1703, on the the lantern-hall (which is adorned with site of what was originally called the four bassi-relievi, after Stothard), and Mulberry-gardens, by the learned and leads to the state rooms, which, though accomplished John Sheffield, Duke of somewhat fantastic, are very splendid. Buckingham, who died in 1720. In The grand saloon, or principal draw-1761 this palace became the property ing-room, is adorned with Corinthian of the late Queen Charlotte, who made columns of imitation lapis lazuli, with it her town residence; and here all her gilt capitals, supporting a rich cornice children, with the exception of the and frieze. The floor is inlaid with eldest, were born. Here likewise several satin and Amboyna wood. The green royal marriages have taken place: the drawing-room, hung with rich damask late Duke of York and Princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; Duke of divided by gilt pilasters. It is orna-Gloucester and Princess Mary, 1816; mented with portraits of the House of Prince of Homburg and Princess Eliza-|Hanover, and two precious cabinets. beth, 1818; and the Duke of Cam- The yellow or south drawing-room has bridge and Princess of Hesse, in the columns of deep red imitation marble, same year.

the building was remodelled, under the nished, and have lustres of great beauty. direction of Mr. Nash. being a parallelogram, from each side dining-rooms. of which extended a wing, the whole richly gilt and hung with crimson silk, forming three sides of a square. In the ceiling embossed with great magni-1846 extensive alterations were com-sicence, and the frieze contains bassimenced, under the direction of Mr. relievi by Bailey, after designs by Stot-Blore, and the present works are in hard, representing the wars of York and course of completion. The entrance- Lancaster. The imperial throne is hall is paved with variegated marble, placed in the alcove at the end of the bordered with a scroll of Sienna, cen-apartment. From this splendid room tred with puce-coloured rosettes. The a door leads into the picture gallery, a walls are of scagliola, and the ceiling is noble saloon, running nearly the whole supported by forty-four white marble length of the palace, directly in the columns, decorated with Corinthian centre, being 164 feet by 28 The piccapitals of mosaic gold. Behind the ture gallery contains some few pictures hall is a vestibule of considerable length, collected by George IV.; for descripforming a sculpture gallery, against the tion of which, see Chapter VIII. sides of which are thirty-two columns, similar to those in the entrance-hall. Gateway and colonnade within the wall, In the centre of the vestibule is the after the designs of Lord Burlington. door of the libraries, a handsome suite | CARLTON CLUB-HOUSE, Pall Mall.of three rooms looking on to the garden; Architect, Mr. Sydney Smirke. to the right are private apartments of the west wing of this building is exthe queen, and the staircase leading to cuted, but the Club is under contract them; and to the left are the queen's with the Commissioners of Woods to study, and three rooms for secretaries, complete the whole. The north and &c. Returning to the hall, to the left south fronts are in the Italian style; of the entrance is the grand staircase, with two orders; the lower Doric; the the stairs of which are of solid blocks upper enriched Ionic. They are exe The staircase ascends on either side of of red Scotch granite, highly polished.

and mirrors of great size. The whole

Between 1825 and 1830 the whole of of these apartments are superbly fur-The centre Besides these are the state and private The throne-room is

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. -

of white marble, and the rail is richly cuted in Caen stone, except the shafts formed of mosaic gold and mahogany. of the columns and pilasters, which are

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, in Agar-| Under the external dome is another, street, Strand. - Mr. Decimus Bur- which supports the upper one, and also ton, architect. Is an extensive build- a third, which forms the ceiling of ing, containing wards, capable of receiv- the picture. The dome of support is ing above 100 male and female patients; hemispherical, constructed of ribs coma theatre, dispensary, and necessary offices for the medical attendants.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate-street. See Chapter V.

CLUB CHAMBERS, in Regent-street .-Mr. Decimus Burton, architect. large pile of building, in the Italian style, containing eighty separate apartments for gentlemen, with requisite accommodation for servants.

COAL EXCHANGE, Thames - street. See Chapter V.

by Sir R. Smirke. Forming a part of on the Colosseum and buildings conthe west side of Trafalgar square. It nected with it, together with its exhibiis a Greek Ionic building, ranging on tions, must have considerably exceeded the eastern front with the Union Club- £120,000. The late Mr. Peto was the house, which was also erected by Sir contractor for the original building. Robert Smirke. and the north end, into the entrance London," and the contents of Colosseum, portico, are of Greek Ionic architec-Chapter V. of this work. ture: executed in Bath and Portland stone.

Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Erected 1836, by and Basevi. The façade is in the Roman Mr. C. Barry. with a portico; on the frieze of which order of Corinthian columns and pilasis inscribed, "Collegium Regale Chi-ters, upon a rusticated basement. The rurgorum;" and on the summit are whole executed in Caen and Portland placed the arms of the College, sup-stones. The chief feature in this Clubported by Machaon and Podalirius, two house is the arrangement of the hall, sons of Esculapius. well arranged. For contents, see Chap-opening in the ceiling, through which is ter V.

erected in the years 1826-7, by Mr. De-only the lower hall, but also the vesticimus Burton, to receive Mr. Horner's bule above. The interior is divided into Panorama of London, is a polygonal the usual rooms comprising such estabuilding, 132 feet diameter, of sixteen blishments, some of which are very sides, surmounted by a flat circular dome, extensive and highly decorated. the summit of which is 100 feet above the the columns are of scagliola, in imitation ground. The carriage approach is under of Sienna and other marbles, and of a hexastyle portico of the Grecian Doric different orders. Those of the morningorder, the columns of which, are of the room are Ionic; in the coffee-room, same proportions as, but exceed in di-Italian; whilst those in the evening-room

posed of thin deals in thicknesses, breaking joint and spiked together, on the principle laid down by M. Philibert de L'Orme in the 14th century, and introduced here for the first time, it is believed, in England. It has been since adopted at the great Conservatory at Chatsworth, etc. The various subordinate buildings and conservatories subsequently erected, were not designed or superintended by Mr. D. Burton, with the exception of the large building next Albany-street, which contains the Cy-COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—Erected clorama Exhibition. The expenditure The eastern façade Vide Britton's "Public Buildings of

CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE. James's street .- Designed and superin-COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ROYAL), tended conjointly by Messrs. S. Smirke The order is Ionic, style of architecture, consisting of an The interior is which is lighted chiefly from a circular seen the domed skylight, which is im-THE COLOSSEUM, in the Regent's-park, mediately over, and serves to light not mensions, those of the Parthenon, are Corinthian. In the library the square

7

pillars and pilasters have their shafts persons. There is in it a large organ. panelled with green and grey scagliola, built by Mr. Walker. See Chapter V. and their capitals bronzed. principal rooms of the ground-floor, side of London-bridge.—Erected 1834, the doors and other fittings are of wainmahogany. The fittings and furniture pulled down in 1828, to form the apthroughout are of the most costly de-proaches to London-bridge. The pre-

scription.

DEN, in the Royal Botanic Society's perstructure of Portland stone, on a architectural building, constructed after state-rooms, etc. The road front conthe design being to cover as large a columns bearing a pediment. limited outlay) as a promenade in a W. Walworth, whose right hand grasps The portion erected consti-struck Wat Tyler. season. tutes about one-fourth of the whole the contractor.

Smirke's very earliest, as well as one of feet, breadth 43 feet, and height 60 feet. his most considerable works. It was It is built of a composed order, and the first important building in London, surrounded by an entablature and corof purely Greek Doric taste, and led to nice, supported by pilasters and square a fashion which prevailed many years.

Chapter V.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhallstreet. See Chapter V.

EXCHANGE (ROYAL), Cornhill. Chapter V.

EXETER HALL, Strand.— Erected 2,000 persons have been assembled. 1831, by Mr. Gandy Deering. This buildroom to sound. The Hall will contain upwards of 3,000 ornamental character. The attic over

In the FISHMONGERS' HALL, on the north scot oak, and the upper one of Spanish old hall erected by Sir C. Wren, but sent building consists of a granite CONSERVATORY, or WINTER GAR- basement devoted to offices, and the su-Grounds, Regent's-park, is a plain un-level with the road, which contains the the design of Mr. Decimus Burton, sists of fluted Ionic columns, with wholly of iron and glass, 176 feet in pilasters in antis, above which are the length, and 75 feet in breadth, exclusive arms of the Company, richly carved in of a circular projection, making the stone. The river front presents two central breadth 100 feet; the object of ranges, the arched basement supporting There is space of garden as possible (within a preserved here a curious statue of Sir temperate atmosphere in the winter the identical dagger with which he

FREEMASONS' HALL Great Queen-Mr. R. Turner, of Dublin, was street.—Mr.T. Sandbyarchitect. Opened May, 1776. This is considered an ele-COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, Bow-gant interior, both in architectural cha-street.—This is one of Sir Robert racter and decoration. Its length is 92 fluted columns, between which are panels, CUSTOM HOUSE, Thames-street. See occupied by full-length portraits of illustrious persons who have been Grand Masters. The ceiling is partly coved and partly horizontal. In the centre is represented the sun, in burnished gold, sur-See rounded by the twelve signs of the zodisc. At some public meetings in this hall,

GATES AND LODGES IN HYDE PARK, ing is used for public meetings, concerts, at Hyde-park-corner, Stanhope-street, etc. It is in the Greco-Corinthian style, Grosvenor-street, and Knightsbridge, and until lately had a handsome trabe- after the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, ated and deeply-coffered ceiling, which are in the Grecian style of architecture, was removed by Mr. Daukes, for the sake as well as those at Buckingham-gate, of giving elevation, and adapting the St. James's Park. The Gates at Hyde-It is 131 feet long by park-corner are in a façade, composed of 76 feet wide, and 57 feet high in the lonic columns and three arches. The contro, the present ceiling being vaulted. iron-work of the gates and railing is of

٦

the centre arch is embellished by an and above, the Examination-hall, Chapel, allegorical bas-relief, in the style of the Class-rooms, Museum, and all the other Elgin marbles, by Mr. J. Henning, re-offices necessary for the business of the presenting Britannia triumphant. This College. The facade is of Roman archibuilding is incomplete, the surmounts tecture, corresponding with the general designed by the architect over the three architecture of Somerset House, of which

and Piccadilly.—Mr. Pennethorne archi-faced with Portland stone. See also tect. Is in the Italian style, Each Chapter XII. front is 70 feet high, having five windows on a floor. The Jermyn-street front is Erected 1829, by Mr. L. Vulliamy. The masked by a lofty central doorway, with style is Grecian lonic hexastyle. two square-headed windows on each Society is for the registration of attorside of it. The depth of the building nevs and solicitors, previous to their obfrom Piccadilly to Jermyn-street is 150 taining certificates from the Commisfeet. For description of the Institution, sioners of Stamps. see Chapter XII

office. See Chapter V.

Chapter V.

street.—Erected 1843, by E. Moxhay. feet long, 40 feet wide, by 45 feet high, The most striking feature of this build-on the same floor, and connected by a ing is the bas-relief, which extends nearly lofty vestibule, out of which opens two the whole length of the building, and is large rooms for the use of the benchers intended to demonstrate the advantages, of the Inn. The hall and library have moral and physical, attendant upon open roofs of oak; in both rooms the commerce.

HORSE GUARDS, St. James's. See glass. Chapter V.

ster. See Chapter V.

Threadneedle-street, City. - Is of Port-chancellors, and other distinguished land stone. It is an astylar composi-lawyers in England. The library contion, of palazzo character, consisting of a tains a magnificent collection of books, ground-floor and two upper floors, with in number about 25,000. The kitchen enriched string courses, a deep cor- is a fine vaulted apartment, and deserves nicione, and an eaves roof, covered with notice. Italian tiles, laid in ridges.

street.—Erected 1748, by Thos. Holden, of domestic architecture, which in its in the Italian style. The banquetinghall has been recently redecorated by Ionic, with an open balustrade at the Messrs. Jackson and Co., in carton-pierre. top, which was originally surmounted There is a fine portrait of Admiral Hood, by six urns. At No. 59 (part of this by Gainsborough.

KING'S COLLEGE, Somerset House .-Erected by Sir Robt. Smirke, comprises 1830, by Mr. J. Turner. It is occupied the Schools, which occupy the basement, by toy-sellers principally, and runs from

archways, not having been yet executed. it forms an eastern wing. The building GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Jermyn-street is a very substantial structure of brick,

LAW INSTITUTION, Chancery-lane.-

LINCOLN'S INN HALL, &c .- After the GOLDSMITHS' HALL, behind the Post- designs of Mr. Philip Hardwick. Is in the Tudor style, of red brick, with stone GUILDHALL HALL, King-street. See dressings. The new buildings comprise a dining-hall, 120 feet long by 45 feet HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle- wide, by 64 feet high; a library, 80 windows are partially filled with stained In the screen in the hall are figures of distinguished members of the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westmin-Inn; the names are written underneath. In the council-room and drawing-room IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, is the finest collection of prints of judges,

LINDSEY HOUSE, Lincoln's-inn-fields. IRONMONGERS' HALL, Fenchurch- - Another of Inigo Jones's specimens house) is a good mantel-piece.

LOWTHER ARCADE, Strand.—Erected

the Strand into Adelaide-street. The style is Greco-Italian, with pendentive Classes.—Instituted by the Society for domes.

Mansion House, Poultry.

Chapter V.

Mansion in the Regent's Park .each 250 feet in length. On the south F.S.A. front is a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, and on the entrance Chapter V. front a carriage portico. There are numerous reception-rooms on the ground- Lincoln's-inn-fields. See Chapter V. floor, comprising a picture gallery, saloon, banqueting-room, three draw-square. See Chapter V. ing-rooms, billiard-room, dining-room, statue gallery, two libraries, &c.

MANSION OF H. T. HOPE, Esq., M.P., building for Bazaar. at the corner of Piccadilly and Down- OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB-HOUSE, street.—Architects, Professor Donald- Patt Mall .-- Erected 1838. Designed and son and M. Dusillion, of Paris. The superintended conjointly by Sir Robert character of the facades is in the free and Mr. Sydney Smirke. The facade French taste, approximating to the Re- is an Italian style of architecture, withnaissance, and the interior is fitted up out columns, except the porch, which in the most superb style, with marble has coupled Corinthian columns. The floors to the vestibule and hall, marble bas - reliefs over the upper windows staircase, parquetted floors, painted cei- were designed by the late Robert Smirke, lings, and the dressings and joinery of the R.A., and executed by Nichol. This work, composed of mahogany, satin, stone and partly in cement. ebony, and rose-wood, the panels inlaid with choice marbles. The liberality, PANTHEON, Oxford-street.—Was oritaste, and experience of the owner, whose ginally built by James Wyatt for musirefined judgment is so well known, have cal entertainments, &c., was subsequently seconded the professional skill and ima-converted into a theatre, and, after reginative conceptions of his architects. maining in Chancery and disused for The peculiar style of the fronts was not many years, was partially taken down at first understood by the public and and rebuilt, 1834, in its present form, public mind was not prepared for such designs of Mr. S. Smirke. The Pantine of London architecture. Fami-vatory, and aviary, and is a fashionable liarity has contributed to make its pecu-lounge. There are also a few pictures, liar features better appreciated, and which are placed here for sale. many, who at first were disposed to condemn, are now prepared to approve, Moffatt, in the latest Perpendicular and the Hope Mansion may possibly Gothic style. lead the way to still greater departures from the ordinary character of the street 1633, by Inigo Jones. This arcade was architecture of the metropolis.

MINT, Tower-hill.

MODEL DWELLINGS for the Labouring Improving the Condition of the Labour-See ing Classes. George-street, Bloomsbury, for 104 single men. Streathamstreet, Bloomsbury, for 48 families. Erected by Mr. Decimus Burton, for Jas. Bagnigge Wells, for 23 families and 30 Holford, Esq., is in the classic style, aged women. The honorary architect presenting a north and south façade, of this Society is Mr. Henry Roberts,

MONUMENT, Fish-street-hill.

MUSEUM OF COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. NATIONAL ' GALLERY,

New OXFORD-STREET. — Various

styles of architecture, and extensive new

drawing-room floor are of marqueteric front is executed partly in Portland

PALACE, ST. JAMES'S., See Chapter V. many critics; it was new, and the upon a more extensive area, from the a decided departure from the usual rou-theon is now used as a bazaar, conser-

No. 19, PARK-LANE.—House, by Mr.

PIAZZA, Covent-garden. - Erected much admired when first erected. It See Chapter V. is now so covered with paint and plaster, as to lose the original beauty of the stone pilasters on the red brick front-street.—Distinguished by a series of

See Chapter V

square, Hampstead-road.—Erected by General Dispensary. Mr. Donaldson.

REFORM CLUB-HOUSE, Pall Mall See Chapter V. East.—Erected 1840, from the designs of Mr. C. Barry. It occupies a frontage Chapter V. of 135 feet, and bears a resemblance to STAFFORD HOUSE, St. James's Park. the Palazzo Farnese at Rome, which |-The residence of the Duke of Sutherwas designed by Michael Angelo, and land. The interior decorations were built by Antonio Sangallo. The saloon designed by Mr. C. Barry, and the or entrance hall is 57 feet by 51, and whole is said to form the first private 54 high. Twenty Ionic pillars, sur-mansion in the metropolis. The picrounded by as many of the Corinthian ture gallery is 126 feet long by 32 wide. order; all 20 feet high, placed at a dis- For contents, see Chapter VIII. tance of 9 feet from the wall, form a STATE PAPER OFFICE, St. James's spacious colonnade, with a tessellated Park. - Erected 1833, by Sir John pavement, the designs of which are Soane. This is considered one of his based upon the decorations of the best works in the Italian style. The Etruscan vases; from the upper colon-business of this office consists in the nade springs a vaulted skylight, flat-reception and arrangement of the docutened in the centre. The columns are ments accumulating in the offices of of scagliola, in imitation of dark and the Privy Council, Secretaries of State, light Sienna; the capitals and bases etc. being of statuary marble. The stairs are of marble; the walls of the staircase are street. - Mr. C. Cockerell, architect. divided into panels, and upon each land-Substantial building in the Italian style. ing-place large mirrors reflect their extent. The parliamentary or morning Chapter V. coffee-room, to the right of the entrance, is 25 ft. long by 59 wide, and 20 ft. high. Chapter V. The coffee-room is 117 ft. long by 26 wide, and 20 ft. high. The columns are WAY, Euston-square. See Chapter V. composed of light Sienna. The library is 28 ft. long by 59 wide, and 20 ft. high. The bookcases are of a light -Commenced 1829, after the designs of maple, and cover the entire extent of Mr. C. Barry. This building is in the the wall; a bold frieze is carried round Italian style. In the garden is the the room. The drawing-room, which principal front, which has been much occupies the greater part of the garden admired. front, is 117 ft. long by 26 wide, and 20 ft. high. The columns are of Bel-Soane and Barry. The Treasury is gian white scagliola, with statuary situated in Whitehall, at the corner of marble capitals and bases. The floor Downing-street, and was originally deis of oak, inlaid with various patterns. signed by Sir John Soane; but the The kitchen is a lofty and well-venti-front, which was not considered a very lated room, excellently fitted up with first-rate specimen of architecture, has the various necessary apparatus.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, Aldersgate eight pilasters. Inigo Jones, architect. POST-OFFICE. St. Martin's-le-Grand. When the City was a fashionable locality, this was the town residence of PRIVATE DWELLINGS, Harewood-the Earls of Warwick. It is now a

SOANE MUSEUM, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand. See

SUN FIRE OFFICE, Threadneedle-

TEMPLE BAR, Fleet-street.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet-street. See

TERMINUS, NORTH-WESTERN RAIL-TOWER OF LONDON. See Chapter V.

TRAVELLERS' CLUB-HOUSE, Pall Mall.

TREASURY, Whitehall .- Architects, been removed by Mr. C. Barry, and

from the designs of that gentleman memorials of the great artist trusting which is rusticated.

the loftiest in London, being seven into recesses, surrounded by bookcases. stories high. £10,000.

Council determined to erect on that marble pedestal. site a library, lecture-rooms, Flaxman, R.A., the celebrated sculptor, Chinese literature. There is also a lege, a collection of the original models College, erected from the designs of Proand casts, from the designs of her fessor Donaldson. brother-in-law. The Council immediately directed their Professor of Archi- Erected by Mr. Decimus Burton, for in carcase, to receive these precious blies, and has a carriage portico on the

another one has been erected, consisting that so fine a collection might be emiof three-quarter Corinthian columns, nently serviceable in forming the taste surmounted by a rich Italian cornice for art of the students of the College. and balustrade; on the pedestals of The lower story of the library building which vases are placed. The columns is appropriated to the drawing-school rest upon a plinth, running below the and museum of models. The next floor ground-floor windows; the basement of is occupied by lecture-rooms, for the Professor of Mathematics and Professor UNITABIAN COLLEGIATE RESIDENCE, of Medicine. From this level an ample Gordon-square.—The Unitarian body, staircase, fifteen feet high, leads up to being desirous to provide suitable residences for those young men of their is on a level with that of the front tenpersuasion who are following their columned portico. The Hall of Flaxstudies at University College, Professor man is octagonal, 36 feet in diameter. Donaldson was charged to prepare decontaining the graceful group of St. signs for the purpose. The site is in Michael and the Archangel, placed in the centre of the west side of Gordon- the centre; the bas-reliefs are ranged square, and the frontage 100 feet wide. on four sides of the hall, presenting a There is accommodation for nearly series of compositions, not excelled by forty students, with handsome entrance the works of any modern master. A vestibule, dining-hall, council-room, and flight of steps leads up to the library. library. The style adopted was a which is 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, modification of the collegiate one of The centre compartment is 23 feet our Universities; and the front is of wide by 33 feet high, with a circularred brick, with Caen stone mouldings panelled ceiling; and on each side of and dressings. The building is one of this centre are seven arches, opening The cost was about A lofty series of pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by appropriate UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Gower-street. architecture, frieze, and cornice, decorate -Architects, W. Wilkins, R.A., of the the side piers between the arches; and old portion, and Professor Donaldson, at each end are columns, the two at of the new portion. The centre part the east extremity having between them to the east of the dome was destroyed a marble statue of Locke, by Sir R. by fire in the year 1840. In 1849 the Westmacott, R.A., raised on a lofty There are about and 20,000 volumes in the library; and the museum, three stories high, with a valuable and unique collection of Chigrand staircase and appropriate apnese books presented by the learned proaches. By a fortunate coincidence, Dr. Morrison, so well known for his during the progress of the works, Miss proficiency in that language and the Denman, sister-in-law of the late John works he published, in connection with offered, for the acceptance of the Col- laboratory of practical chemistry in the

VILLA, in the Regent's Park. tecture to complete the hall under the the late Marquis of Hertford, was delarge dome, which had been left merely signed for the reception of large assemnorth side, and a wide awning or 16, Lower Grosvenor-street.—This Soverandah on the garden front, under ciety was founded in 1834. Its objects which, inserted in the walls, are antique is the advancement of architecture by Roman bas-reliefs, &c. The ball-room means of interviews between British is fitted up as a tent, and over which is and foreign architects,—lectures and seen a tall gilt pinnacle. through the suite of principal rooms Society is constituted (1850) of a preand conservatory, is about 300 feet in sident; 2 vice-presidents; 2 honorary length.

in the Regent's Park.—Erected by Mr. treasurer, &c.; 120 fellows, who must Decimus Burton, for Mr. Greenough, be architects, engaged for at least seven in the years 1823-4; has more than years in civil architecture as principals; usual architectural pretensions; de- 95 associates, persons who have been in signed on a cruciform plan; each of practice for seven years, and who are the four façades is ornamental, and has engaged in the study of civil architeca centre higher than its wings. On the ture; 22 honorary fellows; 15 honowest front is a tetrastyle portico of the rary members, and 80 foreign honorary Ionic, and on the south front a semi-and corresponding members; making a circular colonnade of the Doric order, total of 334 members. The meetings two-thirds the height of the principal are held every alternate Monday, at order. Vide "Britton's Public Build- eight p.m., when foreign architects, proings of London."

YORK COLUMN, St. James's Park. lecture-room. See Chapter V.

YOEK STAIRS WATER-GATE, Buck-ingham-street, Strand. — Inigo Jones, has been instituted chiefly by the junior architect; is much admired for its members of the profession, and has proportions. It consists of three arches, the same object in view as the Institute flanked by pilasters, supporting an en- of British Architects. Meetings are tablature, on which are four balls; held weekly, from October to June, at stones of the arches. The southern or devoted to a class of design, and the river front displays a large archway other to papers, discussions, &c. opening upon the steps leading to the alternately. water. Four rusticated columns sup- The practial builder should, by all port a pediment, ornamented with two means, visit the yards of Messrs. Thos. couchant lions bearing shields; in the CUBITT and Co., Pimlico, Messrs. WIImiddle of which are the arms of Villiers. LIAM CUBITT and Co., Gray's-inn-lane,

Architectural Societies in London:

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,

The vista, papers read by the members, &c. The secretaries, and 10 members of council, VILLA, north of the Regent's Canal, besides a foreign secretary, auditors, perly introduced, have the privilege of WESTMINSTER HALL. See Chap. V. attending. There is a good library and

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, ornamented shields rise above the key-eight o'clock, p.m. One meeting being

The following are the two principal and Messrs. HAYWARD and NIXON,

Stangate, Lambeth.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## WILL INTEREST THE ARTIST AND CONNOISSEUR.

the following parts:-

DIVISION I.—Schools of Art.

DIVISION II.—Societies for the promotion of art by exhibitions, &c.

DIVISION III.—Public picture-galleries and pictures.

DIVISION V.—Sculpture.

pecuniary assistance. British Institution; British Museum; winter.

Study of the Living Model.

Chas. L. Eastlake. Treasurer, Philip printed form, the blanks of which he Hardwick, Esq. Keeper, George must fill up, and this must accompany Jones, Esq. Secretary, John P. the drawings or models. Sculpture, Sir Richard Westmacott.

Monday in November, and the five October till April. Students are admit-following Mondays. Architecture.— ted to paint on Fridays and Saturdays, First Thursday in January, and five at the same hour. The Gallery is Thursdays. The Monday after the last lecture on weeks of September and the month of architecture, and five following Mon-October. All applications for permisdays. Painting.—The Thursday after sion to study must be made to Thos. the first lecture on sculpture, and five Uwins, Esq. R.A. If to study in oil, following Thursdays. Perspective. a specimen of oil-painting must be Thirty-five lessons on Tuesdays and forwarded; if to draw, or paint in Fridays, after the 1st of November water-colours, a drawing or water-Probationers admitted by the first coun-colour painting must be sent. Keeper.

We have divided this chapter into cil in January and July. Specimens of their abilities to be sent in, on or before the 28th of June, or on or before the 28th of December. There is no set time for the admission of students. Hours of study, from 10 till 3, and from 5 till 7 in summer, and from 6 till 8 in winter. DIVISION IV.—Private galleries and Schools closed at the end of March. The antique and the library opened after the close of the Exhibition. DIVISION VI.—Artists' Societies, for Life Academy and School of Painting couniary assistance.

DIVISION I.—Schools of Art, viz:— Hours of study in the life, from 5 till Royal Academy; National Gallery; 7 in summer, and from 6 till 8 in The School of Painting Government School of Design; Artists' open during the Exhibition, from 12 Society, for study from life; Antique till 3; afterwards till the end of Au-School Society of British Artists; Life gust, from 10 till 5; after Michaelmas Academy; General Practical School of till Christmas from 10 till 4. Persons Art: School of Art; Academy for wishing to become probationers must get some artists, or other gentlemen of ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS IN LON-known respectability, to write to the

Librarian, Thomas NATIONAL GALLERY. Knight, Esq. Librarian, Thomas NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar-Uwins, Esq. Professors: Anatomy, equare.—Open to the public through-Joseph H. Green, Esq. Architecture, out the year, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Chas. Robert Cockerell, Esq. Painting, Charles Robert Leslie, Esq. days and Saturdays to artists; hours, Perspective, J. P. Knight, Esq. from 10 till 6 during the months of nulpture, Sir Richard Westmacott. May, June, July, August, and part LECTURES. Anatomy.—The second of September, and from 10 till 5 from Sculpture. - wholly closed during the last two

Γ

to the Royal Academy, Victoria-road, among them will be found many speci-Kensington. Secretary, Capt. Thwaites. mens from China.

British Institution, Pall Mall .-The objects of this Society are described study in this room. in Division III of this chapter. The regulations of the School of Painting open for study and for the comparison are as follows :- Any persons desirous of specimens on Tuesdays and Thursof studying from the pictures left for days, from 10 till 4. Many skeletons in copying at this school, must send a specimen of their ability to the British Institution, accompanied with a note to of the forms of animals, birds, &c., being the secretary, Mr. George Nichol, during the last week in August. The animals at the gardens of the Zoologischool opens on the 10th of September. in each year, and remains open for six weeks. from 10 till 4.

British Museum, Great Russellstreet .- Principal Trustees, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Chancel-lor, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Principal Librarian, Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A. Keeper of Antiquities, E. Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. Natural History, J. E. Gray, Esq. Print Room, W. Carpenter, Esq. Secretary, Rev.J. Forshall, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

to Sir H. Ellis; students for drawing trated with woodcuts, engravings, and from antique, to E. Hawkins, Esq.; drawings; West's works; Hogarth's students for natural history, to J. E. works; Wilkie's works; volumes of to W. Carpenter, Esq.

tiquities is open to students during the volumes, which cost £1500. Drawings week, except Saturdays, and the first by the old masters, R. P. Knight's weeks of January, May, June, and Sep-collection; a large collection of Engtember; Christmas-day, Good Friday, lish portraits, chronologically arranged, and Ash Wednesday. June, July, and August, from 10 till 7; and miscellaneous; a collection of from September inclusive, from 10 till foreign portraits; a collection of drawa recommendation, by letter, to E. including some rare old black-letter Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., will be books; a general collection of prints required; also a specimen of the appli- and drawings of the Italian, French, cant's drawing.

In the Ethnographical Room, is a col- masters. lection of various articles of costume, study in this department, should obtain

Thomas Uwins, Esq., R.A. Librarian the inhabitants of various countries, A letter to E. Hawkins, Esq., will enable the artist to

Natural History.—This collection is this collection, as well as stuffed specimens, offer great facilities for the study a preparatory step for studying the living cal Society. An introductory letter from some known artist or member of Hours of attendance, daily, some literary or scientific society, to J. E. Gray, Esq., will be sufficient to admit the applicant to study.

Print Room.—Our limits will not permit an analysis of the treasures contained in this room, especially useful to artists. Amongst others is an extensive collection of etchings and drawings, by the Flemish and Dutch masters, purchased of Mr. Sheepshanks; a collection of Watteau's engraved works, two volumes folio, which was the property of the late J. Constable, R.A.; a very fine collection of Rembrandt's etchings; Students for the reading-room, apply Pennant's "London," profusely illus-Gray, Esq.; to visit the print-room, Sir Joshua Reynolds's Portraits, and of Sir Thomas Lawrence's Portraits; The Gallery of Sculptures and An- the works of Raffaelle Mayhew, twenty During May, divided into regal, ecclesiastical, legal, To be admitted as a student, ings and prints of the German school, German, Flemish, Dutch, and English Artists who may wish to military, official, and ordinary, worn by an introductory letter from a member artist, to W. Carpenter, Esq. Hours all who desire to obtain a knowledge of of study, from 10 till 4 during the ornamental art, and to supply a comweek, Saturdays excepted, and the time plete and systematic course of education,

of closing stated previously.

Somerset-House, London.—Committee of as are, or intend to be, engaged in the Management, meeting at the Board preparation of designs for the various of Trade, Whitehall: - Chairman, the manufactures of this country. Draw-Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., ing, painting, and modelling are there-President of the Board of Trade. Vice- fore taught with a view to the acquisi-Chairman, the Right Hon. Earl of tion of knowledge and skill in orna-Granville, Vice-President of the Board mental design and decoration. of Trade. Secretary to the Committee forms the essential and characteristic of Management, and Curator, Walter business of the School, by which it is Reeding Deverell, Esq. Clerk to the distinguished from other schools of art. Secretary, Mr. H. Lipsham. The Accordingly all the exercises of the stucourse of instruction comprises elemen-dents are required to have reference tary free-hand drawing, from the flat immediately or ultimately to the purand from the round. Shading from the poses and requirements of ornamental flat and from the round. Geometrical design. The advantages provided by drawing and perspective, including the Government for the students include, elementary principles of architecture for their use, paintings from the Royal required by the ornamentalist. Figure Gallery at Hampton Court, for the drawing, from the flat and from the study of flowers and other appropriate round, in regard to ornamental applica-subjects, and specimens of beautiful tion, including anatomical studies and plants and flowers are supplied from the drapery. Modelling of ornament, and Royal Gardens at Kew. Every wellof the figure as applied to ornament. conducted student is allowed to take to Painting in water-colours, tempera, his home books from a lending library, fresco, oil, and encaustic, from examples containing upwards of 1,000 volumes of art, and from nature. Landscape, of works of art and instructive literaanimals, flowers, fruit, shells, etc., for ture, printed catalogues of which can decorative purposes. Exercises in com- be obtained of the Secretary's clerk. position, and original designs for deco- Several exhibitions are established at rations, and all kinds of ornamental £40 per annum, renewable yearly. manufactures. Explanatory class dis-Printed forms of application for admiscourses by the masters, on the elements sion to be addressed to the Secretary. of practical geometry and perspective; and copies of the prospectus are obtain-light and shade; anatomy; form and able of the office-keeper, and hall-porter. motion. On the various modes of paint- The apartments at Somerset House are ing, as applied to decoration; the prin-capable of accommodating 300 students, ciples of colour; structural botany, and of whom the class for elementary drawthe conventional treatment of foliage and ing, in the room on the ground-floor, flowers, for the purposes of ornament. comprises about 100, who are admitted Lectures on the history, principles, and on probation, and are transferred to the practice of ornamental art.

of the Academy, or some distinguished small individual expense, instruction to in relation to every kind of decorative GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN, work; more especially to such persons advanced classes in the upper rooms, as The Government School of Design they give evidence of the requisite prowas opened in 1837, as a national ficiency. Fees: morning, 2s. per month; institution, under the superintendence evening, 2s. per month. Hours of stof the Committee of Her Majesty's tendance: morning, elementary classes, Privy Council for Trade, to offer, at a from ten till one o'clock; advanced

classes, from ten till three. Evening: guineas, either in one sum, or by halfall the classes from half-past six to nine. | yearly or quarterly payments, at his op-The department of the School which is tion, but always in advance. devoted to the instruction of females is member must pay on entrance, one conducted in a building opposite the guinea in addition to his subscription. entrance to Somerset House, 330, Strand, For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. where upwards of 70 students can be Dendy, Honorary Secretary, 18, Howreceived; and where prospectuses and land-street. printed forms of application for that department can be obtained.

STUDY FROM THE Life, 29, Clipstone-Master. This school offers to artists, street, Fitzroy-square. — President, designers, and amateurs the practice of elementary, geometrical, and Duncan, Esq. Candidates for admisperspective drawing; drawing from the sion are required to make a written ap-|antique and living model, (male and plication to the Secretary, at least one female,) and modelling, with a weekly month previous to the quarter-day. Sub- examination in anatomy, and lectures scribers pay a quarterly subscription of on other subjects of art. A select li-£1 9s. 6d. in advance, and an entrance brary for circulation among the stufee of £1 1s. are from the first Monday after the 15th tlemen, the particulars of which may be of September, to the first Monday after obtained at the Gallery. Classes for the 15th of March, from six till eight gentlemen, every evening from seven till o'clock. From the first Monday after ten. Elementary, geometrical, and the 15th of March to the first Mon-perspective drawing; drawing from the day in May, from seven till nine. From antique and life; study of anatomy, the first Monday in May to the first and modelling. Monday in August, by daylight, from month, or one guinea per quarter. six till eight. From the first Monday SCHOOL OF ART, 21, Bloomsbury-in August to the 15th of September, street, Bedford-square.—This School from seven till nine. Further parti- was established and carried on for many culars can be obtained during the hours years by Mr. Sass, for the education of of study, at the rooms of the Society, artists, and the instruction of amateurs or on application to the Honorary Se- in drawing, and painting in oil and cretary, W. Lee. Esq.

TISH ARTISTS, School of Art, 1849.— tionary school for the Royal Academy; is The School is conducted under the per- now conducted on the same principles sonal superintendence of members of as heretofore by Mr. F. S. Cary. the Society, and is open from ten till galleries, studios, and library contain an season, on human anatomy, with an tique, drawings, works of art, and folios improved arrangement; comparative of prints from the old masters. Inanatomy; geology and meteorology in struction is given in figure and landconnection with landscape; perspective; scape painting, anatomy, perspective, painting; colour, etc., etc. Admission light and shadow, colour, and compoto the Antique School free to artists.

LIFE ACADEMY, 72, Margaret-street, School. Regent-street.—Extracts from the rules Academy for the Study of the and regulations:—Each member is to Living Model, and for General pay an annual subscription of five Instruction in Art.—Conducted by

GENERAL PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF ART, the New Gallery, 79, Newman-ARTISTS' SOCIETY, FOR GENERAL street, Oxford-street. - Mr. J. M. Leigh, The hours of study dents. Morning class for ladies or gen-Terms, 7s. 6d. per

water-colours, modelling, etching, etc., ANTIQUE SCHOOL SOCIETY OF BRI- possessing every requisite as a proba-Lectures delivered during the excellent collection of casts from the ansition. Terms may be known at the

Mr. Charles Lucy. The system of edu-and a beautiful unfinished piece of cation in art which Mr. Lucy has sculpture, by Michael Angelo, is over adopted in his atelier is that which is the fireplace, representing the Holy now generally pursued in France, and Family. The Lecture-room contains a more especially in Germany, where the fine copy of the Last Supper, by Leostudy of the living model, the antique, nardo da Vinci, and the Painting-room draped figures, expression, and anatomy the palettes of Reynolds and Hogarth. are made subservient and applicable to Society of Arts, John-street, Adelcompositions, which the pupils are at phi.—Was instituted 1754, for the purthe same time instructed to make, in pose of stimulating manufacturers, by accordance with any particular branch honorary and pecuniary rewards, to put of art which they may hereafter wish forth their talents in the production of to pursue. Dissertations on anatomy, elegant and useful inventions. This Soillustrated by the living model, are given ciety has expended upwards of £100.000, at intervals by a practical anatomist. derived entirely from voluntary contri-Terms, per month of four weeks, morn-butions, &c. The Model-room possesses ing class, 16s.; evening class, 12s.; many attractions, showing the progress morning and evening classes, £1 15s. of art during the last ninety years, and Fuller particulars may be obtained of the Council-room contains six pictures Mr. Lucy, Tudor Lodge, Albert-street, by Barry :- 1, The Story of Orpheus; Mornington-road.

in Water Colours; Society of British tion. Artists; New Society of Painters in for the Exhibition of Modern Art; Ex- Majesty. hibition of Modern British Art; Mr. Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

J. L. Grundy's Gallery.

Institution, named in the preceding nard, for the purpose of encouraging models, and proof prints, all new un-the multitude of paintings, particularly seven; admission 1s.; catalogue 1s.; use of this Institution, was erected by Kauffmann, and represents Invention, purpose. The sculpture in front re-Composition, Design, and Colouring; presents Shakespeare, accompanied by

2. Harvest Home, or Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus; 3, The Victors at DIVISION II.—Societies for the Olympus; 4, Navigation, or the Triumph PROMOTION OF ART BY EXHIBITIONS, of the Thames; 5, The Distribution of viz.:—Royal Academy; Society of Arts; Premiums in the Society of Arts; 6, British Institution; Society of Painters Elysium, or the State of Final Retribu-

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall .- . Water Colours; National Institution Patroness, the Queen's Most Excellent President, his Grace the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of ROYAL ACADEMY, Trafalgar-square. Ellesmere. It was established in 1805, -In addition to the objects of this on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Berdivision, there is an annual Exhibition British artists, and affording them opin the rooms granted to this Society, portunities of exhibiting historical subcommencing the 1st of May, which jects to a greater advantage than in consists of paintings, drawings, sketches, the rooms at the Royal Academy, where copied works, excepting paintings in of portraits, prevented them from being enamel, and impressions from unpubseen to advantage. There are generally lished medals, so that the state of the two exhibitions in the course of the arts in Great Britain may be easily per- year, one of living artists in the spring ceived. The Exhibition is open every and one of the old masters in the sumday, for about six weeks, from eight till mer. The Gallery, purchased for the the produce, about £6,000, answers the Alderman Boydell, for the exhibition of expenses of the establishment. The paintings for his edition of Shakespeare, library ceiling was painted by Angelica and it is well adapted for its present

Painting and Poetry. It was designed exhibition of works of living artists, in by Banks, who also executed the un-the various branches of painting, sculpfinished statue of Achilles bewailing the ture, architecture, and engraving; also loss of Briseis, which ornaments the for the sale of them. The exhibition hall. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. COLOURS, 5, Pall Mall East.—Presi- The gallery is entered by a Doric pordent, Copley Fielding, Esq. Treasurer, tico, and consists of a suite of six F. Mackenzie, Esq. Secretary, G. A. rooms; one of them is the committee-Fripp, Esq. The Society of Painters in room. They are the most extensive Water Colours was established in the rooms in London for the exhibition of year 1804, by a small band of artists, works of art, having 700 feet of wall, who devoted themselves almost entirely illuminated by skylight. to the development of the capabilities of EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH this branch of the art. Previous to this ART, Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East .period water-colour painting was hardly Established 1850. practised at all; excellent sketches in Esq., secretary. This Institution is sepia and bistre were produced, but formed under the auspices of some colours were used sparingly, and those well-known amateurs, for the purpose of employed were few in number. During enabling artists to exhibit their studies the forty-seven years which have elapsed and sketches in oil and water colours. since the foundation of this Society, the The rules are as follow:-1. That all art of painting in water colours has the works be framed and glazed; and rapidly risen to a high state of perfect that every work exhibited be mounted tion, and the annual exhibition of the with a suitable margin. 2. That all Society has long been considered one of the frames be of one uniform pattern, the chief attractions in the metropolis which, together with their sizes, shall during the season. It is not too much be determined upon, and provided at to say that the excellence of English the expense of the promoters. 3. That artists in this department of the art has no charge shall be made for the exhiacquired an European reputation. The bition or sale of any work. 4. That no Society of Painters in Water Colours artist be permitted to exhibit more consists of thirty members, and twenty than three works. 5. That all works associate exhibitors. place on the second Mondays in Fe- artist may be sold in the gallery. 6. bruary and June. The exhibition is That no work be exhibited without the open to the public during the months special permission of the artist. of May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. The time of opening the exhibition

street, Pall Mall East.—Incorporated promoters. Admission, 1s. by royal charter, 10 Vic. OFFICERS: President and Trustee, F. Y. Hurl-COLOURS, 53, Pall Mall.—President, stone, Esq. Vice-President, J. B. Henry Warren, Esq. Vice-President, Pyne, Esq. Treasurer and Trustee, Louis Haghe, Esq. Tveasurer and J. Tennant, Esq. Auditors, E. Pren-Secretary, James Fahey, Esq. tis, R. J. Hamerton, Esq. Secretary, J. W. Allen, Esq. Keeper, Mr. J. members alone, whose works only are Chilcote.

the rooms at Somerset House (the for-last week but one in April. The primer Royal Academy), this Society was vate views takes place on the Saturday instituted in May 1823, for the annual previous. The period during which the

is open during the months of April,

Samuel Stepney, Elections take being bona fide the property of the

SOCIETY OF BRITISHARTISTS, Suffolk- varies, according to the decision of the

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS INWATER

This exhibition is supported by its admissible. The time of opening is In consequence of the limited size of usually appointed for Monday, in the exhibition continues open is determined. according to circumstances, by the committee, but closes generally about the end of July. Admission, 1s.

All unsold works are removed on the Monday and Tuesday after the exhi-

bition.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART, Galleries, 316, Regent-street.—The object of this Institution is to provide an annual exhibition of works of art, in painting, sculpture, architectural designs, Edinburgh. Sir D. Wilkie. engravings, etc., by the occupation of space upon the walls, and in the gallery, at £1 1s. per foot; such space to be A.R.A. determined by lot. Exhibition during the spring months. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES IN OILS, at Mr. J. L. Grundy's Gallery, 130, Regent-street.—Open from ten till dusk. Admission (including catalogue), 1s.-The following are a few of those pictures which claim especial attention, although there are, of course, many others highly deserving encomium, but our space prevents a more extended notice.

No. 2.—The Murder of King Duncan. G. Cattermole.

13. The Dance. G. Cattermole.

Dieppe. C. Stanfield, R.A.

The Gamblers' Quarrel. 24. Cattermole.

26. The Torrent. E. J. Niemann.

29. Cows and Sheep. T. S. Cooper,

33. Grand Canal, Venice. R. P. Bonnington.

An Italian View. J. Varley.

36. Sintram entertaining his Ancestors. G. Cattermole.

37. The Cotter's Pet. W. Hunt.

Castle and Village of Althanar. T. M. Richardson.

43. Choir of Antwerp Cathedral. Lee, R.A. Louis Haghe.

48. On the Wye. E. J. Niemann.

A Study of Gipsy Girls. 54. Oakley .

*57*. Snowdon, North Wales. Danby.

62. Arundel Castle. J. M. W. Turner. R.A.

64 to 69. Sketches, by D. Maclise, R.A.

86. Rosslyn. E. J. Niemann.

89. The Monk's Library. G. Cattermole.

View between Flint and Rhyl. 90. D. Cox.

102. Passage of the Brook. D. Cox.

103. Lenore. Ary Scheffer.

104. Entrance of George IV. into

107. Polly Peachum. T. Derby. 113. Sterne's Maria. P. F. Poole,

Village of Woolfardisworthy, 121.

North Devon. H. Jutsum. 122. Italian Landscape. G. Barret.

134. Fanny Kemble, Malibran, Sontag, the Youngest Sister. J. Hayter.

149. The Mill. P. de Wint. 170. Girl at a Spring.

Topham. The Dance.

171. W. E. Frost, A.R.A.173. Exeter Cathedral. S. A. Hart.

R.A.Wreck of the Avenger. 175.

Stanfield, R.A. 177. Venice. J. Holland.

178. Some One Expected. P. F. Poole, A.R.A.

River Scenery. T. Danby. 192.

195. Landscape and Sheep. Cooper, A.R.A.

196. Griselde. A. Elmore, A.R.A. 207. Study of a Sleeping Child. J.

Inskipp. Sheep-washing. E. Duncan. 208. 211. Sir Edwin Landseer. Sir E.

Landseer.

216. View in the Highlands of Scotland. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 226. Sunshine and Showers. F. R.

229. Italy. W. D. Kennedy.

DIVISION III. -PUBLIC PICTURE GALLERIES AND PICTURES, viz.: -T. National Gallery; Vernon Gallery; |Dulwich Gallery; Pictures at the

Soane Museum; Pictures at Hampton Court; Pictures at Windsor; 22. A Holbein, at Barber-Surgeons' Hall; Guercino. Holbein, at Bridewell; Rubens's Ceilling, at Whitehall; Hogarth's, at Correggio.

Foundling Hospital; Barry's Pictures, 24. Po at the Society of Arts.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgarsquare.—Free; open Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from filling his cup from a rill that gushes 10 till 4.

## Catalogue.

- 1. The Resurrection of Lazarus. las, as Bishop of Myra. Sebastiano del Piombo.
- 3. Reconciliation of Cephalus and Procris at the Instigation of Diana. (A.D. 1503.) Raphael. Claude.
- 3. A Musical Professor instructing vico Carracci. his Pupils. Ascribed to Titian.
  - 4. A Holy Family. Titian.
  - Italian Seaport at sunset. Claude. and her Virgin Companions. Claude.
- David at the Cave of Adullam. Claude.
  - 7. A Study of Heads. Correggio.
  - 8. A Dream. After Michael Angelo. Jupiter's Eagle. Titian.
- 9. Christ appearing to Simon Peter, after his Resurrection. Annibale Car- Parmegiano. racci.
- 10. Mercury instructing Cupid in Chase. the presence of Venus. Correggio.
- 11. St. Jerome doing penance. Guido Reni.
- 12. The Marriage Festival of Isaac and Rebecca. Claude.
  - 13. A Holy Family. Murillo.
- The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba, on the occasion of her visit to King Solomon. Claude.
- 15. Ecce Homo (Behold the Man). Correggio.
- 16. St. George destroying the Tintoretto. Dragon.
- 17. The Madonna and Child, with Elizabeth and St. John. Ascribed to las Poussin. Andrea del Sarto.
- Christ disputing with Doctors. Bernardino Luino.
- 19. A Landscape, with the story of Narcissus. Claude.
- 20. Portraits of Cardinal Hippolito de Medici and of Sebastian del Piombo. away Mars and the Horrors of War. Sebastiano del Piombo.

- 21. Portrait of a Lady. Bronzino. A Dead Christ, with Angels.
- 23. Madonna and Infant Christ.
- 24. Portrait of Giulia Gonzago, with the emblems of St. Cecilia. Sebastiano del Piombo.
- 25. St. John in the Wilderness, from the rock. Annibale Carracci.
- 26. The Consecration of St. Nicho-Veronese.
- 27. Portrait of Pope Julius II.
- 28. Susanna and the Elders. Lodo-
- 29. A Holy Family. Barroccio. 30. The Embarkation of St. Ursula,
- 31. Abraham proceeding to a high
- place for the Sacrifice. Gaspar Poussin. 32. Ganymede carried off by
- 33. The Vision of St. Jerome.
- 34. Adonis quitting Venus for the Titian.
- 35. Bacchus and Ariadne. 36. A Land Storm. Gaspar
- Poussin. 37. A Study of Heads. Correggio. 38. The Seizure of the Sabine
- Women. Rubens. 39. The Nursing of Bacchus, by the Nymphs and Fauns of Eubea.
- Nicholas Poussin. 40. A Classical Landscape. Nicho-
- las Poussin.
- 41. The Death of Peter the Martyr. Giorgino.
- 42. A Bacchanalian Scene. Nicho-
- Christ taken down from the 43. the Cross. Rembrandt.
  - Charity. Giulio Romano. 44.
  - 45. The Woman taken in Adultery. Rembrandt.
  - 46. Peace, with Minerva, driving Rubèns.

Adoration of the Shepherds. Rembrand t.

48. Tobias and the Angel. Domeni- gon. chino.

49. Portraits. Vandyck.

St. Ambrose refusing to allow the Emperor Theodosius to enter the Cathedral of Milan, while under the ban of the Church, for the massacre at Thessalonica Vandyck.

51. Portrait of a Jew Merchant. da Ferrara.

Rembrandt.

52. Vandyck. Geest.

53.

**54.** Water. Rembrandt.

55. Landscape, with the Death of

Procris. Claude.

56. Landscape. Annibale Carracci. St. Bavon causing his wealth

to be distributed among the Poor. Ascribed to Rubens.

Study from Nature. Claude.

The Brazen Serpent. Rubens. Building the Tower of Babel. Leandro Bassant.

The Annunciation. Claude.

62. A Dance of Bacchanals, in honour of Pan. Nicholas Poussin.

Prince Giustiniani and his Suite **Annibale** returning from the Chase. Carracci.

64. Return of the Ark from its Captivity among the Philistines. Sebastian Bourdon.

Cephalus and Aurora. Nicholas bale Carracci. Poussin.

66. Rubens's Chateau. Rubens.

67. The Holy Family, with St. George, a female Saint, and Angels. in the Cave. Gaspar Poussin.

Rubens.
68. View near Albano. Poussin.

69. St. John preaching. Mola.

Cornelia showing her children as her only choice jewels. Paduanino.

71. Morning. Jan Both.

Tobias and the Angel. Rem. Lancret. 72. brandt.

The Conversion of St. Paul. 73. Ercole da Ferrara.

74. Spanish Peasant Boy. Murillo.

75. St. George destroying the Dra-Domenichino.

Christ on the Mount of Olives. 76. Correggio.

77. The Stoning of St. Stephen. Domenichino.

81. The Vision of St. Augustine.

Garofalo. 82. The Holy Family. Mazzolina

83. Phineas and his Followers turned Portrait of Cornelius Vander to stone, at the sight of the Gorgon's Head. Nicholas Poussin.

Evening. Cuyp. 84. A Landscape, with the fable of A Woman standing in the Mercury and the Woodman. Salvator Rosa.

85. St. Jerome and the Angel. Domenichino.

86. The Entombment of Christ. Lodovico Carracci.

87. Perseus and Andromeda. Guido Reni.

88. Erminia accosting the Shepherd and his Children. Ascribed to Annibale Carracci.

89. Portraits. Attributed to Velasquez.

90. Venus attired by the Graces. Guido Reni.

92. Jupiter, under the form of a Satyr, surprising Antiope during her Nicholas Poussin. sleep.

92. Cupid and Pysche. Alessandro Veronese.

93. Silenus gathering Grapes. Anni-

Pan teaching Apollo to play on the reed pipe. Annibale Carracci.

95. A Storm, with Dido and Æness

96. The "Ecce Homo." Ascribed Gaspar to Lodovico Carracci.

97, The Rape of Europa. Paulo Veronese.

98. A View of L'Arica. Gaspar Poussin.

101. The Four Ages of Man.

View in Venice. 127. Canaletti.

134. A Landscape. Decker.

135. Ruins, with Figures. Canaletti. ٢

Sir

136. Portrait of a Ladv. Thomas Lawrence.

Landscape. Van Gouen.

138. Ancient Ruins. Paolo Pan-Christ.

139. Religion, attended by Virtues. A. Kauffman.

140. Portrait of a Lady. Van der Helst.

141. The Palace of Dido; Æneas presenting himself before the Queen. Steemoyck.

145. A Man's Portrait. Van der Helst.

146. View of the Port of Rotterdam. Lamb.

Storck. Cephalus and Aurora. Anni-147.

bale Carracci. The Triumph of Galatea. Hilton. Agostino Carracci.

149. A Calm at Sea. the younger.

150. A Fresh Gale at Sea. Vandervelde the younger.

151. Leda. Pietro Francisco Mola. Francesco Francia. 152. Evening. Vander Neer and Cuyp.

153. Girl seated by a Cradle, in Maes.

which an infant sleeps. 154. A Musical Party. David

Teniers the younger. 155. The Misers. David Teniers

the younger. 156. A Study of Horses. Vandyck.

157. Sunset. Rubens.

Dutch Boors regaling. David Teniers the younger.

159. The Dutch Housewife. Maes. Holy 160. A Family.

Francisco Mola. 161. An Italian Landscape, with St. John. Guido.

Gaspar Poussin. Cascade.

163. View on the Grand Canal, Douw. Venice. Canaletti.

164. The Holy Family. Jacques Sodom. Jordaens.

The Plague at Ashdod. Nicholas Poussin.

166. A Capuchin Friar. Ascribed sens the younger. to Rembrandt,

Men, Baldassare Peruzzi.

168. St. Catherine of Alexandria. Raphael.

169. St. Francis adoring the Infant M. de Ferrara.

The Holy Family, with St. 170. the John, accompanied by Saints and Angels. Garofalo.

Christ and his Disciples at 172. Emmaus. Caravaggio.

173. Portrait of a Gentleman. Giacomo Bassano.

174. Portrait of a Cardinal. Maratti.

176. The Infant St. John, with the Murillo.

The Magdalen. 177. Guido Reni. 178. Serena rescued by the Red Cross Knight, Sir Calepine. William

179. The Virgin, with the Infant Vandervelde Christ and St. Anne enthroned, surrounded by Saints. Francesco Francia.

180. The Virgin and two Angels weeping over the dead body of Christ.

181. The Virgin, with the Infant Jesus and St. John. Pietro Perugino. 184. Murder of the Innocents.

Ascribed to Raphael.

185. Portrait of Sir William Hamilton. Sir J. Reynolds.

186. Portraits of Flemish Man and Wife. John Van Eyck.

187. Apotheosis of James the First. Rubens.

189. Portrait of the Doge Loredano, in his state robes. Giovanni Bellini.

190. Portrait of a Jewish Rabbi. Pietro Rembrandt.

The youthful Christ embracing 191.

192. His own Portrait. Gerard

193. Lot and his Daughters leaving Guido.

Judgment of Paris. 194. Rubens. 195. A Portrait, supposed to be of a medical professor. Ascribed to Claes-

randt. 196. Susanna assaulted by the two The Adoration of the Wise Elders, in the garden of her husband Joachim, at Babylon. Guido Reni.

Sir E. Land-28. Highland Music.

29. The Casement. G. S. Newton,

R.A.

30. Venice. R. P., Bonnington.

E. W.31. Dutch Boats in a Calm. Cooke.

32. The Windmill. J. Linnell.

W. Hilton, 33. Study of a Head. R.A.

W. Hilton, 34. Study of a Head.

35. Study. W. Hilton, R.A.

36. Sancho and the Duchess.

Leslie, R.A. 37. The Cover Side. F. R. Lee,

R.A.

38. Venice. C. Stanfield, R. A.

39. Reading the News. Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.

40. Nymphs binding Cupid. Stothard, R.A.

E. 41. The Raffle for the Watch. Bird, R.A.

42. Sir Thomas More and his Daugh- R.A. ter. J. R. Herbert, R.A.

43. Florimel in the Cottage of the F. R. Lee, R.A.

Witch. F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. 44. The Council of Horses. J. Ward, Scott.

45. Arabs dividing Spoil. Sir W. Allan, R.A.

46. Red Cap. G. Lance.

47. The Meeting of Abraham's Servant and Rebekah. W. Hilton, R.A.

48. Sketch. T. Stothard, R.A.

49. The Enthusiast. T. Lane.

50. Portrait, the Artist's Daughter. H. Howard, R.A.

51. Venice. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Portrait of Himself. Sir J.

Reynolds, P.R.A.

53. Sir A. Hume. Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A.

54. Christ lamenting over Jerusa-C. L. Eastlake, R.A.

55. The Dame School. T. Webster, Banks of the Gironde.

56. Portrait of a Lady. Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.

57. Grand Canal, Venice. J. M. W. Zurner, R.A.

58. The Dead Robin. H. Thompson, R.A.

59. Nymphs Bathing. T. Stothard, R, A.

60. The Last In. W. Mulready, R.A.

61. The Installation. West. P.R.A.

W. F. 62. Crossing the Brook. Witherington, R.A.

63. My Uncle Toby and the Widow. C. Leslie, R.A.

64. Cupid and Nymph. W. Hilton, C. R.A.

65. Galileo. H. Wyatt.

66. Returning from Market. Sir 4. W. Callcott, R.A.

67. Wood Scene. J. Linnell.

Geddes. 68. Dry Reading. 1.  $oldsymbol{A}.oldsymbol{R}.oldsymbol{A}.$ 

69. Landscape. Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.

70. Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul at Antwerp. D. Roberts,

71. Scene on the Lincolnshire Coast.

72. Westminster Bridge, 1745. S. 73. London Bridge, 1745. S. Scott.

74. Coast View. Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A.

75. The Prince of Orange landing at Torbay. Turner, R.A. T. S.

76. A Scene in Cumberland. Cooper, A.R.A.

77. The Dutch Village. Sir A. W. Callcott, A.R.A.

78. The Fisherman's Home. Danby, A.R.A.

79. Country Cousins. R. Redgrave, A.R.A.

80. The Saviour. W. Etty, R.A. 81. A Magdelene. W. Etty, R.A.

82. The Vintage in the Claret Vinevards of the South of France, on the T. Uscine, R.A.

83. Rustic Children. T. Gains borough, R.A.

84. Italian Girl with Tambourine. Penry Williams.

85. View in Italy. R. Wilson, R.A.

W. Mulready, R.A. 86. Fair-time.

87. Portrait of Thomas Morton, Dramatist. Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A.

88. Lake and Tower in De Tabley Park. J. Ward, R.A.

89. The First Ear-ring. Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.

90. Spaniels of King Charles's Breed.

Sir E. Landseer, R.A. 91. Infant Bacchus. Sir M. A. Shee,

R.A.92. Youth at the Prow and Pleasure through Coventry. G. Jones, R.A.

at the Helm. W. Etty, R.A. 93. Farmvard, with Cattle.

Cooper, A.R.A.

95. The Ford. W. Mulready, R.A.

96. Portrait of Miss Stephens.

Jackson, R.A. 97. Nebuchadnezzar and the Fiery Furnace. G. Jones, R.A.

98. Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield. E. M. Ward,

A.R.A.99. The Watering-place. T. Gains-

borough, R.A. 100. The Vintage. T. Stothard, R.A. Clint, A.R.A.

101. Discovery of the Body of Harold. W. Hilton, R.A.

T. Gainsborough, cott, R.A. 102. Musidora. R.A.

103. Fruit. G. Lance.

104. Juliet and her Nurse. H. P. Briggs, R.A.

105. Female Head. E. V. Rippinaille.

106. Nymph. T. Phillips, R.A.

107. Landscape, View in Italy. Wilson, R.A.

108. Battle of Borodino. G. Jones,

109. The Village Festival. F. Goodall.

110. A Lady and Dog. H. Wyatt. 111. Portrait of Mr. Vernon.

W. Pickersgill, R.A.

112. Interior of Burgos Cathedral. D. Roberts, R.A.

113. The Benighted Traveller. A. W. Callcott, R.A.

114. Woodland View. Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.

115. Study in Oriental Costume. W. Etty, R.A.

116. Italian Peasants resting. Penry Williams.

117. Fruit, 1848. G. Lance.

118. Portrait of John Fawcett. Sir. T. Lawrence, P.R.A.

119. The Fallen Minister. E. M. Ward, A.R.A.

120. Lady Godiva preparing to ride

121. The Peep-o'-Day Boy's Cabin. T. S. Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.

122. The Treaty between the Spa-94. The Dying Stag. Sir E. Land-niards and Peruvians. H. P. Briggs. R.A.

123. The South-Sea Bubble - a T. Scene in 'Change Alley in 1720. E. M. Ward, A.R.A.

124. Composition. T. Stothard, R.A. 125. Cottage, formerly in Hyde Park.

P. Nasmyth.

126. Negro. W. Simpson.

127. The Old Pier, Littlehampton. Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.

128. Falstaff and Mrs. Page.

129. The Newspaper. T. S. Good.

130. Coast Scene. Sir A. W. Call-

131. The Surprise. E. Dubufe. 132. Utrecht. G. Jones, R.A.

133. The Midsummer Night's Dream, T. Stothard, R.A.

134. Entrance to Pisa from Leghorn. Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.

135. Christ appearing to Mary Mag-R. dalene and the other Mary. W. Etty,

136. Sketch for the Battle of Trafalgar. C. Stanfield, R.A.

137. The Play Scene—Hamlet. D. Maclise, R.A.

138. Landscape. P. Nasmyth.

139. View in Italy. R. Wilson, R.A.

140. A Coast Sketch. E. W. Cooke.
141. View in Italy. R. Wilson, R.A.

142. Prawn Fishers. W. Collins, R.A.

143. The Entrance to the Zuyder Lee. C. Stanfield, R.A.

144. High Life—Low Life. Sir E. Landseer, R.A.

145. Egyptians. W. Muller.

146. The Crown of Hops. W. F. Witherington, R.A.

147. Going to School. T. Webster, R.A.

148. The Scanty Meal. J. F. Herring.

149. The Council of War. L. Haghe.

150. Landscape—Sunset. T. Gainsborough, R.A.

Interior of a Highland Cottage.
 Fraser.

152. The Tired Soldier. F. Goodall. 153. The Valley Farm. J. Con-

stable, R.A.

154. The Imprudence of Candaules,

King of Lydia. W. Etty, R.A. 155. Il Duetto. W. Etty, R.A.

DULWICH GALLERY, Dulwich.—A free exhibition of pictures, left by Sir Francis Bourgeois. It is four miles from London-bridge. Open daily from ten till three in the winter months, and ten till five from April to October. It is necessary to obtain tickets, which may be had free at Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall; Messrs. Graves & Co., Pall Mall; Mr. Carpenter, 14, Old Bond-street; Mr. Hurst, St. Paul's Churchyard; Mr. Jennings, 62, Cheapside; Mr. Lloyd, 23, Harley-street; Messrs. Leggatt & Co., 79, Cornhill.

The following is a Catalogue of the Pictures.

1. Portraits of Mrs. R. B. Sheridan and her Sister. Gainsborough.

2. Louis XIV. of France. H. Rigaud.

3. John Opie. By himself.

4. Landscape and Cattle. Sir F. Bourgeois.

5. Cows, Sheep, and Buildings.

6. Figures at a Well. Le Nain.

7. Cows, Sheep, and Landscape. Paul Potter.

8. Landscape. Roghman.

9. Landscape, Peasants, Cows, and leaves. Sheep. Cuyp. 45. C

10. Mules, Cows, and Sheep. Roghman.

11. Landscape. Wynants.

12. Landscape. Wynants.

13. Landscape. Cwyp.

14. Faun and Nymph dancing. Poelemberg.

15. Two Landscapes, Breemberg.

17. Sunset. Karl du Jardin.

18. Winter. Teniers.

19. Hawk, Sparrows, and Honey-suckle. Weenix.

Friar before a Crucifix. Sir F. Bourgeois.

21. Figures and Ruins. Jan Mire. 22. Cows and Landscape. Paul Potter.

23. Horses on Sea-shore. Sir F. Bourgeois.

24. Sketch of Figures. Sir F. Bour-

geois.

25. Man holding a Horse. Sir F.
.Bourgeois.

26. Descent from the Cross. Vanduck.

Sempstress at Work. Crespi.
 Ferry Boat. Cassanova.

29. Fruit in China Bowl. Van Hay-

um.

30. Figures and Landscape. Jan

Both.
31. Buildings and Cascade. H.
Bourgognone.

32. Pan and Syrinx. G. Lairesse.

33. Circle of Čupids. Rubens.34. Magdalen in a Cave. Teniers.

35. Hermit before a Cross. Teniers.

36. Landscape and Figures. Jan Both.

37. Blowing Hot and Cold. Jordaens.

38. Landscape. Sir F. Bourgeois.

39. Flowers. Sir F. Bourgeois. 40. St. Barbara. Parmegiano.

41. Landscape. Jan Both.

42. Apollo and Daphne. Lairess.

43. Ruins and Landscape. H. Bourgognone.

44. Publican crowned with Vine leaves. Teniers

45. Cavalry skirmishing. Peter Rogh-Suzzon.

46. Sheep and Landscape. Temers

71. An Old Woman. Teniers.

72. Cattle, Sheep, and Landscape. A. Van Ostade.

A. Vandervelde. 73. Woman with a Pitcher. A. Van A. Vandervelde.

Ostade.

74. Soldiers and Landscape. Sir F. Bourgeois. Bourgeois.

75. Breeze on a Coast. Backhuysen.

76. Banks of a River and Cows. Juyp.

77. A Moorish Market, Lingelbach. 78. Four Sains—a Sketch. Rubens.

79. Interior of a Cathedral. P. Neefs.

80. Salmacis and Hermaphroditus. Francisco Albano.

81. The Infant Jesus. Titian.

107. Man and Woman in a Cottage.

108. Figures at a Watering-place.

109. Sketch of Figures. Sir F.

110. Landscape. Breemberg.

111. James Philip de Loutherbourg. Gainsborough.

112. Moonlight. Van der Neer.

W. Vandervelde. 113. A Calm.

114. Interior, with Men and Horses. Cuyp.

115. Education of Bacchus. N. Poussin.

116. Winter Scene. Teniers. 117. Cupids reaping. Rubens.

118. Portrait of a Gentleman. H. Rigand.

119. Landscape and Figures. Teniers.

120. Cattle and Figures before a Teniers. Paul Potter.

121. Flowers. Van Huysum.

Van-122. Portrait of a Lady. dyck.

123. Portrait of a Lady. Giorgione. S. Rosa.

124. Charity. Vandyck. 125. Travellers halting. P. Wouver-

126. Landscape and Figures. Р.

Wouvermans. 127. Cupid. Sir F. Bourgeois.

128. A Musical Party. Giorgione.

129. St. John. Murillo.

130. Huntsmen and Landscape. Punaker.

131. Landscape, etc. Hobbima.

132. Farrier shoeing an Ass. Berahem.

133. Portrait. L. da Vinci.

134. Portrait. Vandyck.

135. Madonna and Child. Vandyck.

136. Return from Hunting. · Wouvermans.

137. Traveller, Horse, etc. P. Wou-

138. Man on Horseback (study). Sir Joshua Reynolds.

139. Landscape, with the Artist, his Wife, and House. Teniers.

140. Flowers. Van Huysum.

141. Landscape and Figures.

142. Landscape. N. Poussin.

143. Mother and Sick Child. Sir J. Van Ostade. Reynolds.

144. Travellers halting before a Smithy. P. Wouvermans.

145. Figures on Ice. Cuyp.

146. Portrait of himself. Sir J. Reynolds.

147. Sheep and Landscape. Weenix.

148. ) Heads of Old Man } Teniers.

and Woman. 150. Figures crossing a Bridge.

Pynaker. 151. Boy and Bird's Nest. Slin-

gelandt.

152. Man smoking. A. Van Ostade.

153. Portrait of J. P. Kemble. W. Beechey.

154. Waterfall. J. Ruysdael.

155. Landscape, with Gipsies.

156: Horses. Cuyp.

Hobbima. 157. Landscape.

158. Musicians. Le Brun.

159. Monks fishing, and Landscape.

160. Figures in a Wood. Ruysdael.

161. Vespasian rewarding his Soldiers. S. Ricci.

Shepherdess. 162. Shepherd and Rubens.

163. Cattle and Figures in Landscape. Cuyp.

164. St. Lawrence. P. da Cortona.

165. Holy Family. F. Albano. W. Vander-166. Breeze at Sea.

velde. Vandyck. 167. Grey Horse.

168. Samson on Dalilah's Knees. Rubens.

169. Evening. Landscape. Cuyp.

170. Venus and Cupid. Rubens.

171. Pomona. Rubens.

172. Madonna and Child. Rubens. 173. Figures in Landscape. P. Wow-

vermans. 174. Sketch. Rubens.

175. Landscape. Rubens.

176. Watering Cattle and Landscape. Paul Potter.

177. Archangel Michael and Fallen Cuyp. Angels. P. da Cortona.

178. Landscape and Figures.

179. Jacob's Dream. Rembrandi. 180. Cattle and Landscape. Cwyp.

181. Interior of Cottage. Kalf.

182. Sketch of a Woman. Rubens.

183. Sir Francis Bourgeois. Northcote.

184. Cattle and Figures, with Dish. Cuyp.

Teniers. 185. Chaff-cutter.

W. Vandervelde. 186. A Calm.

187. Marie de Medicis. Rubens.

188. The Resurrection of Christ. S. Ricci.

189. Man's Portrait. Rembrandt.

121

190. Boors Merry-making. A. Van Ostade.

191. The Judgment of Paris. Vanderwerf.

192. Landscape. Curp.

193. A Young Man drawing.

194. The Prince of Asturias. Velas-

195. Hagar and Ishmael. F. Mola. 196. View of a Town. Vander

Heuden.

197. Fête Champêtre. Watteau.

198. Figures and Landscape.

199. Landscape. Bret.

200. Cattle and Landscape. Ber-

201. Landscape. Hobbina.

202. View near Rome. J. Vernet. 203. Portrait of a Lady. P. Vero-

nese. 204. Sketch of St. Barbara. Rubens.

205. Figures and Landscape.

206. Girl at a Window. Rembrandt.

207. Landscape. Rubens.

208. Buildings, Figures, and Land-Claude. Wynants. scape.

209. Cattle and Landscape. Ber- |dael.

210. Le Bal Champêtre. Watteau.

211. Holy Family and Landscape. Claude.

212. Landscape. G. Poussin.

213. Portrait. Vandyck.

214. Earl of Pembroke. Vandyck.

215. Mæcenas's Villa, Tivoli. Wilson. Brun. 216. Cattle and Landscape. K. du

217. St. Veronica. Carlo Dolce.

218. Archduke Albert. Vandyck.

219. Campo Vaccino at Rome. Claude.

220. Landscape. S. Rosa.

221. Arch of Constantine. Swanevelt.

222. Wm. Linley. Sir T. Lawrence. 223. Apollo flaying Marsyas.

Lairesse.

224. The Crucifixion. Murillo.

225. Head of an Old Man. S. Rosa.

226. Venus gathering Apples in the Garden of Hesperides. Domenichino.

227. Venus weeping over Adonis. Vandyck.

228. Landscape, with Figures. Wouvermans.

229. Farrier shoeing an Ox. K. du S. Jardin.

230. Jupiter and Europa. Titian.

231. Figures at a Fountain. charelli.

232. Landscape. Zuccharelli. 233. Sketch. G. B. Tiepolo.

234. Inspiration of a Saint. Van.

235. Sir F. Bourgeois. Sir W. Beechey.

236. Sketch. G. B. Tiepolo.

237. Lady buying Game. G. Coques.

238. Ceres. G. Douw.

239. Cows and Landscape. Cupp. 240. The Graces. Rubens.

241. Windmills and Landscape. J. Ruysdael.

242. Lady Digby. Vandyck.

243. Cows, with Dort in Distance.

244. Landscape—Jacob and Laban.

245. Bridge and Windmill. J. Ruys-

246. St. Jerome. Guido.

247. Venus and Cupid. Paggi.

248. Spanish Flower Girl. Murillo. 249. Holy Family. N. Poussin.

250. Portrait of a Lady. Vandyck.

251. Bacchanalians. Zuccharelli.

252. Massacre of the Innocents. Le

253. Angels appearing to Abraham. N. Poussin.

254. Death of Cardinal Beaufort. Sir J. Reynolds.

255. Madonna and Child. Correggio.

256. Landscape. Swanevelt.257. Landscape. N. Poussin.

258. View of a Palace. Claude.

259. Jupiter and Europa.

260. Landscape. N. Poussin.

261. St. Sebastian. F. Mola. 262. The Good Shepherd. Murillo.

Titian. 263. Venus and Adonis.

264. Landscape. Claude.

265. Two Saints. L. Carracci.

DULWICH GALLERY. 122 7 266. Holy Family, and Landscape, F. Mola. 267. St. Jerome. Guido. 268. St. Catherine. P. Veronese. 269. Destruction of Mola's Child. G. and Nicolo Poussin. 270. Port of Ostia, St. Paula embarking. Claude. 271. Soldiers gaming. S. Rosa. 272. Jacob blessed by Isaac. brandt. 273. Landscape. Swanevelt. 274. Magdalen, L. Carracci, Sacchi. 275. Seaport. Claude. 276. Landscape. G. Poussin.

277. Salvator Mundi. L. da Vinci. 278. View near the Hague. Ruusdael.

279. Landscape. N. Poussin. 280. Lucretia. Guido.

281. Venus and Cupid. Correggio. 282. Wouvermans. Rembrandt.

283, Spanish Peasant Boy. Murillo. 284. Pluto carrying off Proserpine.

F. Mola. 285. Infant Samuel. Sir J. Reynolds.

286. Spanish Peasant Boys. Murillo. 287. Madonna and Child.

288. Christ bearing his Cross.

289. Marriage of St. Catherine P. Veronese.

290. Landscape. Zuccharelli. 291 Adoration of the Magi.

Poussin. 292. Landscape. N. Poussin. 293. St. Francis. L. Carracci.

294. Jacob and Rachel meeting. Murillo.

295. Inspiration of a Poet. Poussin.

296. Death of St. Francis. L.

297. Susanna and the Elders. Elzheimer.

298. Cupid sleeping. Schidone. 299. Locksmith. Caravaggio.

300. Nursing of Jupiter. N. Poussin. A. Carracci.

301. Conversion of St. Paul. Velasquez.

302. Holy Family. Schidone.

303. Landscape. Claude.

304. Venus. Titian.

305. Triumph of David. N. Poussis. 306. St. Francis. P. Perugino.

307. St. Anthony of Padua. Perugino 308. Woman playing a Barrel Organ.

309. Philip IV. of Spain. Velasquez. 310. Flight into Egypt. N. Poussis.

311. Dead Christ and Angels. A.

Carracci. 312. Adoration of the Magi. Murillo. 312. Entombment of Christ.

314. Figures and Landscape. P. Brill.

315. N. Rinaldo and Armida. Poussin.

316. Venus and Mercury. N. Poussin.

317. Angels. Murillo.

318. Triumph of Religion. Cortona.

319. P. H. Cocles defending a Bridge against the Army of Porsenna, Le

320. Landscape. Swanevelt.

321. Landscape and Horse. charelli.

322. St. Francis. A. Carracci. 323. A Portrait. Rubens.

324. St. Cecilia at an Organ. Guer cino.

N. 325. Jupiter and Antione. N. Poussin.

326. Madonna, Child, and St. John. A. del Sarto.

327. Holy Family. A. del Sarto. 328. Salvator Mundi. Guercino.

329. Christ bearing his Cross. N. Morales.

330, Child sleeping. Murillo. 331. St. John preaching.

332, A Madonna. Guido.

333. A Cardinal. P. Veronese. 334. St. Cecilia at the Organ. A.

Carracci. 335. Madonna, Child, and St. John

336. The Assumption. N. Poussis. 337. Mater Dolorosa. Carlo Dolce. 338. Noel des Enfans. Northcote.

Guido.

Muse. Sir J. Reynolds.

341. The Assumption. Murillo.

342. Holy Family. Carlo Maratti.

344. The Entombment. L. Carracci.

345. Adoration of the Magi. Veronese.

346. Mater Dolorosa. A. Sacchi.

347. Madouna and Child. Murillo. FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. - The principal

348. Woman taken in Adultery.

349. Adoration of the Shepherds. A. come unto me." Carracci.

350. A Magdalen. C. Cignani.

351. Venus, Mars, and Rubens.

352. Children. N. Poussin.

353. Portrait. Holbein.

354. Holy Family. Raffaelle.

355. Mother of Rubens. Rubens.

PICTURES AT THE SOANE MUSEUM. See also Chapter V.:-

A View on the Grand Canal, Venice; and two others. Canaletti.

The Snake in the Grass. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Rake's Progress, eight pictures: 1. He comes to his Fortune; 2. As a fine Gentleman; 3. He is in a Bagnio; 4. He is Arrested; 5. His Marriage; At the Gaming-table; 7. In Prison;

S. The Rake in Bedlam. The Election. four pictures. Hogarth.

Van Tromp's Barge entering the Texel. Turner.

Portrait of Soane. Lawrence. A Bust of Soane. Chantrey.

PICTURES AT HAMPTON COURT .-The small space of this work prevents our enumerating these pictures at all.

PICTURES AT WINDSOR.—Vide Guide to Windsor, to be obtained for twopence, at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., to obtain a sight of these pictures, to Pall Mall.

339. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian giving the Charter to the Company of Barber-Surgeons) is the finest work of 340. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic that artist in London.

HOLBEIN, AT BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, representing Edward VI. delivering the 343. Judith : the Head of Holo-Royal Charter of Endowment to the Mayor.

CEILING AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, Whitehall, by Rubens, representing the Apotheosis of James I.

PICTURES AND PORTRAITS AT THE

are, an altar-piece in the Chapel, by Sir B. West. "Suffer little children to

March to Finchley. Hogarth.

Portrait of Captain Coram (the Cupid. Founder of the Hospital). Hogarth.

Finding of Moses by Pharaoh's Daughter. Hogarth.

Portraits. By Allan Ramsay, Sir Joshua Reynolds; and other subjects.

The Chapel and Hospital are open for public service on Sunday morning, and it is an interesting sight to see the children dine.

BARRY'S PICTURES AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS. See Division II. of this Chapter.

DIVISION IV.—PRIVATE GALLERIES AND PICTURES.—In giving catalogues of some of the private collections of the metropolis, it is scarcely necessary to say that the majority are difficult of access. Many of the pictures are in the rooms occupied by the families of the proprietors, and an influx of casual visitors would be inconvenient, and indeed impossible. The Editor has received communications from nearly all the noblemen and gentlemen named below, and without detailing the mode of admission to each as contained in those letters, he would recommend artists and connoisseurs, really anxious endeavour to obtain a personal intro-HOLBEIN. AT BARBER-SURGEONS' duction by an acquaintance of the Hall, Monkwell-street, City. — This owners of the galleries, or by some picture (representing Henry VIII. known artist; and the Editor has much pleasure in stating that each gentleman has expressed himself anxious to render Landscape. every reasonable facility to foreign or British artists. The Bridgewater Gal-yard of a House. lery, Lord Ward's Collection, and Mr. Windus's Collection are, however, ex- Charles I. The mode of admission is ceptions. shown at each notice of those pictures. her finger on her lip, descending a stair-The following are some of the principal case; A young Woman descending a private collections in London :-

Her Majesty's Collection, Buckingquis of Hertford's Collection; Lans- set. downe Gallery; Earl De Grey's Collection; Lord Ashburton's Collection; Mountebank. Lady Garvagh's Collection; Lord Nortion; Mr. Baring's Collection; Mr. Spaniel. Holford's Collection; Mr. Hope's Gallery; Mr. Morrison's Collection; Mr. Dutch Family; An Interior; Do-Munro's Collection; Mr. Neeld's Col-mestic. lection; Mr. Rogers's Collection; Mr. Sheepshanks' Collection; Mr. Stewart's a Brook.

Collection: Mr. Windus's Collection. HER MAJESTY'S COLLECTION, BUCK-

INGHAM PALACE:-

Backhuysen. A Calm.

Three Landscapes; Berghem, N. the Rush-gatherers; the Ford.

Both, Jan. Philip baptising Eunuch.

Claude. Landscape, with story of Europa.

Coques. Family Group in a Land-Cottage Door.

Cuyp. The Trooper: a Landscape: a Grey and Brown Horse; a Gentle-in a Meadow; Huntsmen on Horseback man and Lady riding; Two Cavalry halting; Pigs lying down: Land-Soldiers; Ducks on a River; View on scape, with Stable. the River Dort; Landscape, with Cows.

chopping Onions; The Grocer's Shop; and his Wife. The Fruit-seller; A Woman at an Arched Window; The Sick Chamber.

Greuze. La Trompette; Mother and Children in a Cottage.

Hals. Portrait of a Gentleman. mill.

Hondekoeter. Fowls and Dog in a

Hooge. The Card Party; Court-

Jansen. Greenwich Palace, time of

Maes, N. A young Woman with Staircase.

Metzu. His own Portrait; A young ham Palace; Bridgewater Gallery; Staf-Girl selling Grapes; An Interior; ford Gallery; Grosvenor Gallery; Mar-Music; A Lady in a Crimson Cor-

Miel. "Le Corset Bleu;" An Italian

Mieris, F. A Boy blowing Bubmanton's Collection; Lord Ward's bles; A Lady feeding a Parrot; A Collection; Sir Robert Peel's Collec-Gentlemen smoking; A Lady and

Mieris, W. The Fruiterer's Shop;

Molinaer. A Peasant Girl crossing

Nain. The Young Gamblers. Netscher, C. Small portraits of the Prince of Orange, and Princess Mary

his Wife. Ostade, A. Five pictures of Boors drinking, smoking, etc.; Dutch Family the in a Cottage: Dutch Courtship; An

Interior, with Woman and Child. Ostade, J. Halt of Travellers by a Roadside Inn; Rustic Family at a

Poelemberg. Landscape, with Ruins. Potter, Paul. Bull and two Cows

Rembrandt. Noli me Tangere; Adoration of the Magi; The Shipbuilder Douw, G. La Ménagère; A Girl and his Wife; Burgomaster Pancre

Sir Joshua Reynolds. Death of Dido;

Cymon and Iphigenia.

Rubens. Pythagoras; A Landscape; The Assumption of the Virgin; St. George and the Dragon; Pan and Hobbima. Dutch Village and Water-Syrinx; The Falconer: Family of Olden Barneveldt.

sical Party; A Lady with a Candle in and catalogues may be obtained of her Hand.

Titian. A Woody Landscape, with Sheep and Figures.

P. Van Slingelandt. A Lady seated. Landscape; Large Landscape. Jan Steen. An Interior; a few pic-Scenes.

D. Teniers. A Village Fête; A ness; St. Gregory attended by Angels; similar subject; A Village Fair; In-Christ on the Cross; Diana and Caterior of a Guard Room called "Le listo: Danaë. Tambour Battant; Fishermen on Seacoast; Teniers' Wife playing Guitar; therine; The Madonna and Christ; Interior of a Kitchen; Landscape and The Marriage of St. Catherine; The Farmhouse; The Alchemist and La-Madonna, Christ, St. John, and Mary boratory.

G. Terburg. Young Lady reading a Maries. Letter; Lady and Gentleman drinking

 $\mathbf{W}$ ine.

Van der Heyden. Two pictures of

Dutch Scenery.

Vandyck. Marriage of St. Cathe-Study of Cavaliers; Portrait of a Gen-|of Koningsvelt; Cows in a Landscape: tleman.

E. Vanderneer. Death of Cleopatra; Lady and Gentleman with Music.

A. Vanderneer. Evening Scene.

A. Vandervelde. Hilly Landscape; Fishermen. Cattle at Pasture; Cattle and Landscape; Sea-shore, Schevening; Dutch Peasant; A Lawyer in his Study; An Dairy Farm; Shepherd and Landscape; Hunting Party.

W. Vandervelde. A Calm; A similar

subject; Brisk Gale; A Breeze.

A. Vanderwerff. Roman Charity: Two Children with Guines Pig; Lot Portrait of a Dutch Lady; Study of a and his Daughters.

P. Wouvermans. Landscape, with Figures; Horse Fair; Halt of Cavalry; An Interior; A Village Kermesse; The Waggon attacked; Hawking Party; Alchemist; Peasants playing at Skit-Hay-cart and Figures; Horse Fair; tles; An Interior; Peasant carrying a Fairien's Tent; Skirmish of Cavalry.

J. Weenix. Hare and Dead Game. J. Wynants. Hilly Landscape.

ELLESMERE'S COLLECTION, Cleveland-Brill; Naval Battle, 1606; Calm, Early row, St. James's Park.—Our limits Morning. prevent us giving a lengthened cata-

Ruysdael. Landscape, with a Cot-logue of this extensive gallery: the following are a few of the principal Schalken. Game of Forfeits; A Mu-pictures. Full particulars of ADMISSION Messrs. Smith, 137, New Bond-street.

Berghem, N. Landscape and Cattle: Italian Landscape, and Figures: Rocky

Carracci, A. Tantalus; St. John tures representing Dutch Domestic sleeping; St. Francis adoring the Infant Jesus; St. John in the Wilder-

Carracci, L. The Vision of St. Ca-Magdalen; Dead Christ and weeping

Claude. Landscape, with Apulian Shepherds; Landscape, Evening; Moses and the Burning Bush; View on the Sea-shore; Landscape, Morning.

Cuyp, A. Landing of Prince Maurice rine; Christ healing the Lame Man; at Dort; Landscape; Ruins of Castle Evening, Travellers halting at an Inn.

Domenichino. The Vision of St. Francis; Head of St. Agnes; Christ bearing the Cross; Landscape, with

Ostade, A. An Interior; A Dutch Interior; Boors playing at Nine-pins; Lawyer and Client; The Proposal.

Poussin, N. Seven pictures of the Seven Sacraments

Portrait of himself: Rembrandt. Man's Head; The Prophetess Hannah.

Teniers, D. The Village Wedding; Basket; Butcher dressing a Pig.

Vandervelde. Sea View off the Dutch Coast; Sea Piece; A Fresh Breeze; A BRIDGEWATER GALLERY: EARL OF Naval Engagement; Entrance to the

GALLERY AT STAFFORD HOUSE, St.

James's.—The property of the Duke of Sutherland:-

Artois. A Grand Landscape.

Breckenlenkamp. Woman saving

Barker. Small Landscape.

A View of Conway Castle.

Bendemann. Lamentation of the Israelites in the Desert.

Bassano, G. The Presentation in Throne, with Saints and Angels. the Temple; Entering the Ark.

Bassano, L. A Pastoral Fête. Chalon. Portrait of Duchess of a Wood near the Hague.

Sutherland. Canaletti. View in Venice.

Claude. Italian Landscape. Champagne. Portrait of Colbert, a

Minister of Louis XIV.

Correggio. The Mule-driver. Cignani. Virgin, Child, and St. Anthony of Padua.

Clorio. Holy Family and number of Saints.

Carracci, A. Martyrdom of St. Bar-Christ blessing Little Children; The Repose.

Carracci, L. The Holy Family. Cano, A. God the Father with a

Decker and Ostade. Landscape, with a Canal.

Callcott. Italian Landscape.

Dolce, C. Salvator Mundi. Danby, F. Passage of the Red Sea. D'Arpino. St. Michael.

De la Roche, P. Lord Strafford going Coast Scene. to Execution.

Durer, A. Death of the Virgin.

De Konig, P. Landscape. St. Catherine of Alex- Wilderness. Domenichino.

andria. Du Jardin. David with Head of Christ to read. Goliath.

Eckhout. Cavaliers playing at Back-dren. gammon.

Festival before the Flood. Etty.Ferrato, S. Virgin and Child. Ferrara, S. de. Virgin, Child, and

St. John.

Ferri, C. The Virgin and Child.

Guido. Atalanta and Hippomenes; Head of a Magdalen; The Circumcision; Head of an Old Lady.

View in Venice: Portico Guardi. of a Palace; View of Venice seen through an Arch.

Goyen, J. Van. River Scene, with Tower.

Guercino. Landscape; An Allegorical Representation of St. Gregory on a

Gennaro. A young Man reading. Hackgert and Vandervelde. View in

Hensch, De. Landscape.

Haydon, B. R. Cassandra foretelling Hector's Death.

Landseer, E. Full-length Portraits of Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower and Marquis of Stafford.

Lingelbach. Market Scene outside an Italian City.

Lawrence, T. Portrait of Lord Clanwilliam; Portrait of Marchioness of Westminster; Portraits of Duchess of tholomew; St. Stephen, with Angels; Sutherland and Lady E. Leveson Gower.

Moucheron and Vandervelde. Landscape and Figures.

Miel, J. Priest giving Alms. Murillo, Sta. Justina; Sta. Rufina; Abraham receiving the Angels; St. Francis and the Infant Christ; The Prodigal Son: Head of a Peasant Girl; Three pictures in one frame, viz., The Nativity and St. John, varied in the side pieces; Portrait of a Gentleman.

Morland, G. Small Landscape;

Morone. A Portrait; Portrait of a Jesuit.

Mola. St. John preaching in the

Maratti. Virgin teaching Infant

Nain. Le. A Piper playing to Chil-

Nicolo del Abate. The Rape of Pro-

Notte, G. del. Christ before Pilate. Orizonte. View in the Environs of Rome.

Pynaker, A. Landscape.

Penni, L. The Virgin and Child. Panini. Ruins of Architecture: The of Samaria. ompanion; The Marriage of Cana. Pordenone. Woman taken in Adul- Portrait of the Earl of Arundel.

Poussin, G. A Classical Landscape. Poussin, N. Nymphs and Satyrs. Pfllegrino da Modena. A small Altariece.

Parmegiano. Portrait of a Gentlean.

Pourbus. Portrait of a Man.

Holy Rottenhammer and Seghers. amily in a Garland of Flowers.

Ruysdael and Vandervelde. Landape.

Landscape, Ruin, and Romeun. astle.

Raffaelle. hrist bearing his Cross.

Rubens. The Marriage of St. Cathene; Sketch en grisaille from the His-

ry of Mary of Medicis.

Rubens, P. P. Group of Bacchanals; he Holy Family and St. Elizabeth, Stothard, T. pectator."

Spagnoletti. Head of St. Peter: hrist and Disciples st Emmaus.

Sarto, A. del. Holy Family and St. ohn.

Spada, L. A Young Man reading. Subleyras, P. Portrait of Pope enedict XIV.

Schiavone. The Entombment.

Teniers, D. A picture of Ducks; An Peasants. acantation Scene.

The Pope seated with Tintoretto. riars, Cardinals, and Attendants; ortrait of an Old Man; another ditto. Terry, Mrs. Landscape, Garden cene.

Titian. A Portrait; The Education Cupid; St. Jerome in the Desert; ortrait of a Cavalier; Portrait of a ardinal.

Vandermeulen. Battle Piece.

Velasquez. Halt of Travellers; Duke itering the College of Jesuits.

Vecchia, P. de. Soldiers reposing. Veronese, P. A Nobleman at Prayer. dancing.

Veronese, A. Christ and the Woman

Vanduck. Portrait of a Gentleman:

Varotari. Jephtha's Daughter and Companions.

Watteau. Groups of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Winterhalter. Scene from the Decameron of Boccaccio. Weenix, G. C. Landscape, with Ar-

chitectural Ruins. Wynants. Landscape, with Figures;

The Companion (to the above). Wingfields, D. Cartoon Gallery at

Hampton Court. Wilkie, D. The Breakfast Table.

Madonna della Sedia; The Nativity; Holy Family and St. John; St. Andrew.

Zuccaro. The Transfiguration.

Also bronze Statue of Marquis of Stafford.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.— Scene from "The Belonging to the Marquis of Westminster.

The Triumph of Venus; Albano. Virgin and Child.

La Vierge à l'Ecuelle; Baroccio. The Entombment.

Bartolomeo. Holy Family.

Bassan. Adoration of the Shepherds.

Large Landscape and Berghem.

Bonington, R. P. Coast Scene. Both, J. and A. Italian Landscape.

Canaletti. St. Mark's Place, Venice; A View in Venice.

Carracci, L. Vision of St. Francis; The Holy Family.

Chalon, J. R.A. Landscape and Cattle.

Claude. Landscape: Rise of the Roman Empire; Decline of the Roman Empire; Landscape, with Shepherd; The Flight into Egypt; Morning; f Gaudia abdicating his Dignities and Evening; Israelites worshipping the Molten Calf; Christ preaching on the Landscape, with Figures Mount;

Coello. St. Veronica.

Cooke, E. W. Jersey.

Cooper, T. S., A.R.A. Cow in a Landscape.

Correggio. Holy Family.

Cuyp, A. Landscape, with Figures; Group of Sheep; View of Dort; River rine. Scene by Moonlight.

Da Caravaggio, P. St. Peter and St. a Landscape.

Paul.

Da Cortona, P. The Angel appearing to Hagar; Marriage of St. Catherine.

Da Vinci. Virgin, Child, and St. John.

The Circumcision; De Bellini, J. Virgin and Infant, with Saints.

De Konig. Large Landscape.

Del Sarto. Countess Mattei; Holy Family and St. Elizabeth.

Dolce, C. Head of a Youth.

Domenichino. St. Agnes; Meeting of Abigail and David.

Douw, Gerard. The Nursery. Francesca. The Adoration.

Cottage Door; a Coast Scene.

John preaching; Holy Family; Adora- beth and the Virgin. tion of the Shepherds; La Fortuna. Hayter. Portrait.

Hobbima. Forest Scenery; Forest Scenery.

The Distressed Poet: a all Things. Hogarth. Boy and Raven.

Horrizonti. Italian Landscape.

Hurlstone, F. Y. A Youth with a Parrot.

Jan Fyt. Dogs and Game; Hawk and Birds

Jones, Geo. View in Rotterdam. Landseer, Sir E. Head of a Dog. Le Brun. Alexander in the Tent of

. Darius. Le Nain. Landscape, with Itinerant John; Head of Virgin. Musicians.

Loutherbourg. Coast Scene.

Maratti, C. Hagar and Ishmael; Interior, Dutch Boor; Landscape. David and Bathsheba.

Marinari, O. The Virgin.

Murillo. Infant Jesus asleep; St. Money; Portrait of a Lady.

John, with the Lamb; The Meeting Elizabeth Castle, of Jacob and Laban; Large Landscape.

Occhiali, D. View in Venice.

Parmegiano. Marriage of St. Catherine; The Vision of St. John.

Perugino, P. Marriage of St. Cathe-

Potter, P. The Hague: Cattle in

Poussin, G. Landscape and Figures; View of Tivoli; Landscape.

Poussin, N. Israelites returning Thanks for the Water in the Desert; Infants at Play; Holy Family, with Angels : Landscape.

Raffaelle. St. Luke painting the Virgin; Virgin, with the Infant Saviour and St. John; Holy Family, with Angels; St. John in the Desert; Holy Family

Reinagle, R. Landscape.

Reynolds, Sir J. A Female Head, à la Madona.

Ridinger. Stags in a Landscape.

Rembrandt. Large Landscape; Por-Gainsborough. The Blue Boy; the trait of himself; Man with a Hawk; ottage Door; a Coast Scene.

Guido. Infant Christ sleeping; St. Portrait, Wife of Berghem; St. Eliza-

Rosa, Salvator. Portrait of himself; The three Maries at the Tomb of Jesus; Diogenes throwing away his Cup; Democritus contemplating the End of

Rubens. Sarah dismissing Hagar; Ixion embracing the False Juno; Rubens and his First Wife; Two Boy Angels; Landscape; Conversion of St. Paul: Abraham and Melchisedec: The Israelites gathering the Manna; The Four Evangelists; The Father of the Church.

Succhi, A. St. Bruno.

Sasso Ferrato. Virgin, Child, and St.

Snyders. Lion Hunt

Teniers, D. Interior, Saying Grace;

Titian. The Woman taken in Adultery; Large Landscape; The Tribute Trevisani. Joseph sold to his Brethren. Unknown. Hermit at Prayers. Vandervelde. A Farmhouse with

Vanderwerf. The Repose. Vandyck. Virgin and Child; Portrait of Nicholas Laniere.

Van Goyen. View of Nimeguen. Van Huysum. Fruit and Flowers. Velasquez. His own Head, in a Fur Cap; Prince of Spain on Horseback.

Veronese, P. Virgin and Child; The Annunciation; Marriage at Cana.

West, Sir B. Wolfe: Battle of La Hogue: Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament; Landing of Charles II.; Battle of the Federigo de Bozzola. Boyne : Portrait.

Williams, Penry. Italian Peasants ditto.

worshipping.

View on the River Dec. Esq. Wilson, R. Wouvermans. A Horse Fair.

Zuccharelli. Landscape, with Macbeth and the Witches.

MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE'S GAL-LERY, Landowne House, Berkeleysquare.

Baumann, Eliza. Exile.

Both, J. Landscape.

Callcott. Landscape, with Figures; Lawrence Sterne. Portrait of a Lady.

Canaletti. View in Venice.

Carracci, A. Portrait of an Old Man himself. Carracci, L. Christ's Agony in the Garden.

Cipriani. The Ceiling in both drawing-rooms are painted by this artist.

Coques, G. Portraits of an Architect and his Wife.

Domenichino. St. Cecilia.

Eckhardt. Sir Robert and Lady Portrait of Andrea Doria. Walpole.

Gainsborough. Portrait of Franklin.

Gerard. Hope.

Giorgione. Sansovino.

Guido. St. Sebastian.

Greuze. Head of a Female.

Hackhaert and Vandervelde. terior of a Wood near the Hague.

Van der Helst. Portrait of a Gentleman.

Van Holst. The Bride.

Jackson. Portrait of Flaxman the Sculptor.

Jervas. Portrait of Alexander Pope. Lawrence. Portrait of the present Marquis of Lansdowne.

Leslie. Sir Roger de Coverley.

Linnell. Sir Humphrev Davy. Linno. St. Barbaras.

Morales. Head of a Female.

Murillo. Immaculate Conception of Death of General the Virgin; Virgin kneeling.

Ostade, J. Winter Scene.

Piombo, Del. Portrait of Count

Poussin, N. A Landscape; Another

Raeburn. Portrait of Francis Horner.

In-

Rembrandt. Portrait of (supposed) Burgomaster; Portrait of a Lady; Portrait of an Elderly Female; Portrait of himself.

Reynolds. Portrait of Countess of Berkeley; Portrait of Lady Anstruther; Polish Family in Portraits of three Ladies of Title; Portrait of Kitty Fisher; Head of a Young Girl; Sleeping Girl; A Girl with Muff;

Ruysdael. View of Amsterdam. Sarto, Del. Repose; Portrait of

Schidone. Virgin and Child.

Severn. Italian Peasants. Simson. A Dutch Family.

Stilke. Joan of Arc.

"True Love never did run Stone. smooth."

Tintoretto. Portrait of a Cardinal

Vandyck. Portrait of a Lady; Por-Dr. trait of Queen Henrietta Maria.

Vecchia, Della. A Composition of Four Heads.

Velasquez. Portrait of Pope Inno-Guercino. Return of the Prodigal Son. cent X.; Charles V. when a Child; Portrait of Duke d'Olivarez; Portrait of himself.

> The SCULPTURE at Lansdowne House is the finest private collection in this

country, and contains about one hundred statues and busts, besides speci-in Armour. mens of ancient sculpture and bassirelievi. Amongst them may be noticed, of a Gentleman. Statue of Diana in the act of launching an arrow; antique Statues of Germanicus, Claudius, Trajan, Cicero, by Angels. Hercules, Marcus Aurelius, Mercury, Guido. Diomede, Theseus, Juno sitting, and with Thorns. Juno standing, an Amazon, Hercules when a youth, Jason, etc. By Canova: Town. The much-admired Venus quitting the Bath, and a Sleeping Nymph.

MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S COLLEC-TION, 13, Berkeley-square.—This Col- Saxony. lection will soon be, undoubtedly, one of the first private galleries in the me- Apples. tropolis. Some of the finest and rarest works are here contained, but as yet when Duke of Clarence. they remain unplaced, until his lordship's new mansion be ready to receive etc.; Fruit (a companion to the them; so that we are unable to give Flowers). the catalogue of this choice collection.

EARL DE GREY'S COLLECTION, 4, St. View in Italy. James's-square.—There are here some fine Vandycks; one by Titian, viz. a Young Girl, supposed to be his daughter; one by Salvator Rosa; two by Claude; Elderly Woman at a Window. and a few of the Dutch school.

LORD ASHBURTON'S COLLECTION, Bath House, Piccadilly.

Backhuysen. View on the Sea-coast; a small Sea-piece.

Berghem. Landscape, with Ruins; Angels; Virgin and Child in Clouds. Lobster-catchers; a Sca-shore scene; Le Fagot, Landscape.

tainous Scenery. Canaletti.

Companion to the above. Carracci, A. Entombment of Christ; Infant Jesus sleeping.

Caravaggio. A Saint.

Correggio. Four Saints, life size. Cuyp. Landscape and Figures; Meadow Scene; Huntsmen halting; Portrait of himself; Portrait of a Gen-Portrait of himself.

Domencihino. Moses and the Burning Bush.

Douw, Gerard. La Double Surprise; The Hermit in Devotion; A Young Woman gathering a Flower.

Durer, A. Portrait of a Gentleman

Giorgione. The Request: Portrait

A Youthful Female Head. Greuze. Guercino. St. Sebastian mourned

Guido. Head of Christ crowned

Vander Heuden. View in a Dutch

Hobbima, A Woody Landscape, with Cottages.

Holbein. Portrait of a Prince of

Hooge, P. de. A Woman carrying

Hoppner. Portrait of William IV.

I an Huysum. Flowers in a Vase,

Jardin, K. du. A Watermill, etc.;

Luini. The Virgin and Child. Maes, N. A Woman sewing. Metzu. The Female Artist; An

Mieris. A Young Lady. Moor, K. du. A Lady and Two

Children at a Window. Murillo. The Charity of St. Thomas; The Virgin on a Globe, attended by

Netscher. Le Petit Physicien. Ostade, A. Interior of a Cottage; Both, J. and A. Landscape-Moun-An Interior; Three Peasants carousing; Interior of an Apartment; A Woman, An Italian Landscape; and Child in arms; A Village Scene.

> Ostade, J. A Country Inn. Potter P. A Dairy Farm-numerous Cattle; A Sketch from Natura.

Poussin, N. Jupiter and Io. Rembrandt. Portrait of Jansen; a Portrait of Lieven Van Coppenhol; tleman; Portrait of a Lady; Gentleman sitting in an easy Chair; Gentleman in a slouched Hat.

Raffaelle. Virgin and Child. Reynolds, Sir J. Ariadne. Rubens. The Rape of the Sabines;

The Reconciliation of the Romans and more-place, Park-lane. — His lordship Sabines: The Wolf-hunt; The Chase is the possessor of a few important and of Diana.

Landscape after Rain; View of a Vil- Family, and several other works of lage; Landscape, with Man and Sheep; modern English masters. Landscape, Man fishing.

Steen, Jan. Playing at Nine-pins;

Interior of a Room.

Teniers, D. A Shepherd in a Landscape; The Seven Works of Mercy; Le Manchot; A Village Dance; Portrait of himself.

Terburg. An Interior, with three

Figures.

Titian. Venus admiring herself in a Looking-glass; Herodius with the Head of John the Baptist; The Magdalen.

Vandervelde, A. A Woody Landscape : Hay Harvest.

Vandervelde, W. A View on the Dutch Coast, and numerous Vessels.

Vandyck. Portrait of Charles I.; Queen Henrietta Maria; Holy Family, with Angels; One of the Children of piece, the work of Raffaelle, isso carefully Charles I.; Virgin and Child; William and well painted, that it has often been Prince of Orange and Count Nassau.

of Aranjuez; Portrait of Phillip IV. of Spain.

Veronese. Our Saviour onMount.

Vinci, L. da. Infant Jesus asleep in the Virgin's Arms; Infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist.

Vanderwerf. St. Margaret, clothed in a white robe and blue mantle.

Wynants. Landscape.

Wouvermans. La Ferme au Colom- LECTION, Whitehall Gardens. bier; Landscape; La Blanchisseuse Flamande; Landscape, with Soldiers, etc. of the Thames.

LADY GARVAGH'S COLLECTION, Portman-square, is very good. One paint-Cattle; Stag-hunt in a Wood. ing especially claims notice, viz. a Raffaelle, representing the Virgin Mary, ing on the Banks of a River; Dutch holding the Infant Christ, who is pre-Parlour Scene. senting a pink to St. John. Visitors wishing to see these pictures must apply to Messrs. Graves and Co., Pall Mall.

LORD NORMANTON'S COLLECTION, Sea-

fine pictures by Holbein, also one by Ruysdael. A small Woody Scene | Parmegiano, representing the Holy

> LORD OVERSTONE, 22, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, has also a valuable collection of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish

masters.

LORD WARD'S COLLECTION. - We have been kindly informed by Lord Ward that it is his intention to throw open his gallery (which will, we believe, remain in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly) to strangers during the months of the Great Exhibition. Our space will not admit of our giving a lengthened description of all the pictures, therefore we have only mentioned those which first claim the attention of the visitor. at the same time this collection is so select that they all deserve a careful inspection. The Crucifixion, a fine altartaken for one of his master's (Peru-Velasquez. Stag-hunt in the Park gino), and were it not inscribed with Raffaelle's name, it would be so attri-An imaginative composition, by Angelico da Fiesole, is an admirable work, and justly deserves commendation for the grace with which the figures are drawn. Other pictures, by Rembrandt, Guido, Canaletti, etc., claim the attention of the stranger and connoisseur.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL'S COL-

Backhuysen. Sea-shore; Entrance

Landscape-Ruins and Berghem.

Cuyp. An Old Castle; Cows drink-

Coques, Gonzales. Family Scene. Collins. Four Coast Scenes. The Poulterer's Shop. Douw, G. Dobson. Portrait of himself.

Hobbima. Watermill; Wood Scene;

X 2

132

The Avenue; Ruins of the Castle of Brederode.

Hooge, De. Interior, with Figures; Interior of a paved Court, with Figures, 1658.

Jardin, Karl du. Cattle reposing, 1659; Cattle and Figures crossing a and Castle. Brook; Landscape and Figures.

Lingelbach, J. The Hay Season. Miss Peel, with a Dog; A Gale. in a Hat; Duke of Wellington; Lord Chancellor Eldon; Lord Stowell; Earl of Liver-Rysbrack the Sculptor. pool; Canning in the House of Commons: Lord Aberdeen.

Nell Gwynne.

Landseer, Sir E. The Good Shep- Figures. herd; Miss Eliza Peel, with Spaniel. Metzu, G. The Music Lesson; The Landscape and Figures. Duet.

Mieris, F. Le Corsage Rouge. Mieris, W. Fish, Poultry, etc.

Moucheron. Garden Scene.

Maternal Instruction; La Balle da early German, Italian, and Flemish Savon.

Ostade, Van. A Village Scene; Winter Scene on a Canal.

Ostade, A. Van.

Potter, P. 1654.

Rembrandt. Portrait of a Gentle-

Ricci, S. A Mythological Subject. Le Chapeau de Paille; Rubens. Triumph of Silenus.

Waterfall over Rocks; Ruysdael. Grand Woody Landscape, with Water.

Edmund Burke; Admiral Keppel. Roberts, D. Departure of the able collection. Israelites.

Steen, Jan. The Music-master. Teniers, D. Spring; Summer; Autumn; Winter; La Surprise Fa-Spring; Summer; etc. cheuse: Le Mauvais Riche. Terburg. The Music Lesson.

Vandyck. Genoese Senator and his Wife.

Vander Heyden. View in Cologne. Vandervelde, A. A Calm : Winter Amusements, 1668; Figures and Cattle crossing a Brook; Farm Buildings

Vandervelde, W. Breeze: A Calm. 1661; A Calm, 1654; Beach at Scheve-Lawrence, Sir Thomas. Lady Peel, ning; A small Calm; A Light Breeze;

Vanderbank. Sir Robert Walpole:

Wouvermans. Interior of a Stable; Halt of Officers; Group of Figures: Lely, Sir P. Cowley as a Shepherd; Coast Scene, with Fishermen; An Ass in a Landscape; Sandy Road and

Wynants. Landscape, 1659; Small

Wilkie. John Knox preaching.

WALLEBSTEIN COLLECTION, at Ken-Young Woman with sington Palace, occupies the state apartments on the south side of the Palace, and possesses great interest from the Mulready. Rustic Interior. rarity of many of the pictures. They Netscher. Lady with Distaff, 1671; consist of productions by the Byzantine, masters. There are ten of the Byzantine, illustrating the style adopted by the early Christian painters. Fifteen The Alchemist, are early Italian, and show the state of the art in Italy in the 14th century. Landscape and Cattle, There are sixteen of the Flemish and Dutch school. Twelve by Wilhelm of Cologne and the Van Evcks: and thirtyseven by the Dutch masters of the 16th century. By the kindness of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Mr. Louis Gruner, of 13, Fitzroy-square, is permitted to grant tickets of admission.

COLLECTION OF THOMAS BARING, Reynolds, Sir J. Robinetta; The Esq., M.P., Charles street, Berkeley-Snake in the Grass; Dr. Johnson; square.—Our space will not permit us to give the whole catalogue of this valu-The following are a few of the principal pictures :--

Asselyn. Landscape—Cattle, Ruins,

Berkheyden. The Farmhouse of Haerlem.

Bonnington. The Ducal Palace.

ckar. De. An Interior. View on a River in Holland.

rt. An Interior, with Figures. all. Le Bon Curé.

ima. A small Landscape. seer. The Travelled Monkey.

Exterior of an Inn. The Intruder. The Whistonian Contro-

Venus chiding Cupid: of Miss Archer. . De la. The Holy Family.

rg. The Letter. ervelde. Rendezvous de Chasse; ing Party.

ervelde and J. Hackaert. Landeckhoven. Cow and Sheep.

e. Chelsea Pensioners reading ount of the Battle of Waterloo: Letter-writer; Turkish Café The Recruit.

BREDEL, Esq., Eaton-square, s a valuable collection of Dutch

ICTION OF T. HOLFORD, Esq., it at Russell-square.—This colf pictures is extremely valuable, tion. boast of several fine drawings ncient masters. The following trait of a Gentleman. of the artists whose works are this collection, viz.:—Bellini, Tangere; Angelica and Medora. Piombo, Titian, Tintoretto, A.

L. Carracci, P. Veronese, Ve-Holofernes. Vandyck, Dosso Dossi, Murillo, larto, G. di Ferrara, Claude, of the Saviour. sin, G. Poussin, Rubens.

iccadilly.—The mansion being of Figures. mpleted, many of the following are not hung :-

The Virgin appearing to

eyden. Four Town Scenes; Flowers, etc. n Scenes; View in a Dutch adt House at Amsterdam.

Backhuysen. Sea-piece, with Ships; Another (same as above).

Both, J. and A. Landscape and Figures.

Berghem. Sibyl's Temple and Falls of Tivoli.

Bega, C. Interior, with Figures. Breemberg. St. John preaching. Breugher and Rottenhammer. Allegory.

Gonzales Coques. A Cavalier, with Lady and Figures.

A Magdalen; Portrait Correggio. of Cæsar Borgia.

Claude. Landscape, with Waterfall. Carracci, A. Holy Family! Carracci, L. The Magdalen.

Cuyp, A. Cows on the Bank of a

Domenichino. Infant Christ; Christ bound; St. Sebastian; St. Cecilia. Denner. Head of a Gentleman.

Dusart. Exterior of Cottage, with Figures.

Deeles, Van. Interior of a Church. Down, G. Candlelight Scene ; Woman with a Hare, Vegetables, etc. Friano, T. de San. The Visita-

Flink, G. Portrait of a Lady; Por-

Guercino. Christ bound; Noli me

Giorgione. Judith with the Head of

Guido. The Grecian Daughter; Hobbima, Teniers, Wouver Hymen burning the Darts of Čupid; sul Potter, Du Jardin, Vander-The Adoration of the Shepherds; Luorgione, Bonifazio, P. Vecchio, cretia; Bacchus and Ariadne; Head

Dead Swan, with small Gyssels. ERY OF H. T. HOPE, Esq., Birds; A Kermesse, with a multitude

> Griffier. View on the Rhine. Portrait of a Gentleman. Holbein. Helst, Vander. Halt of Travellers. Huysum, Van. Small Landscape;

lomeo, Fra. St. Francis pray- Another, Italian Scenery; Landscape, with Figures; Flowers, etc.; Fruit,

> Hooge, P. de. An Interior, with Figures.

Hobbima. Wood Scenery. Huytenburg. A pair Scenes; A pair of Town Scenes. Jordaens. Repast with our Saviour ; light.

Composition of Figures.

Jardin, K. du. Garden Scene, with Cavaliers.

Lairesse. Death of Cleopatra. Italian Market-place, Lingelbach.

with Figures.

Mieris, W. man selling Vegetables; Woman selling Onions; A Lady buying a Fowl; A Gentleman offering Grapes to a Lady; Draughts; Soldiers smoking. The Proposal; The Judgment of Paris. Metzu. Curiosity; Lady reading a versation.

Letter, and a Servant waiting; Student writing; Lady in a Satin Petticoat.

Mieris, F. An old Gentleman with a Violin.

Netscher. Lady at a Window, with Parrot and Ape.

Ommeganck. Cattle in a Landscape; Ostade, A. Exterior of a Cabaret.

terior of a Cottage, with Figures. Poussin, N. Historical; Apollo and the Muses.

Italian Landscape. Poussin, G. Poelemberg. Nymphs bathing; tion.

Potter, Paul. Landscape; Cattle in a Storm; Exte-|reading; Lot and his Daughters. rior of a Stable.

Kaffaelle. Portrait of Marc Antonio; and Jupiter. The Dancing Girl; St. Michael vanquishing the Dragon.

Small Landscape; Death Rubens. of Adonis.

Romanelli. Virgin and Child,

Rosa, S. Mountainous Scene on the Coast; Martyrdom of a Saint.

Rembrandt. Portraits of a Lady and

Gentleman; Our Saviour in the Tempest. Ruysdael. Landscape, Cattle, and

Figures.

Spagnoletto. A Saint. Schiavone. The Nativity. Schiavone. Schidone. Holy Family. Sarto, A. del. St. Sebastian. Steen, Jan. A Repast; Ditto.

Slingelandt. Woman at a Window: ot Battle Monk reading.

Schalken. Man reading by Candle-

The Connoisseur. Schumann.

Storck. A pair of Sea-pieces. Titian. Temptation of our Saviour; Holy Family and St. Catherine.

Tintoretto. Holy Family. The Music Lesson; The Terburg.

The Temptation; Wo-Trumpeter; The General.

Van Tol. The Usurer; A School. Teniers, D. Soldiers playing at

Vanderneer. The Marriage: Con-

Van Os. Fruit: Flowers. Vandyck, P. Two Ladies.

Charity; Ascension of Vandyck. the Virgin; Virgin and Child.

Veronese, P. Virtue leading Hercules: Himself between Vice and Virtue. Vasari. The Six Poets of Italy.

Vander Heyden. View of Buildings Conversation at a Cottage-door; Ex- in Holland; Ditto; Outside a Dutch Town.

Vosterman. Landscape.

Vandervelde, W. Small Sea-piece; Ditto; Ditto.

Vandervelde, A. Enclosed Pasture. Nymphs and Sea-monster; The Adora- Cattle, &c.; Cattle at a Watering-place. Vanderwerf. Group of Figures; The Three Cows in a Incredulity of Thomas; Magdalen

> Lady bathing; Saturn Verkolie.

Vander Ulft. View in Rome; Old Town Hall of Amsterdam.

Uchterveld. Musicians and two Females drinking.

Venus and Cupid. Vecchio, P. Weenix. Dead Stag and Birds; Swans and Peacock.

Wynants. Road Scene over Broken Ground.

Wouvermans, P. Halt of Hawking Party,

HUMPHREY ST. JOHN MILDMAY, ESQ., of Berkeley-square, possesses some valuable pictures.

COLLECTION OF JAMES MORRISON, Esq., 57, Upper Harley-street. Mr.

Morrison has in his collection a few very fine pictures, but our small space prevents our giving a catalogue of them.

COLLECTION OF H. A. J. MUNBO, Esq., Hamilton-place, Piccadilly.

Ariadne. Portrait of Macklin, etc. Backhaysen. A Breeze, with Shipping.

Rassano. Susannah and the Elders. Bellini. Virgin and Child.

Berghem. Jupiter and Calisto ; cony. Nymphs and Satyrs.

Bonifacio. An Emblem of Justice. Bonnington, R. P. Francis I. and

Gabrielle d'Estrées; Coast Scene; Ditto; scape—Ruins, etc. Two studies of Turks.

Landscape; Ditto and Figures; Ditto; Landscape.

Boxall. Lady reclining, reading a Letter.

Callcott. Cathedral Scene.

Carracci, A. Toilet of Venus; Holy Family, etc.

Castelli, V. Assumption of the Virgin.

Claude. Landscape, with Figures. Collins. Children on Sea-shore.

Constable, View of Hampstead Heath; Another ditto; Landscape.

Correggio. Holy Family, with Angels

Cuyp. Farm Buildings. Elzheimer. Lot and his Daughters. Etty. Venus rising from the Sea; Venus recumbent, with Cupid; Cupid

and Psyche. Franquelin. Child sleeping  $\mathbf{on}$ Couch.

Gainsborough. Portrait of a Lady. Garofalo. Adoration of the Shepherds.

Greuze. Head of a Girl; Portrait

of his Daughter. Giorgione. Virgin, Child, etc.; Por-

trait of Duke of Ferrara. Guardi. Piazza of St. Mark. Guercino. St. Jerome.

Guido. Adoration of the Shepherds; Italy. St. Sebastian; Cleopatra with the Asp.

Hogarth. Harlot's Progress; Ditto

Lauri. Diana and Actson.

Lawrence. Portrait of Mr. Fox. Maclise. A Composition from one

of Sir E. L. Bulwer's romances: Composition from "Rienzi."

Mastallata. Sacred Allegory.

Murillo. St. Anthony holding Infant Saviour in his hands; Dead Christ and Figures; Miracle of Loaves and Fishes. Newton, G. S. The Female Student.

Newton. W. Lady leaning on a Bal-

Opie, Portrait of Mrs. Wolstencroft. Parmegiano. Education of Jesus. Poelemberg. Nymphs bathing: Land-

Raffaelle. La Madonna dei Can-Both, J. Landscape and Waterfall; delabri; Holy Family, with St. John.

Rembrandt. Lucretia.

Reynolds, Sir J. Portrait of Mrs. Stanhope: Portrait of Mrs. Robinson; Portrait of Kitty Fisher,

Romano. Dance of Angels.

Romney. Portrait of Mrs. Billington; Portrait of Lady Hamilton.

Rubens. An Allegorical Sketch; Discovery of Achilles; Meeting of Jacob and Laban; Triumph of Religion Holy Family, with St. Anne.

Sarto, Del. Dead Christ.

Steen, Jan. An Interior; Scene in front of a Cottage; Repast ended; Love-making.

Stephanoff. A Composition from "Ivanhoe."

Stothard. Eve plucking the Forbidden Fruit; Nymphs and Cupid; Diana sleeping; The Elements.

Swaneveldt. Italian Landscape

Terburg. A Lady dressed in Black, drinking.

Tintoretto. Descent from the Cross. Titian. Jupiter and Ganymede.

Turner. St. Mark's Place by Moonlight; View of Rome; Modern Italy; Grand Canal, Venice; Sea-piece; View of the Campo Vaccino, Rome; Ancient

Vandyck. A Female Portrait; An Hart. Interior of a Catholic Church. Historical Composition.

Vandervelde. Landscape, Boybath-

ing, etc.; Sea Breeze; Marine Sub-Man; The Good Semaritan; The Naiect.

Velasquez. St. Agatha.

Watteau. Two Young Ladies; A scape. Sylvan Scene; Fête Champêtre.

It ilkie. The First Ear-ring. Wilson. View on the Thames, Isle- Venice.

worth; Italian Scene.

Moodward. Composition of Horses. Wouvermans. Landscape on Banks of a River.

Wunants. Landscape.

COLLECTION OF JOSEPH NEELD, Esq., M.P., Grosvenor-square, contains many the Portico of a Palace. rare and valuable pictures by celebrated artists.

NORTHUMBERLAND House, Charing-back. cross.—By the kindness of the Duke of Northumberland, this mansion is thrown Christ; Landscape, with Apollo and open to the public on Fridays and Satur-Marsyas; Landscape, with Tobit and days during the season. Any person the Angel. sending their name and address will be furnished with a card of admission for The collection of paintings is small, but contains several good pictures. Amongst which are, Titian's Cornaro Family, several large copies, by Mengs, Raffaelle, Guido Reni, and Annibale scape, with Shipping and Cattle; These pictures are in the Cornaro Family. Carracci. ball-room, which is certainly one of the most artistic and gorgeous rooms in London. Besides these, there are pictures by Guercino, Vandyck, G. Bas-|Saviour. sano, Snyders, Schalken, and others. The marble staircase leading to the the Crown of Thorns. drawing-rooms is very fine; as, indeed, is also the entire suite of reception-rooms, forming, on the whole, a simple and yet gorgeous interior.

Berkeley-square, has a valuable collection trait. of Dutch and Italian masters.

COLLECTION OF SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., St. James's-place. — In conse-Stothard, R.A. quence of the ill health of this gentleman, his most elegant and almost in the Tower, the night before the Fatal unique residence is difficult of access.

Angelico. Salome dancing before to read. Herod.

Angelo. A Study in Black Chalk. Baroccio. The Madonna del Gatto. Lazarus and the Rich ping. Bassan.

tivity.

Beaumont. Conway Castle; A Land-

Bonnington, R.P. The Turk. Canaletti. View of a Church in

Carracci, A. The Coronation of the

Virgin. Carracci, L. Virgin and Child, with

six Saints. Claude. Landscape, with a Shepherd and Flock; Landscape, seen through

Correggio. The Holy Family. D'Arpino, C. A Warrior on Horse-

Domenichino. Landscape : Infant

Farrier. Going to School.

Ferrara. M. di. Christ disputing with the Doctors.

Francia. Coronation of the Virgin. Fuseli, R. S. A Witch. Gainsborough. Landscape ; Land

A Knight in Armour. Giorgione. Giotto. Fragment of a Fresco.

Guercino. The Madonna and Infant

Guido. Head of our Saviour with

Hannah, R. Confidence and Diffidence-a pair. Haydon. Napoleon on the Rock.

Hemling Hemmelinck. or A. W. ROBARTS, Esq., 26, Hill-street, Virgin and Child; His own Por-

> Holbein. Head of a Gentleman. Jackson. Portrait of the late T.

Leslie. Edward V. and his Brother Crime; A Mother teaching her Child

Murillo. St. Joseph and Infant Saviour.

Mola. Reposo, with Angels worship-

Interior of a Church by Neefs. Lamplight

Parmegiano. Virgin and Child. Poussin, G. Landscape.

Poussia, N. The Campagna of Rome; The Adoration of the Shepherds.

Raffaelle. Virgin and Child: A Pen and Ink Sketch and A Red Chalk Sketch; Our Saviour on the Mount; Holy Family, with Angels strewing Flowers.

Rembrandt. An Allegorical Sketch; A Forest Scene-Sunset effect; His own Portrait.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua. Puck seated on a Toadstool; The Sleeping Girl; Gown; The Butt; Giving a Bite; The Strawberry Girl; View from his First Love. House on Richmond Hill; Cupid and Psyche: Girl with a Bird in her hand: Jar. A Landscape.

A Woody Scene with Figures; The proprietor. Evils of War.

Sacchi, A. Christ bearing the Cross.

Head of St. John; Sarto. A. del. A Young Man carrying a Load.

Snyders, F. Dead Game.

Steemoyck. Interior of a Church. Stothard. Blessings of Peace; The

Victor's Triumph; Scene from "Gil roud, and other marbles in the British Blas;" The Triumph of Amphitrite; Museum. See Chapter V. A Fête Champêtre: Rustic Courtship; Cupid Bound

Sully, T. Portrait of her Majesty. Teniers, D. Peasants smoking in a Cabaret.

Tintoretto. Miracle of St. | Melancholy. Mark.

Gloria di Tiziano; Head of an Elderly Man, supposed to be himself; Charles Jesus, who shrinks from it and shelters V. on Horsback.

Velasquez. Prince of the Asturias. Don Balthazar, on Horsebck; A Spaniard.

Veronese, Paul. Mary Magdalen anointing the Feet of our Saviour.

Watteau, A. Conversation between See catalogue of that collection. a Lady and Gentleman.

A Spanish Senorita with a Wilkie. Nurse of the Asturias.

Wilson, R. Landscape—an Evening

COLLECTION OF JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, Esq., Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge.-Principally English artists. The follow ing are a few:-

Landseer, E. The Breakfast; Jack in Office; The Shepherd's Chief Mourner; Highland Drovers.

Leslie, C. R. Scene from Merry Wives of Windsor; Widow Wadman and Uncle Toby.

Mulready. Choosing the Wedding

Wilkie. Duncan Gray; The Broken

Windus's MR. COLLECTION OF Rosa, S. Jasa destroying the Dragon. TURNER DRAWINGS, at Tottenham, Rubens, P. P. A Triumphal Pro- may be seen on Tuesdays, from 11 till 5 cession; A Woody Scene by Moonlight; o'clock, by the kind permission of the

> DIVISION V.—SCULPTURE. There is perhaps less good sculpture in London than in any city in Europe, if we except the valuable marbles in the British Museum. The following are the principal collections and works of art :-

> The Elgin, Phigalian, Townley, Nim-

The Marbles at Lansdowne House .-See catalogue in Division IV., of this chapter.

The two Statues by Cibber, at Bethlehem Hospital, representing Madness and

The Bas Relief, by Michael Angelo, Noli me Tangere; La at the Royal Academy; the subject is St. John presenting a Dove to the Child himself in the arms of his mother.

The Monuments in Westminster Abbey. See Chapter V.

The Monuments in St. Paul's. Chapter V.

The Marbles at the Vernon Gallery.

Flaxman's Models, at University Col-

Gower-street. This collection comprises the principal plaster works, in Leicester-square. statues, bas reliefs, &c., of that eminent sculptor. See also University College, in Grosvenor-square. Chapter VII.

The Statues in the squares and public places, enumerated below, in alphabeti-

cal order.

At the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral is a marble statue of Queen Anne, statue, by M. Wyatt, in Cockspurbased by figures of Britain, France, Ireland, and America. Bird.

dashers' Almshouses, at Hoxton.

A Bronze Figure of Achilles .- Hyde Park, 20 feet high, by Westmacott, area of Guy's Hospital. in honour of the erected in honour of the Duke of founder, by Scheemakers. Wellington, by ladies. A descriptive inscription of which will be observed St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. on the pedestal.

bronze statue in robes, on a pedestal, Botanical arranged and adorned with emblems of bequeathed to the Company of Apothe-

agriculture, by Westmacott.

William, Duke of Cumberland.—A his memory. gilt equestrian statue, by Chew, in

Cavendish-square.

Canning. A bronze statue, with Lloyd's, by Gibson. striking likeness, on a granite pedestal, by Westmacott, situated in Old Palace-|Fishmongers' Almshouses, at Newingyard, Westminster.

Sir Robert Clayton.—At St. Thomas's

Hospital.

Major Cartwright.—A bronze statue, by Clarke, erected in Burton-crescent.

Charles II.—Soho-square, with squa- now stands in Whitehall-gardens. tic embellishments at the foot of a pedestrian marble statue.

Edward VI.—In front of the Writing pedestal, by Gahagan, Park-crescent,

School, at Christ's Hospital.

Edward VI. - A bronze statue, by Scheemakers, at St. Thomas's bronze statue, of striking likeness, on a Hospital.

Lord Eldon. — A full-length figure. by his admirers and friends.

School, Wandsworth-road.

Queen Elizabeth.—East end of the in St. James's-square. church. St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street.

Fox. sitting, and holding the Magna off in the naval style, by Kelsey. The Charta, on a granite pedestal, by West-statue is by S. Nixon, who has given to macott, in Bloomsbury-square.

George I.—A gilt equestrian statue.

George I .- A gilt equestrian statue,

George II.—A marble statue, in Roman costume, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, by Rysbrack, in front of Greenwich Hospital.

George III.—A bronze equestrian

street.

George IV.—A bronze equestrian Robert Aske, founder of the Haber-statue, by Chantrey, south-east corner of Trafalgar-square.

Guy.—A bronze statue, in the front

Henry VIII.—Over the entrance to Sir Hans Sloane.—A full-length

Duke of Bedford, Russell-square.—A statue, by Rysbrack, at Chelsea, in the Garden, which he had caries, who erected this marble statue to

> William Huskisson. - A full-length marble statue, in the vestibule at

Hulbert.—A statue, in front of the ton.

James II.—A bronze statue, in a Roman dress, by Grinling Gibbons, much appreciated. It was presented to his Majesty before his abdication, and

Duke of Kent.—A pedestrian statue, in a manly style, bronze, on a granite

Portland-place.

William Pitt, Hanover-square.-A granite pedestal, by Chantrey; erected

William III.—A full-length statue,

William IV., King William-street, London Bridge.—A granite statue, in Fox.—A statue of Charles James English uniform; the pedestal finished it a striking likeness.

statue, by Chantrey, west front of the of the patrons of the fine arts, and ap-Royal Exchange.

equestrian statue, by M. C. Wyatt, Artists' Annuity Fund. The Artists'

Hyde-park-corner.

figure, eight feet high, in military coat, according to certain tables calculated uncovered, on granite pedestal, by by actuaries, and is applied to their own Milner, in front of the White Tower.

Sir Richard Whittington. - At his

Almshouses, Highgate.

Queen l'atoria.-A marble statue, by Lough, in the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange.

Prince Albert .- A marble statue, by Lough, in the vestibule at Lloyd's.

FOR PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE.

capital of upwards of £35,000. by the donations and subscriptions of unprovided for.

Duke of Wellington.—A bronze the members of the Annuity Fund, and plied to the relief of the orphans Duke of Wellington. - A bronze and widows of the members of the Annuity Fund is wholly supported by Duke of Wellington. - A marble the contributions of its members, relief in sickness and superannuation.

> ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT Institution.—For the relief of decayed artists, their widows and orphans, instituted 1814, incorporated by royal charter 1842. Under the immediate protection of her most gracious Majesty the Queen.

ARTISTS' AMICABLE FUND. - Esta-DIVISION VI.—Societies of Artists blished 1831. It seeks to engage the artist's attention to the simple and THE ARTISTS' FUND was established honourable means of alleviating his own in the year 1810, and received on the future necessities; in raising a general 2nd of August, 1827, a royal charter fund, it is only urging him to contribute of incorporation. It consists of two a small periodical offering, that will separate branches; the Artists' Benevo- hereafter supply a resource on which he lent Fund, and the Artists' Annuity shall have a rightful claim, so that, in Fund, possessing together an invested the confidence of this reserve, he may The pursue his high course, without the Artists' Benevolent Fund is supported apprehension of sinking into distress

Foreigners now in London visit us in one of the most favourable seasons for acquiring a knowledge of the present state of English art. The Exhibitions, including the leading one of the Royal Academy, are open, and they contain fair specimens of the talents of our living artists. In sculpture, we admit that this country cannot boast many fine works; but in other branches of art we think it will be found that there is much in England worthy the attention of the connoisseur: and visits to the public and private galleries we have mentioned cannot fail to prove highly gratifying to the man of taste.

#### CHAPTER IX.

# A CHAPTER WITHOUT A TITLE.

CONTAINING SUNDAY IN LONDON.—LONDON STREETS AND LONDON PROPIR.— PERSONAL REMINISCRNCES.

SUNDAY IN LONDON. which presents the strong contrast of are cleared, and scarcely a sound disdays which London does. On Saturday, turbs the Sabbath stillness. In the pathways teeming with busy people afternoon the scene changes. If a sunny hurrying to and fro on missions too day, the thoroughfares again are crowded numerous to calculate, - lumbering, with pleasure seekers hurrying to the heavy-laden waggons and gigantic freshness of the country. horses, shaking the very granite road-! We have no doubt that the visitor ways with their labours, - loitering from foreign cities will find London on passengers gazing in shop-windows, Sunday an irksome place; but he must whose rival owners tax their ingenuity remember that England professes to be to the utmost to present some novelty, a religious country,—and the absence -bankers and merchants issuing from of those dissipations which may be their dusky counting-houses, with serious found in most Continental cities on aspects quite worthy of the English-Sunday is but a proper consistency. man's all-important theme, business; and an evidence of right principles on all seems confusion, bustle, noise, and the part of a Christian government. dust. On Sunday all is changed. The There are in London upwards of 350 busy people walk more leisurely,—the Protestant Episcopalian churches and din of giant horses is not heard,—no chapels, 251 churches and chapels be bargain-hunting shopping people stop longing to the Scotch Church and Disis stillness; the thousands who, a few in the metropolis. hours ago, jostled each other in their selfish hurry are swept away as though which possesses so many eminent and a plague had spread its desolation; able Christian ministers as London and huge commercial buildings look Amongst the Episcopalians, the followrather like sepulchral monuments raised ing are a few of the most popular.\* The hours of service at nearly all the greatness than busy haunts which yes places of worship in London are 11 terday were, and to-morrow will be, o'clock a.m., 3 p.m., and 61 p.m.:

'overflowing: and without the City, as PERMAPS there is no city in the world the church-bells come to ring, the streets

to glance at dismal-looking shutters, senters, and 35 Roman Catholic,-But the City is the contrast. All around making a total of 636 places of worship

There is certainly no city in the world

#### EPISCOPALIANS.

REV. EDWARD AURIOL, M.A., St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street.
ROBERT BICKERSTETH, M.A., St. John's, Clapham Rise. RICHARD BURGESS, B.D., Trinity, Sloane Street. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D., St. Stephen's, Walbrook. THOMAS DALE, M.A., St. Pancras, Euston Square. J. W. GLEADALL, M.A., Foundling Chapel, Guildford Street. HENRY HUGHES, M.A., All Saints, Gordon Square.

This list is necessarily limited, and having compiled it rather from observation than report
the Editor fears he may have omitted several names that should have been inserted, and will be much obliged for any suggestions with which his readers will kindly favour him upon the

REV. D. F. JARMAN, B.A., Bedford Chapel, New Oxford Street.

DAVID LAING, M.A., Trinity, Haverstock Hill.

C. MACKENZIE, M.A., St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street.

H. MACKENZIE, M.A., St. Martin's, Trafalgar Square,

A. M'CAUL, D.D., St. James's, Duke Street, Aldgate.

H. MELVILL, B.D., (Golden Lecture) Lothbury, Tuesday Mornings.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.A., Percy Chapel, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

DANIEL MOORE, M.A., Camden Chapel, Peckham Road.

THOMAS NOLAN, M.A., St. John's, Bedford Row.

HON. AND REV. MONTAGU VILLIERS, M.A., St. George's, Bloomsbury.

The following are a few of the most popular preachers in the Scotch Church, and amongst the Dissenters:

SCOTCH KIRK.

REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Crown Court, Drury Lane.

### SCOTCH DISSENTERS.

REV. T. ARCHER, D.D., Oxendon Chapel, Haymarket.

WILLIAM CHALMERS, M.A., George Street, Edgeware Road. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D., Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury Circus. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., Regent Square.

#### BAPTISTS.

REV. J. ALDIS, Maze Pond.

W. Brock, Bloomsbury Chapel.

F. A. Cox, D.D., Hackney.

J. H. HINTON, M.A., Devonshire Square. HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, John Street, Bedford Row.

REV. R. W. OVERBURY, Eagle Street, Holborn.

EDWARD STEANE, D.D., Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell.

C. Stovel, Little Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields.

# CONGREGATIONALISTS

REV. T. BINNEY, Weigh House Chapel, Fish Street Hill.

J. BURNET, Camberwell.

J. CAMPBELL, D.D., Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road.

THOMAS COLLYER, D.D., LL.D., Peckham.

J. HARRIS, D.D.

J. C. HARRISON, Park Chapel, Camden Town.

J. LEIFCHILD, D.D., Craven Chapel, Regent Street.

JOHN MORRISON, D.D., Hans Chapel, Chelsea.

James Sherman, Surrey. Chapel.

JOHN STRATTON, Paddington.

# WESLEYANS. REV. T. JACKSON,

REV. ROBERT ALDER, D.D. WILLIAM ARTHUR,

Mr. Beaumont,

MR. BEECHAM,

JABEZ BUNTING,

ELIJAH HOOK,

J. Lomas.

ROBT. NEWTON, D.D. JOHN RATTENBURY.

JACOB STANLEY.

The Wesleyan body have circuits, and their Ministers preach at various Chapels, the chief of which in London are Great Queen Street Chapel, City Road Chapel, Jewin Street Chapel, and Hinde Street Chapel.

# NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH, sometimes called SWEDENBORGIANS.

REV. T. C. SHAW, Argyle Square. Service 11 A.M., and 61 P.M. S. Noble, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

The following are the places of worship for various denominations:-

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, Austin Priars.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Bloomsbury Street. Ditto. Ditto,

GERMAN LUTHERAN, Great Trinity Lanc. REFORMED, Hooper Square.

ROYAL GERMAN, Court Yard, St. James's.

St. George, Goodman's Fields.

GREEK, London Wall.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, Duke's Place. Aldoate.

Great St. Helen's. Ditto

HAMBRO' SYNAGOGUE, Church Row, Fenchurch Street. Maiden Lane, Covent Gurden.

St. Alban's Place, Haymarket.

RUSSIAN, 32, Welleck St.

SWEDISH PROTESTANT, Princes Street, Ratcliffe.

Swiss, Moor Street, Soho.

The following information, derived from the Catholic Directory, and from Archdiocese of Westminster: private sources, will probably be valuable to strangers professing the Roman His Eminence the Most Reverend Ni-Catholic religion.

#### DIOCESAN ARRANGEMENTS.

The Weekly Board for the trans action of the ordinary ecclesiastical bu siness meets, every Tuesday morning at Golden-square; and the clergy are earnestly requested to send in all appli-don. cations relating to such business by Monday night. The answers to all such Archbishop, 35, Golden-square, applications, unless they require immediate attention, will be forwarded on Tuesday evening, or, at furthest, on Wednesday.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop (when in town) will be at home on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 11 and 2 o'clock: Tuesday being specially devoted to the clergy.

It is requested that all letters to the Vicar-General, on business, be addressed to him at 35, Golden-square. The Vicar-General can be seen at Golden-square, from 12 to 3 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The following churches are in the

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth.-CHOLAS WISEMAN, D.D., Cardinal-Archbishop; consecrated June 8, 1840; translated from Melipotamus, Sept. 29, 1850. Residence, 35, Golden-square, London.

Very Rev. Robert Whitty, D.D., Pro. Vicar-General, 35, Golden-square, Lon-

Rev. Francis Searle, Secretary to the

N.B.—The figures placed after the churches and chapels denote the years of their foundation or opening, or both. When two years are connected by a hyphen, the first denotes the year of the foundation, the last that of the opening. A single year inclosed thus () shows the year of opening only, and marked thus (1848-) indicates the year of the foundation, the year of the opening not being yet ascertained.

Churches marked + have been registered for marriages.

Those marked \$ have Holy Guilds. attached.

ABBREVIATIONS IN SERVICES. & c.

V. for Vespers; Benedic. for Benediction; Instruct. for Instructions; Lect. for Lecture; Serm. for Sermon; H.D. for Holidays of obligation; W.D. for Week Days; D. Dev. for Days of Devotion.

## MIDDLESEX

INCLUDING LONDON AND VICINITY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE THAMES.

+ St. MARY'S, Moorfields. (1820.)-Revs. John Rolfe, George Rolfe, John Walsh, and Alfred Dolman. Mass daily at 8, 9, and 10. On Sund. and H.D., High Mass at 11, and V. at 6. Comp. in Lent on Wed.

+ St. Boniface's, (German), Great St. Thomas the Apostle, Bow-lane, Cheapside. (1809.)-Rev. W. Haklik and the Redemptorist Fathers.

+ St. Joseph's, Bunhill-row.-Revs. James M'Quoin and J. Connolly. Mass on Sund. at 7, 8, 10, and 11. On W.D. at 7 and 8.

N.B.—There is every hope that a neat but inexpensive chapel for this crowded though poor district will be erected in the course of the year. At present the wants of the Mission are inadequately supplied by the use of the school-room for a temporary chapel.

+ St. John the Baptist's, Hackney. (1847-48.)—Rev. John Lecuona. Mass on Sund. at 9 and 11. On H.D. at 8 and 10. V. on Sund., and H.D. at 7. Comp. throughout the whole year on Th. at 7, P.M.

+ SS. MARY AND MICHAEL'S, Virginia-street, Ratcliffe-highway. - Very Rev. Dean Richard Horrabin, Revs. Charles Batt and James Foley. Mass Devotions of the Scapular of our Lady every day at 8 and 9. On H.D. at 8, 9, and 10. On Days of Dev. at 7, 8, and 9. On Sund. at 8, 9, 10, and 11. Even. Serv. on Sund. and H.D. V. at 6, with a Catechet. Instruct. and Benedict. On Thurs. ven. Benedict.

BLESSED LADY OF LORETTO, Commercial and John Stanton. On Sund. and H.D., road East.—Revs. John Moore and John Mass at 8 and 10. High Mass at 11. Gallagher.

Spicer-street, Spitalfields,—Revs. Joseph Quiblier, D. Toomy, and a French chaplain.

+ SARDINIAN, Duke-street, Lincoln'sinn-fields.-Revs. W. J. O'Connor, Edward Price, Raphael Melia, D.D., and Daniel Santry.

On Sund. and H.D., Mass at 7, 8, 9, 10, and High Mass at 11, V. at 3; Even. Pr. and Catech. Instruct. and Benedic. at 7. Mass on all other days at 8, 9, and 10. Comp. with a Discourse on Friday in Lent, at half-past 6.

The Chaplains have the spiritual direction of the central division of the Associated Catholic Charity Schools, and have also to attend several workhouses, and the Charing-Cross and King's College hospitals.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell. (1847.) Revs. John Kyne and Joseph M'Sweeney. On Sund. Mass at 7, 8, 9, 10, and High Mass at 11: a Discourse at each. Catechism at half-past 3. V., Serm., and Benedic at 7. On H.D. Mass at 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11. V., Serm., and Benedic. at 7. During the week, Mass at 7, 8, and 10. Meditation every morning at half-past A visit to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Blessed Virgin, with English hymns, at 8 every evening. Confessions every morning till 12, except on Mond. : every evening from 6, except Mond. and Tuesd. Also on Sund. evenings for such as are unable to attend at other times. On Thurs. evenings at 8, Rosary, Serm., and Benedic. On the first Frid. of the month, Devotion of the Red Scapular of the Passion at 8 in the evening, with Serm. and Benedic. The of Mount Carmel are transferred from the first Sat. to the first Mond. of the month, on account of the confessions. The Devotions, with a Serm. and Benedic. at 8 in the evening.

+ St. Patrick's, Sutton-street, Soho .-NEW MISSION AND CHURCH OF OUR Revs. Thomas Long, Thomas Barge, V. at 3. M. during the week at 8 and 10. Rosary, Benedic., and Catech. Discourse on Sund. at 7, P.M. Benedic. on morning, from 9 to 12, and on Wed., Thurs. at 8, P.M. Comp. and a Dis-Frid., and Sat. evenings, at 6. course on Tues. in Lent, except in Holy Week, at 6.

in this chapel as a double of the first High-street, Marylebone; they also atclass, when High Mass is celebrated, and a suitable discourse delivered. A their district. collection is then made for the support of the chapel. have the spiritual direction of St. Pierre Mailly, Joseph Toursel, Florent Patrick's Charity Schools, and have Vasseur. On Sundays and Holidays, also to attend several workhouses and Low Mass at 8, 9, and 10. hospitals.

THE ORATORY OF ST. PHILIP NERI, King William-street, Strand. — Rovs. Frederic W. Faber, John D. Dalgairns, Richard Mary Stanton, William A. Hutchison, T. Francis Knox, Frederic Fortescue Wells, and William T. Gor-On Sund. Mass at 7, 8, 9, and 10. High Mass at 11. V. and Benedic. at 3. Benedic. at 7. On W. D. Mass at 7, 74, 8, 81, 9, and 91. The Exercises of the Oratory at 8 o'clock every evening, except Sat. Benedic. on Thurs., all Feasts of our B. Lord, and of our B. Lady, and all days of Obligation or of Devotion. Exposit, of the B. Sacrament the first Thurs. in the month from High Mass, at 11 o'clock, until Benedic., at 84 evening.

† BAVARIAN, Warwick-street, Golden-square.—Revs. Wm. Wilds, John Maguire, D.D., Edward Hearn, and Richard and Francis Daniel. Gell Macmullen.

On Sund. and H.D., Mass at 8, 9, 10, and 11. Mass every other day at 8, 10. and 11; but during the Indulg. Mass also at 9. V. on Sund. and H.D. at 31. and Benedic. On the first Sund. of the Comp., with a Discourse, in Lent, on month, the Devotion of the Bona Mors Thurs. at 6. Instructions and Benedic. at 31. on Sund. evenings at 61.

+ SPANISH, Spanish-place, Manchestersquare, St. James's.—Revs. William Hunt, Francis Rhing, James Bamber, and John and from 7 till 10 during Indulg. Con-Kaye. On Sund. Mass at 7, 8, 9, and fessionals attended on the evenings of 10. High Mass at 11. V. at 3. Evng. Serv. at 7. On W.D., Mass at 7, 8, and till 5, and from 7 till 10. Confrateration 10. On Thurs., Benedic. at 8. Comp. ties of the Bona Mors, of the Secret on Frid. in Lent, at 7.

The Confessionals are attended every

The Chaplains have the spiritual direction of the West division of the The festival of St. Patrick is observed Associated Catholic Charity Schools, in tend the workhouses and hospitals in

+ FRENCH, Little George-street, King-The chaplains street, Portman-square. (1793.) — Revs. High Mass at 11, with a Discourse in French. Vespers, with Benediction, at 7½, P.M., after which Catechetical Instruction. Mass every other day at 8, 9, and 11. Comp. in Lent on Thurs. at 3, with a sermon by the Lenten Special Preacher. There will be at this chapel a sermon, by the Rev. M. Collineau, of Bordesux, at 8 o'clock, P.M., daily, during May.

St. Mary's, Romney-terrace, Marshamstreet, Westminster. (1813.)—Revs. Anthony Magee, D.D., and William Rows.

The chaplain has to attend the Milbank Penitentiary, Tothill-fields prison, the workhouses, the infirmary, and other hospitals, in this poor and populous district.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEP-TION, Farm-street, Berkeley-square. -Revs. James Brownbill, George Bampton, George Jenkins, William Cobb,

On Sund. and H.D. Mass at 71, 81, and 91. High Mass at 11. On W.D., Mass at 71, 81, and 10. V. on Sund and H. D. at 31, with Catechet. Instruct

The Confessionals are attended ever morning from 7 till 91, and on the evenings of Wed. and Sat. from 2 till 4 Mond., Wed., Frid., and Sat., from ? Heart of Jesus, and of the Immaculate

above-mentioned church.

+‡ Chelsea, St. Mary's, Cadoganterrace, Sloane-street. (1812).—Very Rev. M. Vincent Eyre, Revs. John J. Wheble, Joseph J. Mahé.

Mass daily at 8 and 10. On Sund. and H.D., Mass at 8 and 9, High Mass at 11. V. with Benedic. at 3. Evng. serv., with a Discourse and Benedic., at 7. Comp. every Wed. and Frid. in Lent | place. and Advent at 7.

+ Kensington, Holland-street.—Rev. Dr. Faa di Bruno.

William Bugden.

+1 HAMMERSMITH, No. 5, King-street. -Revs. Joseph Butt, Daniel O'Keefe. HAMMERSMITH, CONVENT OF THE GOOD

SHEPHERD.—Rev. Henry Phillips.

†1 FULHAM, St. THOMAS OF CANTER-BURY. (1847-8.)—Rev. T. T. Ferguson, Mass daily at 9 o'clock. Sund., Mass at 81. High Mass at 101, with Serm. at 3, with a Discourse and Benedic, of the most Blessed Sacrament. On H.D., High Mass at 9. V. (from All Saints to Lady Day) at 6; the remainder of the year at 7, with Serm. and Benedic. Comp. on Tues, and Frid. in Lent cent to this chapel, are under the spiand Advent, at 7, with Serm. and Benedic. On Sat. evenings Night Prayers and Benedic for the Arch Confraternity of the Immaculate Heart of the B.V.M.

+ OUR LADY'S CHURCH, St. John's-**2000d, Grove-road**, (1833-36.) — Revs. James O'Neal and Mark M'Neal, Rev. - Herrezuelo, D.D., for Spaniards.

On Sund. and H.D., Mass at 8 and 91. V. at 3, with Bene-High Mass at 11. dic.; followed on Sund. by Catechet. Instruct. Comp. at 3 on W. in Lent. On W.D., Mass at 8 and 9.

There are above 300 poor children educated gratuitously, by voluntary contributions, in the spacious schoolrooms attached to this church. They are also clothed.

THE HYDE, Edgeware-road, St. Jo-SEPH'S RETREAT.—Served by the Rev. Fathers Bernardine, Bernard, Andrew, and Joseph. Passionists.

This mission takes in a large district,

Heart of Mary, are established in the including Edgeware, Hyde, Harrow-onthe-Hill, and Sudbury. There is a daily school attached to this mission.

+ Hampstead, Holly-place, St. Mary's. (1816.)—Revs. J. J. Morel, Thomas Parkinson, and Thomas J. O'Sullivan.

This chapel was solemnly blessed, under the invocation, and in honour of the B.V.M., who is known to have been, in ancient times, the Patroness of this

CHIPPING BARNET, High-street.—Rev.

KENTISH TOWN, Gospel-terrace, St. ALEXIS'S. (1847.)—Rev. Hardinge Ivers. + Somers Town, Clarendon-square, St. ALOYSIUS. (1808.)—Revs. J. Nerinckx, James Holdstock, William Baines, and Cyriacus Herdel.

On Sund. and H.D., Mass at 7, 8, and 10; and High Mass at 11, with a Discourse. V. at 3, with Benedic. On Sund. Catechism at 64, with Benedic. On H.D., Benedic. at 7. On W.D., Mass at 7, 8, and 11. On Thurs. Benedic. at 7. In Lent. Comp. on Thurs. at 7, with a Discourse.

St. Aloysius's Charity Schools, adjaritual direction of the chaplains, who also attend the Small-Pox Hospital and St. Pancras Workhouse.

† Islington, Duncan-terrace, St. John THE EVANCELIST'S. (1841—26th June, 1843.)—Revs. Frederic Oakeley, William Dolan. On Sunds. Mass and Exhortation at 8, Mass at 10, High Mass with Serm. at 11. Catechet. Instruct. with Devotions at 3. V. and Benedic. with Serm. at 7. On H.D., Mass at 5, 7, 10, and High Mass at 11 with Serm. D. of Dev. Mass at 7, and High Mass, with Serm., at 11. V. and Benedic. with Serm. on all H.D. and D. of Dev. at 71, P.M. Rosary, or other Devs. in English, with hymns, every evening at 8, and on Thurs. with Benedic. also Comp. on the Thurs. in Lent (except Holy Thurs.) at 8. Extra devotions at the great festivals.

The church is open every day from

61 A.M., till 10 P.M.

There is a spacious cometery adjoin-

Particulars may be ing the church. had at the Secristy.

+ POPLAR, Wade-street, St. MARY'S. (1818.) — Revs. James Hearsnep, Norrie.

There are four numerous schools attached to this chapel, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

+ ISLE OF Dogs, Mill-wall, St. ED-MUND'S. (1846.)—Served from Poplar.

TEMPORARY FRENCH CHAPEL, at the Hanover-Square Rooms, during the Ex- it in all directions, filling every street hibition, open only on Sundays :- Low in the vicinity. From Long Acre to masses at 7, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock. High the Strand on the one side, and from Mass and Serm, at 11 o'clock. Ves Bow-street to Bedford-street on the pers at half-past 3, P.M., with a sermon in May and June by the Rev. Father de Ravignon; in July and August, by the Rev. Mons. Deplace; in September and October, by the Rev. Mons. Duguerry, Curé of the church of La Magdeleine, in Paris.

The following are a few desultory sketches of places and things that will probably interest the general observer. Had time and space permitted, we might have extended these observations, and will probably do so in a future edition.

BILLINGSGATE FISH - MARKET - Between 5 and 7 o'clock on Friday morning, is an excessively amusing spectacle. Probably many of our readers have heard of the far-famed Billingsgate fish-

BOND-STREET AND RECENT-STREET.-About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a fine day, during the "season," these being the fashionable shopping locality of the aristocracy, present the stranger with some idea of the wealth and luxury of the higher classes of the English people.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, Regent's loaded head-basket. Park.—Upon a Fête-day in May, June, or July; on those days perhaps the assemblage of the wealth and fashion of the metropolis is more imposing than on any other public occasion.—See

Chap. XVL

COVERT GARDEN MARKET. \*- "On a Saturday it is computed that as many as 2000 donkey-barrows, and upwards of 3000 women with shallows and head-baskets visit this market during the forenoon. About 5 o'clock in the morning is the best time for viewing the wonderful restlessness of the place, for then not only is the "Garden" itself all bustle and activity, but the buyers and sellers stream to and from other, the ground has been seized upon by the market-goers. As you glance down any one of the neighbouring streets, the long rows of carts and donkey-barrows seem interminable in the distance. They are of all kinds, from the greengrocer's taxed cart to the coster's barrow-from the showy excursion-van to the rude square donkey cart and bricklayer's truck. In every street they are ranged down the middle and by the kerb-stones. Along each approach to the market, too, nothing is to be seen, on all sides, but vegetables; the pavement is covered with heaps of them waiting to be carted; the flagstones are stained green with the leaves trodden under foot; sieves and sacks full of apples and potatoes, and bundles of brocoli and rhubarb, are left unwatched upon almost every door step; the steps of Covent Garden Theatre are covered with fruit and vegetables; the road is blocked up with mountains of cabbages and turnips; and men and women push past with their arms bowed out by the cauliflowers under them, or the red tips of carrots pointing from their crammed aprons, or else their faces are red with the weight of the

\* The following short sketch is derived from of the metropolis.

scene. In the clear morning air of an and costers hurrying home. The pump autumn day the whole of the vast in the market is now surrounded by a square is distinctly seen from one end to cluster of chattering wenches quarrelthe other. The sky is red and golden ing over whose turn it is to water their with the newly-risen sun, and the rays drooping violets, and on the steps of falling on the fresh and vivid colours of Covent Garden Theatre are seated the the fruit and vegetables, brightens up shoeless girls, tying up the halfpenny the picture as with a coat of varnish. There is no shouting, as at other markets, but a low murmuring hum is heard, like the sound of the sea at a distance, and through each entrance to the market favourite resort of the aristocracy during the crowd sweeps by. Under the dark the season—between 5 and 6 o'clock Plassa little bright dots of gas-lights in the afternoon. are seen burning in the shops; and in the paved square the people pass and gross each other in all directions, hampers clash together, and, excepting the A few minutes before six o'clock any carters from the country, every one is evening, but more especially on Saturon the move. Sometimes a huge column day. At that time the weekly newsof baskets is seen in the air, and walks papers are posted for the provinces, and away in a marvellously steady manner, the Post-office presents a most exciting or a monster railway van, laden with scene; a very clever and correct sketch sieves of fruit, and with the driver has been given in "Household Words" perched up on his high seat, jolts heavily by Mr. Charles Dickens. The following over the stones. Cabbages are piled up is a short quotation:—"It was a quarter into sacks as it were. Carts are heaped before six o'clock when they crossed high with turnips, and bunches of car the hall, being the latest hour at which rots, like huge red fingers, are seen in newspapers can be posted without a all directions. Flower-girls, with large fee. It was then just drizzling newsbundles of violets under their arms, papers. The great window of that derun past, leaving a trail of perfume be- partment being thrown open, the first hind them. Wagons, with their shafts black fringe of a thunder-cloud of newssticking up in the air, are ranged before papers, impending over the Post-office, the salesmen's shops, the high green was discharging itself fitfully—now in load railed in with hurdles, and every large drops, now in little; now in here and there bunches of turnips are sudden plumps, now stopping altogeseem flying in the air over the heads of ther. By degrees it began to rain hard. the people. Groups of apple-women, with straw pads on their crushed bon-harder and harder, until it blew, rained, nots, and coarse shawls crossing their hailed, snowed newspapers. A founbosoms, sit on their porter's knots, tain of newspapers played in at the chatting in Irish, and smoking short window. Water-spouts of newspapers pipes; every passer-by is hailed with broke from enormous sacks, and en-the cry of, 'Want a basket, yer honor?' gulphed the men inside. A prodigious

"The market itself presents a beautiful scene, you meet in every street barrows and penny bundles.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—On the music days, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, the promenade in these gardens is the

LONDON BRIDGE.—About 12 o'clock on a fine day.

POST OFFICE, St. Martin's le Grand. By fast degrees the storm came on The porter, trembling under the piled-main of newspapers, at the newspaper up hamper, trots along the street, with river-head, seemed to be turned on, his teeth clenched and shirt wet with threatening destruction to the miserthe weight, and staggering at every able Post-office. The Post-office was step he takes. "As you walk away from this busy foamed at the mouth with newspapers. Newspapers flew out like froth, and excessively amusing, and is a view of life were tumbled in again by the by-standers. All the boys in London tions for his pictures. seemed to have gone mad, and to be torrent of boys, and such a torrent of places:newspapers, came tumbling in together Not a soul—too late!"

cular business. should also endeavour to see "Lloyd's" at the Exchange.

STREET MARKETS—Shoreditch, Somers with the candles. Town, Leather Lane, Tottenham Court crimson with the fire shining through Road, Whitecross Street, Whitechapel, and the holes beneath the baked chestnut New-cut, Lambeth—between 11 and 12 stove; others have handsome octohedral o'clock upon a Saturday night.—The lamps, while a few have a candle shining costermongers' stalls, with their flaring through a sieve : these, with the sperk lights—the immense concourse of the ling ground-glass globes of the tealower orders, all busily making their dealers' shops, and the butchers' gas purchases—the thousands of small chil-lights streaming and fluttering in the innumerably various cries—present a scene unparalelled in the world, and, though showing much that is painfully sellers. The housewife in her thick disgusting, it is instructive as well as shawl, with the market-basket on her

The following vivid description is besieging the Post-office with news again selected from the periodical to papers. Now and then there was a girl, which we have referred—viz., "London now and then a woman, now and then Labour and the London Poor," and will a weak old man; but as the minute-hand of the clock crept to six, such a faithful account of these people and

"The street sellers are to be seen in pell-mell, head over heels, one above the greatest numbers at the Londonanother, that the giddy head looking street markets on a Saturday night. on chiefly wondered why the boys, Here, and in the shops immediately adspringing over one another's heads, and joining, the working-classes generally flying the garter into the Post-office purchase their Sunday's dinner; and with the enthusiasm of the corps of after pay-time on Saturday night, or acrobats at M. Franconi's, did not post early on Sunday morning, the crowd is themselves nightly, along with the news-almost impassable. Indeed, the scene papers, and get delivered all over the in these parts has more of the character world. Suddenly it struck six. Shut of a fair than a market. There are sesame. Perfectly still weather. No-hundreds of stalls, and every stall has body there. No token of the late storm, its one or two lights; either it is illuminated by the intense white light of QUADRANGLE OF THE ROYAL Ex- the new self-generating gas-lamp, or CHANGE, between 3 & 4 o'clock p.m., on else it is brightened up by the red Tuesdays and Fridays.—These are the smoky flame of the old-fashioned grease great days, and the stranger will see the lamp. One man shows off his yellow merchants of all nations assembled in haddock with a candle stuck in a bundle different groups to transact their parti- of firewood; his neighbour makes a The Messrs. Roths- candlestick of a huge turnip, and the child's locality is a pillar on the south tallow gutters over its sides; whilst the side of the quadrangle. The visitor boy shouting, 'Eight a penny, stunning pears!' has rolled his dip in a thick coat of brown paper, that flares away Some stalls are dren engaged in the traffic usually their wind, like flags of flame, pour forth lot—the brilliantly lighted gin-palaces, such a flood of light, that at a distance with their wan and haggard customers, the atmosphere immediately above the -and the noise and clamour of the spot is as lurid as if the street were on fire

arm, walks alowly on, stopping now to out, as the trio of street singers rest look at the stall of caps, and now to between the verses. cheapen a bunch of greens. Little boys, their way through every interstice, and almost bewildering. 'An 'aypenny a lot ing-uns.' goes on.

mats hanging over his back and chest, shame, and a box of lucifers held forth like a herald's coat; and the girl with in his hand—the boys in newly-washed her basket of walnuts lifts her brown- pinafores, and the tidily got-up mother stained fingers to her mouth, as she with a child at her breast. This stall screams, 'Fine warnuts! sixteen a is green and white with bunches of penny, fine war-r-nuts.' A bootmaker, turnips—that red with apples, the next shop-front with a line of gas, and in its with pickling cabbages. One minute full glare stands a blind beggar, his you pass a man with an umbrella eyes turned up so as to show only 'the turned inside up and full of prints: the whites,' and mumbling some begging next, you hear one with a peepshow of rhymes, that are drowned in the shrill Mazeppa, and Paul Jones the pirate, notes of the bamboo flute-player next describing the pictures to the boys to him. The boy's sharp cry, the looking in at the little round windows woman's cracked voice, the gruff, hoarse Then is heard the sharp snap of the shout of the man, are all mingled to-gether. Sometimes an Irishman is heard firing at the target for nuts; and the jingling music of an unseen organ breaks | black man half-clad in white, and shiver-

"Then the sights, as you elbow your holding three or four onions in their way through the crowd, are equally hand, creep between the people, wriggling multifarious. Here is a stall glittering with new tin saucepans; there another, asking for custom in whining tones, as bright with its blue and yellow crockery, if seeking charity. Then the tumult of and sparkling with white glass. Now the thousand different cries of the eager you come to a row of old shoes arranged dealers, all shouting at the top of their along the pavement; now to a stand of voices, at one and the same time, is gaudy tea-trays; then to a shop with 'So-old again,' red handkerchiefs and blue checkedroars one. 'Chestnuts all 'ot, a penny shirts, fluttering backwards and fora score,' bawls another. 'An 'aypenny wards, and a counter built up outside a skin blacking, squeaks a boy. 'Buy, on the kerb, behind which are boys bebuy, buy, buy—bu-u-uy!' cries seeching custom. At the door of a teathe butcher. 'Half-quire of paper for shop, with its hundred white globes of a penny, bellows the street stationer. light, stands a man delivering bills, 'Two- thanking the public for past favours, pence a pound grapes. Three a penny and 'defying competition.' Here, Yarmouth bloaters.' Who'll buy a alongside the road are some half-dozen bonnet for four-pence?' 'Pick 'em out headless tailor's dummies, dressed in cheap here! three pair for a halfpenny, Chesterfields and fustian jackets, each bootlaces.' 'Now's your time! beauti- labelled, 'Look at the prices,' or 'Obful whelks, a penny a lot.' 'Here's serve the quality.' After this is a ha'p'orths,' shouts the perambulating butcher's shop, crimson and white with confectioner. 'Come and look at 'em! meat piled up to the first-floor, in front here's toasters?' bellows one with a of which the butcher himself, in his Yarmouth bloater stuck on a toasting-blue coat, walks up and down, sharp-fork. 'Penny a lot, fine russets,' calls ening his knife on the steel that the apple woman; and so the Babel hangs to his waist. A little further on stands the clean family, begging; the "One man stands with his red-edged father with his head down, as if in to 'ensure custom,' has illuminated his yellow with onions, and another purple with his 'fine ating apples;' or else the moment afterwards, you see either a or else you hear the sounds of music resting on the ground, the policemen from 'Frazier's circus,' on the other on duty is obliged to interfere. side of the road, and the man outside the door of the penny concert, beseeching you to 'Be in time-be in time!' as Mr. Somebody is just about to sing his favourite song of the 'Knife-scarcely crowded." grinder.' Such, indeed, is the riot, the struggle, and the scramble for a living, that the confusion and uproar of Cross, or the reverse way, about 12 the New-cut on Saturday night have a bewildering and saddening effect upon sight. The visitor will then, from the the thoughtful mind.

"Each salesman tries his utmost to sell his wares, tempting the passers-by with his bargains. The boy with his stock of herbs offers 'a double 'andful of fine approaches the Bank that the number parsley for a penny; the man with the donkey-cart filled with turnips has three lads to shout for him to their utmost, with their 'Ho! ho! hi-i-i! ness and business only. What do you think of this here? A penny a bunch—hurrah for free trade! Here's your turnips!' Until it is seen and heard, we have no sense of the scramble that is going on throughout London for a living. The same scene takes place at the Brill—the same in Leather-lane-the same in Tottenhamcourt-road-the same in Whitecrossstreet: go to whatever corner of the metropolis you please, either on a Saturday night or a Sunday morning, and there is the same shouting and the same struggling to get the penny profit out of the poor man's Sunday's dinner.

"Since the above description was written, the New Cut has lost much of its noisy and brilliant glory. In consequence of a New Police regulation. 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden, and each coster, on a marketnight, is now obliged, under pain of the lock-up house, to carry his tray, or keep he bought, of the abbot of Westminster, moving with his barrow. The gay stalls have been replaced by deal boards, some chapel. It stood on the site of what is sodden with wet fish, others stained now Henry VII.'s chapel; and there, purple with blackberries, or brown with probably, the post died, on the 25th of walnut-peel; and the bright lamps are October, 1400. He was buried in the almost totally superseded by the dim, "glorious abbey," where his monument, guttering candle. Even if the pole now much defaced, forms one of the

ing in the cold, with tracts in his hand, under the tray or 'shallow' is seen

"The mob of purchasers has diminished one-half: and instead of the road being filled with customers and trucks. the pavement and kerbstones are

VIEW FROM AN OMNIBUS.-The omnibus route from the Bank to Charing o'clock upon a fine day, is an interesting top of the carriage, have some idea of the vast masses of human beings who crowd along London streets. He will observe, as he enters the "City," and is greatly in favour of men. Merchants and traders whose quick step and serious and often anxious look indicates busi-

# PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

London is, indeed, rich in the number of great men, whose names are associated with her annals, and connected with many of her most memorable sites. The seat of royalty, the metropolis has also been the abode of the arts, of science, and of literature; and some of the most eminent votaries of each have lived and died in the city and its vicinity. A few of the most memorable may be mentioned, whose names, "familiar in our mouths as household words," are embalmed in the memory, and indissolubly linked with the reminiscences of the past.

The father of English poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer, was born [1328] and died in London. A few years before his death a tenement situate in the garden of the

Henry VIII., was one of the ornaments whom he says :of the fashionable society of the day; as was his contemporary, Sir Thomas Wyatt. Both were highly accomplished, and were well received at court. Another poet, Thomas Tusser, less illustrious by birth, but known as "the author of the first didactic poem in our language," died poor, in London, in 1580. With Blackfriars and the Globe theatres, Shakspeare's name is con-nected. He resided some years in London, though he was born and died in Stratford. Another great poet, John Milton, was born in Bread Street; he resided in St. Bride's churchyard, Aldersgate-street, Barbican, and High Holborn. He is buried in St. Giles, Cripplegate; having quitted this world on the 12th of November, 1674.

Suppose, instead of taking names thus at random, we pass from west to east. and notice a few (and it can be only a few) of the celebrities, whose names are general warrants?—he lived for some connected with the localities.

Downing-street (so intimately associated with statesmen and politicians) was the residence of Sir Robert Walpole. legal celebrities, lived in Great George-With him lived his son Horace, whose lively letters and memoirs give such graphic pictures of the men and manners of his times. Writing to one of Charles I., and was expelled the Long his correspondents from this street, Parliament for adhering to the cause Horace says. "I am writing to you in of his royal master. A "Discourse on one of the charming rooms towards the Government," and "Memoirs of King park; it is a charming evening, and I Charles I.," were written by Sir Philip, am writing to enjoy this sweet evening while I may, for we are soon to quit it. In King-street, near Downing-street, Rupert also lived eight years in Spring-Spenser died [Jan. 16, 1598-9], having gardens, dying there in 1682.—Colley been driven out of Ireland by the Cibber, George Canning, and the late rebellion of Tyrone, and compelled to Sir Robert Peel, were also inhabitants ly so precipitately, that his infant child was left behind, and the rebels burnt Nell Gwynne, of whom Mr. Peter Cunthe helpless babe with his house! Spenser was born in Smithfield. In memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine. Duke-street lived Matthew Prior; he Also Sir Wm. Temple, previous to his died in 1721, and is interred in West-minster Abbey. Many of the wits and Marlborough also lived in Pall Mall, in

objects which all visitors of that sacred statesmen of the day used to meet at fane enquire for. The gallant Surrey, Prior's, as we learn from his "Extemwho fell a victim to the displeasure of pore Invitation to Lord Oxford," to

> "Our wealthy friends to-morrow meet, At Matthew's palace, in Duke-street; To try, for once, if they can dine On bacon ham, and mutton chine."

Swift used to visit Prior in Dukestreet; and he records in his journal, "a debauch after wine," which took place there, he having dined with Secretary St. John. At the poet's, he says. "I have eaten cold pie, and I hate the thoughts of it; and I am full, and I do not like it : and I will go to bed ; and it is late, and so good-night."-A very different man from the poet, the notorious Judge Jeffreys, also lived in Duke-street: as did Dr. Arnold, one of the composers of our old ballad airs,the simple music of which sometimes

"Comes o'er the ear like the sweet south."

And can we pass Great George-street without thinking of John Wilkes, whose name is associated with the abolition of years in that street; but he died in Grosvenor-square.—Lord Thurlow, for many years Lord Chancellor, one of our street.

In Spring-gardens lived Sir Philip Warwick, who was secretary to King who was knighted by Charles II., and died in 1682.—The celebrated Prince Cibber, George Canning, and the late of Spring-gardens.-In Pall Mall lived ningham is publishing an interesting

the mansion called after him, Marlborough House. lodged in Pall Mall, as we learn from his Diary. Glover, the author of "Leonidas," and the "Athenais," resided in St. James's-street, Buckingham-gate. He was a London merchant; and when Thomson heard of his works, he is said to have exclaimed, "He write an epic poem, who never saw a mountain!" Wm. Gifford, a "poet, translator, and critic," — being the author of the "Baviad and Mæviad," the translator of the "Perseus," and the editor of the "Anti-Jacobin," and the "Quartical and the "Quartical and "Quartica terly Review," — also resided in St. James's street. Waller (the poet), Gibbon, Lord Byron, and Gillray (the caricaturist), lived in St. James's-street. In St. James's-place, St. James's-street, lived Addison, the best of our essavists; Samuel Rogers, "poet and banker," now resides there [1851], in a green some time in Jermyn-street; and there Church," according to Aubrey, lived Gray, the author of the "Elegy in a Drayton, whose "Barons" Wars," Country Churchyard," lodged, says Mr. Mitford, "at Roberts's, the hosier, olbion," "The Battle of Agincourt," or Frisby's, the oilman." On the south his home on the 9th, and died on the in course of publication.—Praise God total insensibility continuing till the his name to the Barebones' Parliament: his like again." - Leicester-square is Etty, the painter, lived in Buckinghamcelebrated as being the residence of street, Strand; and, for some part of Wm. Hogarth, the painter, whose house his life, Dr. Johnson. now forms the northern half of the Sablonière Hotel. founder of the Hunterian Museum, and two residences in this street; first in Sir Joshua Reynolds, also lived in Lei- 1647, when he lived in a house which cester square. Sir Isaac Newton had a "opened backwards into Lincoln's house in St. Martin's street, on the Inn-Fields;" and next at a house over south side of the square. In Orange-looking what were then called Red court, Leicester-square, Holcroft, the Lion Fields, now Red Lion-square. dramatist, was born.

The Strand has been honoured with Sir Walter Scott the residence of many eminent men. There, as Gay tells us in his "Trivia."

> " Arundel's famed structure reared its frame." And

> " There Essex' stately pile adorned the shore, There Cecil's, Bedford's, Villiers', now no

Wm. Lilly, the astrologer, the predictions in whose absurd works, during the Civil Wars, had such an effect on the soldiers and common people, lived in the Strand; as did Tonson, the bookseller, "at the Shakespeare's Head. over against Catherine-street." founded the Kit-Cat Club, which Horace Walpole says, though "generally mentioned as a set of wits, was, in reality, a set of patriots, who saved Britain. Quin and Kynaston, the actors, resided in Bedford-street, Strand. - In Fleetstreet, "at the baye-windowe house, old age. Sir Isaac Newton lived for next the east end of St. Dunstan's "England's Heroic Epistles," "Poly-"Court of Faerie," and "The Muses" side of this street is the St. James's Elysium," rank him high amongst Hotel. When Sir Walter Scott returned England's poets.—Cowley, who "lisped from the Continent in 1832, the mind in numbers," was born in Fleet-street. and body alike diseased, he was taken | —In Fetter-lane, running between Fleetto this hotel, where he lay, nearly street and Holborn, Dryden lived for insensible, till, on the 7th of July, he some time; as did Hobbes, the author was removed to Abbotsford. He reached of "Leviathan," while that book was 12th of September,—the state of almost Barebones, a furious fanatic, who gave close of life. "We shall not look upon Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford; and

In Holborn resided Milton, as we John Hunter, the have already mentioned. The poet had From thence he removed to Jewin-

street, Alderagate-street. He died in connected with Wycherley, the drawife, whom he deeply regretted, fre-quented the "Peacock," then famous embarrassments. In Shoe-lane, which for Burton ale; and he is said to have runs from Holborn to Fleet-street, is a Johnson lived in Gray's-Inn-lane; and of fortune had been reduced to great during part of the time he was writing distress. his dictionary, he lived in Holborn. In St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, are horn-lane, near Charing-cross) resided interred, Webster, the dramatist, Dr. in Bartholomew-close, as did Dr. Caius, Sacheverell, and Joseph Strutt, the founder of Caius' College, Cambridge. learned and laborious antiquary. In Camden, the antiquary, was born in the Brook-street, Holborn, Savage, the poet, Old Bailey; and Hogarth, the painter, was born: and Chatterton.

"The marvellous boy,
The sleepless soul that perished in his pride,"

pass off some poems of his own as and knighted by William III. Lord those of Rowley, a priest of Bristol, in Chancellor More was born in Milkthe fifteenth century, is well known to street. Sir William Blackstone, author all literary men. It failed, and, his of the "Commentaries," Stowe, the hisvisions of fame and fortune dissipated, torian, and Gray, the poet, were born reduced to poverty, and no prospect on Cornhill, where Defoe resided, and for the future, he took poison, and died kept a hosier's shop. In Lombard-street on the 25th of August, 1770, before he lived Thomas Guy (born in 1644, died had completed his eighteenth year. in 1724), who by his trade as a book-"No English poet," says Campbell, seller, the disreputable practice of pur-"equalled him at the same age." The chasing sailors' tickets, and other purhouse in which he died, No. 4, was suits, amassed a fortune of half a kept by a Mrs. Angell. It is now million. He devoted the greater part pulled down. He was buried in the to charitable purposes; 200,000l being burial-ground of Shoe-lane workhouse, appropriated to the hospital which bears which now forms a part of Farringdon his name in Southwark. Alexander Market. In Hatton Garden died Dr. Pope was born in Lombard-street, in Bute, [1669] who attended Cromwell 1688. His father was a linen-draper, on his death-bed. A little romance who had amassed a considerable fortune.

Artillery-walk, Bunhill Fields. Gerald, matist, occurred in Hatton Garden. In the Herbelist, and Sir Kenelm Digby, the reign of Charles II., the Countess are also names connected with this of Drogheda, a rich, young and beaulocality. Cibber, the elder, lived in tiful widow, resided in lodgings there. Holborn, near St. Andrew's Church. Wycherley had been introduced to her Gray's Inn-lane, which runs out of Holladyship at a bookseller's shop at Tonborn, was the residence of James bridge, and he followed her to London; Shirley, a dramatic poet of the Eliza-"where in a little time," says Dennis, bethan age. The names of two other in his "Letters," "he got her consent poets, John Ogilby, translator of to marry her." This marriage lost him Homer, and the Rev. John Langhorne, the favour of the king; and as his title are likewise associated with Gray's-Inn- to the countess's fortune (which she lane. The latter, after the loss of his left him at her death) was disputed, it caused his death by too copious pota- low and mean place, called Gunpowdertions of his favourite drink. In the alley. Here, in 1658, died Richard days of his penury and distress, Dr. Lovelace, the poet, who by vicissitudes Ben Jonson (who was born in Harts-

was born in Ship-court, in that street. In Cheapside, Sir Richard Blackmore, author of "Prince Arthur," &c., pracmet his untimely fate. His attempt to Censor of the College of Physicians,

# CHAPTER X.

#### WILL INTEREST THE ENGINEER AND SHIP BUILDER.

CONTAINING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING WORKS OF LONDON, WITH THE SHIP AND DOCK YARDS.

preduce. They comprise bridges, docks, BRIDGES, which are seven in number; and, commencing with London Bridge, they stand in the following order:-

- 1. London.
- 5. HUNGERFORD.
- 6. WRITMINGTER. 2. SOUTHWARK.
- 2. Blackpriars. 7. VAUXHALL
- 4. WATERLOO.

1. LONDON BRIDGE was built over the Thames, pretty near the site of the present one, at a very early period. The first bridge, of wood, was erected This was sucnear Botolph's wharf. ceeded by a stone edifice, of twenty arches, placed a little below the present bridge. It was commenced in 1176. and finished in 1209. It was covered with houses, and was the scene of many events connected with the history of Landon. These houses were not all century. In 1757 and 1758 they were all cleared away, and at the same time the bridge underwent a thorough repair. It had, however, long before that period, been complained of, as destitute of the proper facilities for the transition of passengers, and dangerous for vessels; passed for building a new one. The the approaches, was 800,000%. works were commenced on the 15th of March, 1824, by driving the first pile, and on the 15th of June, 1825, the 1831; having been seven years and three each side are respectively 26, 93, 83,

The metropolis of England can boast months in building. This noble bridge, of some of the most surprising en-the site of which is about a hundred gineering works which the world can feet westward of the former structure. was commenced from the designs of and railways, with several miscellaneous the late Mr. Rennie; but it devolved We shall first describe the on his sons, Mr. George and Sir John Rennie, to complete the task. built of various kinds of granite, and is a masterpiece of construction. It consists of five arches, --- the centre one being 152 feet span, and the other four 140 feet each. The total length of the structure is 1005 feet; breadth, 56 feet, and height from low-water mark. 60 feet: 120,000 tons of stone were used in its construction; and the total cost, including the approaches, was 1.458.311L 8s. 114d.

2. SOUTHWARK BRIDGE - This ince bridge was erected in less than five years,-the works being commenced in September, 1814; the first stone of the piers laid May 23, 1815; and the public opening took place in April, 1819. It was originally projected by Mr. John Wyatt, but the plans were drawn up removed till the middle of the last by the late Mr. John Rennie, under whose direction it was erected. It has three segmental arches of cast-iron.the centre arch having a span of 240 feet, and the end ones of 210 feet each. The clear waterway, 660 feet; and the total width, including the abutments, is 708 feet. The bridge was erected by and in 1823 an Act of Parliament was a public company; and the cost with

3. Blackfriams. — This structure is composed of Portland stone, designed by Mr. Robert Mylne, then surveyer of foundation-stone of the first pier was St. Paul's Cathedral. It consists of nine laid by the Lord Mayor. It was opened semi-elliptical arches; the centre one to the public on the 1st of August, has a span of 100 feet; the four on the water. Over each pier is a screen total length 2456 feet. 1837 it was thoroughly repaired. In shareholders. that year the stone balustrade was removed. From this bridge fine views of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, the Measument, Somerset House, Westchurches, are obtained.

of those works of which Englishmen side ones of 333 feet each, and the width may be proud; and it is a noble result between the abutments is 1352 feet of private enterprise. deemed this bridge the finest structure in the centre, from high-water mark is in the world, of its class, when asked 32 feet, its clear width 14 feet. There what struck him most forcibly during are two towers, or piers, carrying the his visit to England, is said to have chains, built in an Italian style, each replied, "That the trumpery Chinese 22 feet square, and 58 feet above the haridge, in St. James's-park, should be road. The road-way is carried by four the production of the government, whilst that of Waterloo was the work of a private company."\* M. Dupin, whose authority on such points none can doubt, pronounced it to be a work "worthy of Sesostris and the Casars." It is of granite, built from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, and consists of nine semi-elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, the piers being 20 feet thick. The width of the carriage-way is 28 feet, and that 29th of January, 1739; and it was

and 70 feet wide. The total length of fended by an open balustrade, with a the water-way is 788 feet; the width friese and cornice. The total waterfrom face to face of the abutments, way is 1080 feet; but the roads and 996 feet; the width of the carriage approaches being curved, on semiway, 28 feet, and of the footpaths, 7 feet circular arches, 766 feet on the Surrey, seeh. The cornice was originally sur- and 310 feet on the Middlesex side, mounted by a stone balustrade; and besides an elliptical arch of 26 feet span the ends are thrown out in a quadrant- over the Belvidere-road, and a small form, having flights of steps leading to embankment 165 yards long, make the The clear formed by iron pillars. This bridge height above high-water is 30 feet. was opened as a bridleway, Nov. 19, The first stone was laid Oct. 11, 1811, 1768. and for general traffic, Nov. 19, and it was opened on the second anni-1769; the cost was 152,8401. Till versary of the battle of Waterloo, June 22, 1785, a toll of a halfpenny for June 18, 1817,—taking its name from each foot-pessenger (raised to a penny that memorable event. The cost was on Sundays) was levied. In that year 1,000,000l.; and the proprietors levied government bought and abolished the a toll of a penny on foot-passengers, toll. Large sums have been spent upon now reduced to a halfpenny. It has this bridge since its erection; and in been a sad losing speculation to the

5. HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.—This is a remarkable suspension-bridge, from the design of Sir Isambard K. Brunel, crossing the river from Hungerfordminster Abbey, and about thirty-six market to the York-road, Lambeth. It has a main arch of the span of 676 feet 4. WATERLOO BRIDGE.—This is one 6 inches, between the piers, with two Canova, who 6 inches. The height of the road-way, massy chains from these towers, the total weight of which is 715 tons. The first stone was laid in 1841; and it was opened on Friday, April 18, 1845. It is for foot-passengers only, and a toll of one halfpenny for each is charged each wav.

6. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—This bridge, of Portland stone, was erected from the design of Mons. Labelve, a Swiss architect; the first stone being laid on the of each side footpath 7 feet. It is de-opened on the 18th Nov., 1750; the cost, including repairs of the pier, which sank during the erection, was 389,500%.

<sup>\*</sup> Quarterly Review, No. 112, p. 309.

It consists of 15 semicircular arches, was in 1814 that Sir Isambard Brunel the centre one being 76 feet span first directed his attention to the sub-Twelve of the side arches decrease ject, from noticing in a portion of the 4 feet each; and the two extreme ones keel of a vessel which had been sawn on each side are only 25 feet span longitudinally, the operation of a worm, The clear water-way is 874 feet. The the Teredo (called by Linnzeus, Calafoundations of this bridge are on caissons, mitas marinum). He noticed the manner or rafts of timber, which have given in which this insect directed its operaway to the action of the water. In tions; and, on the principle of those 1846-7 it was repaired at a considerable operations, he formed his plans, conexpense; and it is now only permitted structing a huge iron teredo, which

design for a new structure.

the cost, about 300.000l.

at Battersea, Putney, Hammersmith, natural causes, others from want of Kew, Richmond, and Staines; with funds—that it was not till March 25, railway-bridges at Barnes and Richmond. They can scarcely, however, passengers. It consists of two arches, be considered as belonging to the built of bricks, each being 14 feet wide metropolis, though in its immediate and 32 feet high; the length is 1300 vicinity; but there is a bridge under feet. There are 15 feet between the

place. We mean the

hithe and Wapping, which is one of carriage descents have not yet been the most marvellous productions of the completed; the tunnel is, therefore, age; although the idea was not an only used by foot-passengers, who pay original one-Mr. Ralph Dodd, the a toll of one-penny. They ascend and well-known engineer, having, about the descend by cylindrical shafts of one close of the last century, suggested the hundred steps. The passages are well by a tunnel. The attempt was made, of which the company only subscribed and failed; as did another, commenced by the "Thames Archway Company," (formed in 1805,) to form an archway 180,000l. more to make the carriage under the Thames at Limehouse. It descents.

to stand till another can be built perforated the ground, whilst some Mr. Barry has made a very handsome workmen cleared away the earth thrown out, and others lined the spaces formed 7. VAUXHALL BRIDGE.—This is an with brick-work. The plan underwent iron bridge, connecting Pimlico and some alteration in carrying it out; but Chelsea with Lambeth, Milbank, and the above is its principle. Sir Isambard Kennington. It has nine arches, of did not bring his plan publicly forward equal span, 78 feet; the height above till 1823; in that year, by his exertions, high-water to the under side of the arch the "Thames Tunnel Company" was is 29 feet; and the entire length is 860 formed; in June, 1824, an act incorpofeet. The first stone was laid on the rating that company received the royal 9th of May, 1811; and that on the assent; and the works were commenced, Surrey side in Sept., 1813, by Prince by constructing the shaft on the Rother-Charles, eldest son of the Duke of hithe side, on the 16th of Feb., 1825; Brunswick, who was killed at Waterloo. the foundation being laid on the 2nd of The engineer was Mr. James Walker; March. This shaft was completed by the end of October in that year; but There are bridges over the Thames so many delays occurred—some from the river, a description of which cannot tops of the arches and the water. The be introduced, we think, in a better arches are constructed so that footand carriage passengers can pass THAMES TUNNEL, between Rother-through; but, for want of funds, the

### THE DOCKS

Are all situated in the east of London. and the business transacted in them is immense. There are the following:-

- 1. WEST INDIA DOCKS.
- 2. East India Docks.
- 3. LONDON DOCKS.
- 4. COMMERCIAL DOCKS.
- 5. GRAND SURREY CANAL DOCKS.
- 6. St. Katharine's Docks.
- 7. EAST COUNTRY DOCKS.

8. REGENT'S CANAL AND BASIN.

We shall briefly describe these establishments in the order in which they are enumerated above.

1. WEST INDIA DOCKS.—Were commenced in the year 1800, the foundation stone being laid by the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, and opened in 1802 for the reception of vessels; Mr. William Jessop, engineer. The prosperity of these docks in former days was prodigious. The original capital was 500,000l., afterwards a mile long, connecting the reaches of raised to 1,200,000l.

The revenues of the company amounted, in 1809, to 330,623L, and, in 1813, they amounted to 449,000*l*.—the climax. Since that time, the depreciation of the West India trade has caused a sad decline in this income. The expenses of the establishment amounted. in 1809, to 151,644l., 50,000l. of which was paid to workmen. The cooperage materials are set down at 16,766l. in The management of the company is in the hands of twenty-one to the City Corporation.

has rendered necessary the construction and John Rennie. Since the opening of the sheds and warehouses upon the of the trade to the East Indies, these most careful principle. The pillars of docks have become the property of the the whole, and the framework of the West India Dock Company, which is roof of some of the sheds, are of cast-now called the East and West India iron, most ingeniously constructed.

contraction by cold or heat. To remedy tors of the East India Company; and this, the iron beams which run from this forms the only connexion with one pillar to another are not actually that company which now exists. in contact, and a longitudinal play is

prevents any mischief from the alteration of temperature. The pavement is partly of iron and partly of granite, and the mechanical contrivances are of the most excellent kind.

The docks are in two divisions—the export and the import. The import dock is 2,600 feet long and 500 broad. and will hold 204 ships of 300 tons burthen. The export dock is the same length, and 400 feet broad; it holds 195 ships, the former covering a superficial area of 30, the latter of 25 acres. There have been deposited in the sheds and warehouses, at the same time, 148,563 casks of sugar, 70,875 barrels and 433,648 bags of coffee, 35,158 pipes of rum and madeira, 14,021 logs of mahogany, and 21,350 tons of logwood.

The reader may conceive the economy of room necessary for such a mass. A canal has been formed through these premises nearly three-quarters of Limehouse and Blackwall.

2. East India Docks.—These works are situated at Blackwall, and were constructed for the East India Company. There are import and export docks-the former being 1410 feet long by 560 broad, and containing 19 acres; the latter is 760 feet long, 463 broad, and contains 10 acres. The basin has an area of 3 acres,—the total surface, therefore, is 32 acres. The depth of the lock is 27 feet. The first stone was laid March 4, 1805; and the public directors, eight of whom must belong opening took place August 4, 1806; having been erected under the super-The nature of West India produce intendence of the late Ralph Walker Dock Company. There are thirteen The great difficulty is to guard against directors, four of whom must be direc-

3. The London Docks.—These docks thus allowed to the structure, which are situated in Wapping, between St.

Katharine's Docks and Ratcliffe High-gentlemen, discharged lawyers' clerks, 1260 feet long and 960 feet wide, cover-pensioners, servants, thieves—indeed. ing an area of upwards of 20 acres; every one who wants a loaf and is willthe eastern dock is about one-third ing to work for it. The London Docks that extent. They were constructed is one of the few places in the metroby the late John Rennie, Esq., and polis where men can get employment opened on the 30th of January, 1805, without either character or recommen-There were originally only two entrances dation." —the Hermitage, or upper entrance, by the Hermitage Basin; and the Wapping, are situated nearly opposite the upper or central entrance, through the Wap entrance to the West India Docks. ping Basin—both communicating with They are six in number, and cover the western dock. A third, the Shad-nearly 70 acres, of which 58 are water. well, or lower entrance, communicating They were originally known as the with the eastern dock by the eastern basin, was constructed, in 1831, by 1807. H. R. Palmer, Esq. In 1844-5, a range 106, Fenchurch-street. of splendid tea-warehouses, capable of holding 120,000 chests of tea, were built. The great tobacco-warehouse, on the Rotherhithe, above and adjoining the north side of the tobacco dock, will contain 24,000 hogsheads of tobacco. Government rents it at 14,000l. per Stairs, and King's Mills. annum. Under the warehouse are most magnificent vaults, covering 18 acres, docks are in the neighbourhood of the and having stowage for 66,000 pipes of vessels bound for the Thames (except struction was formed in 1824; the those from the East and West Indies) laden with wine, brandy, tobacco, and rice, were obliged to use these docks. The business of the docks is managed and 800,000l. was subsequently raised. by a Court of Directors, who sit at There are two docks, communicating the London Dock-house. New Bank Buildings. The cost of the establish-space contained within the walls is ment was 4,000,000l. A graphic description of these docks was given by Mr. spacious, and very convenient; and the Henry Mayhew, in a letter to the depth of water at the entrance exceeds "Morning Chronicle." We extract one that of any other wet dock in the port paragraph :-

most extraordinary and least known tons of goods. The works were designed scenes of this metropolis, should wend by the late Thomas Telford, Eng. his way to the London Dock-gates at engineer, who superintended their exehalf-past 7 in the morning. There he cution. The warehouses were planned, will see congregated within the principal and their erection superintended, by entrance, swarms of men of all grades, Philip Hardwick, Esq., architect. looks, and kinds. There are decayed and bankrupt master-butchers, master-nothing remarkable. bakers, publicans, grocers, old soldiers,

There are two - the western suspended government-clerks, alms-men.

4. COMMERCIAL DOCKS.—These docks Greenland Docks, and were opened in The office of the company is

5. GRAND SURREY CANAL DOCER-The docks of this canal are situate at Commercial Docks. The entrance from the Thames is between King and Queen

6. St. Katharine's Docks. - These Tower, and are the nearest to London Up to January 30, 1826, all Bridge. The company for their comfirst stone was laid May 3, 1827; and they were opened October 26, 1828. The original capital was 1,352,800k, with each other by a besin, and the about 24 acres. The warehouses are of London. The warehouses, docks, "He who wishes to behold one of the and covered ways, will contain 110,000

7. East Country Docks. - Present

8. REGENT'S CANAL AND BASIN. old sailors, Polish refugees, broken-down The basin into which the Regent's Canal runs is situated at Limehouse. inspect the basin, the dry docks, the The canal was projected by Mr. John slips, and the ships building thereon. Nesh, architect, and constructed under But by those who interest themselves the superintendence of Mr. John Mor- in the details and working of the estagan, engineer. It communicates be blishment, a special order must be tween the Grand Junction Canal at obtained, to enable them to visit the Paddington and the Thames; running interior of the workshops, and to inspect through the Regent's Park, Islington, the steam machinery. Such order may Hackney, Stepney, and Limehouse. It be obtained by application at the steam has two tunnels, and is rather more department, Somerset House, to the than eight miles and a half long. It secretary or chief engineer, or to the was commenced in October, 1812; opened to the Regent's Park Basin, in Hampkins. The visitor will find this 1814; and to the basin at Limehouse well worth the trouble of procuring, as in August, 1820.

hands of public companies: there are. besides, a number of private wet and the immense chain cables for ships of dry docks for ship-building purposes, which will attract the attention of the constantly going on. stranger as he traces the course of the gain access to the iron-foundry, brass-Thames, but of which it is not neces-foundry, boiler manufactory, erecting sary to give any particular description, shop and turnery, in the latter of which There are two establishments, however, are lathes, planing machines, boring to which we must devote a few words, machines, flatting, drilling, shaping, and though they are out of the confines of a variety of the most interesting methe metropolis. We allude to Her Ma- chanical appliances suited to the repairs jesty's Dockyard and Arsenal at Wool- and construction of the largest steam wich, and her Majesty's Dockyard at engines in the British navy. The new Deptford.

WOOZWICH. - Woolwich, about eight great size and elegant structure. Under miles east of London Bridge, is a very one of these is building a screw steam important place, from the interesting frigate, the "Agamemnon," of 80 guns; naval and military operations which and under one of the older sheds is a are carried on therein. It may be ap- new ship, a first-rate man-of-war of 120 proached either by the North Kent guns, the "Royal Albert," one of the Railway, direct from the Surrey side of largest vessels. At the eastern end of the London Bridge; the Blackwall Railway, yard is a saw-mill, also a pair of thirtyon the Middlesex side, and thence by horse engines and suitable pumping boat from the Blackwall terminus; or machinery, for keeping the adjoining by the Eastern Counties Railway from graving-dock dry. At the western end Shoreditch. There are steamers, also, is another pumping engine for a similar direct, at all hours, from London Bridge. purpose. Its dockyard and arsenal are amongst several large steam-vessels, undergoing the many interesting objects that will repairs, to which the special order will attract the stranger. gates are open at all hours, excepting convenience for raising the heaviest fundays, to the admission of visitors, weights, such as boilers, cylinders, &c. who, without any further trouble than out of vessels, by means of cranes and the applying at the gate for a ticket, are shears; many of the cranes being capable at liberty to walk all over the yard and of lifting from twenty to thirty tone.

engineer-in-chief at the dockvard. Mr. it will admit him to the large smithery. The above named docks are in the where the Nasmyth hammers are at work; and the process of manufacturing war, and other ponderous iron-work, is He will also sheds over the building-slips are well DOCKYARD AND ARSENAL AT worthy of attention, on account of their In the basin are usually The dockyard grant free admission; and there is every This dockyard is the oldest in the kingdom, having been established in 1512.

manner to the dockyard, by means of the old town of Deptford. The royal a ticket, which can be had at the gate; for seeing the laboratory and the ma-blishment and a capacious naval storechinery, which consists of a condensing house. Machinery of an admirable deengine of twelve horse power, gunmachine, wheel-cutting engine, loco- the service of the navy, which are now and rockets, are made for the use of been constructed in this dockyard, the army and navy. feature in the arsenal is the many acres were fitted out, and where Peter the and cannon-shot of the largest descrip-shipwright. The Hannibal, a ninety-Vanbrugh, and finished in 1719.

Academy, and the Royal Marine Barracks. At the Repository, where the gunners of the Royal Artillery go through Majesty's customs, extends to the their evolutions, the principal object is North Foreland, in the Isle of Thanet; the "Rotunda," which was erected in 1814 thence, northward, to a point called the by Mr. Nash, by command of George IV., Naze, on the coast of Essex, and through for the purpose of giving a grand banquet the Gunfleet Beacon. The property in to the Allied Sovereigns, on their visit the rivers and rivulets that fall into the to England in that year. After having served this purpose, it was presented vested in the London Corporation. to the garrison at Woolwich, where it is fitted with models of various articles used in naval and military warfare. The Academy was erected in 1719, and a charter was granted by Geo. II., in 1741. About 200 cadets are admitted there, for whom there is ample accommodation, with class-rooms, gymnasium, racket-court, &c. They are admitted between the ages of fourteen and six- the works at those termini, as conteen, on passing an examination in nected with engineering, for the purthe town, the Thames, and the surrounding country. About 500 men can be accommodated in them.

2.—Dock-Yard at Deptford.—On the south bank of the Thames, about The arsenal may be entered in like three miles from London Bridge, stands dockyard was established by Henry but a special order must be obtained VIII., and it is now a victualling estascription is employed here to spin hemp, boring lathes, planing machine, drilling and manufacture ropes and cables for motive cranes, &c. In the laboratory, made upon Captain Huddart's prin-bombs, carcasses, grenades, cartridges, ciple. Many large ships of war have The principal where Captain Cook's discovery ships of ground covered by guns, mortars, Great, of Russia, worked as a common tion, amongst which are to be found gun ship, and the Leopard, steamer, several very interesting specimens of are now in course of construction. The brass guns taken in various campaigns. Trinity Board originated in a society The foundry was erected by Sir John founded at Deptford, in 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, being a At Woolwich, too, are the Royal guild or brotherhood to the "honour Military Repository, the Royal Military of the blessed Trinity, and St. Clements."

It may be remembered that the port Thames, their fish, and the soil, are

# THE RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS IN LONDON.

In the second chapter we have enumerated the various railways which have their termini in London. In this place it is intended briefly to notice mathematics, French, Greek, and Latin. pose of directing the stranger interested The barracks are erected in a situation in watching the progress of the mechawhich commands an excellent view of nical triumphs of the age, to the sources where he may gratify his laudable curiosity, and mark the progress of man's ingenuity in promoting the

swiftness, safety, and regularity of apparatus; and near the shops where locomotion; and thus facilitating the the locomotives are repaired, is a progress between one part of the steam-engine for the purpose of supcountry and another. We shall advert plying the houses of the company with to these railways in the order in which water, the well whence that supply is they stand in Chapter II., viz. :

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN. GREAT NORTHERN. GREAT WESTERN. SOUTH WESTERN. EASTERN COUNTIES. THE BRIGHTON. THE BLACKWALL

1. LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.-The passenger station of this railway formerly stood at King's Cross), will is near Euston-square, and is already ultimately extend over forty-five acres of great extent, with a prospect of still of ground. They are as yet, however, increasing its magnitude considerably, very incomplete; but a ramble through The line from Birmingham to the the buildings already erected cannot metropolis was commenced on the fail to raise many suggestive ideas. 21st of April, 1834; and opened on the Those buildings are on a large scale, 17th of September, 1838. The station and are well adapted for their purpose, occupies an area of about twelve acres. particularly the stages and shoots for The arrangements for the despatch of the stowage and delivery of coals, where business are very complete; and al-there is an ingenious contrivance, by though the heavy repairs of the loco- which coals pass from the waggon to motives are all executed at Wolver-the lower level of the store, without hampton, there is much at the London any serious shock. terminus to excite attention and reward a visit. The shed under which the situated at Paddington, adjoining to operations for the arrival and despatch the terminal wharf of the Grand Juncof trains are carried on; the exten-tion Canal, extending from the bridge sive shops where the carriages are at the end of Westbourne-terrace to repaired; the sheds appropriated to the the Grand Junction Water works. The carrying department of Messrs. Pick-stranger will find more difficulty in ford and Messrs. Chaplin and Horne; viewing this station, and in obtaining and (situated beyond the part of the information respecting it, than he will station reserved for goods' traffic) the with respect to any other: nevertheless, shops for building and repairing goods' we advise him to visit it. The buildwaggons; the passenger-train locomo-ings are large and comprehensive, tive sheds, and the shops for the repair though it is said they are to be only of locomotives, are deserving of in-temporary. There is an excellent plan spection. In the department for re- of communicating between the platpairing carriages, there is a smiths' forms where goods are unloaded, and shop, with sixteen fires round a central the stores, by means of flying-bridges; shoft; a set of lathes; boring, screwing, and the cranes for unloading and stack-and punching machinery; circular and upright saw-frames, &c. These works an important item in the traffic of this are put in motion by an engine of six-railway, are extremely clever adaptateen horse power. In the department tions of means to an end. This railway

obtained being 140 feet deep. In May, 1849, the "Great Hall" was opened at this station; erected from designs by Mr. Hardwick, at a cost of 150,000l. (Vide Chap. V.)

2. GREAT NORTHERN, King's Cross.-The works at the terminus of this railway (the passenger station of which is intended to be erected on the site of the Small-Pox and Fever Hospital, which

3. GREAT WESTERN.—The station is for making waggons, there is a similar was opened to Maidenhead, June 4th, 1838; to Twyford, July 1st, 1839; and nounced, by competent judges, to be to Bristol, June 30th, 1841.

of this railway was, originally, at Nine and the line is carried, from the station, Elms, Vauxhall—a most inconvenient over a viaduct, a mile and a quarter site, from its distance from the business long, and consisting of a series of 160 part of London. The line from the arches, varying from thirty-six to sixtyterminus to Southampton was opened two feet in span. The arrangements for on the 11th of May, 1840; and three facilitating the arrival and departure of branch-lines have since been construct trains; the quays and lifts, the shoots ed:-1. from Bishopstoke to Gosport, and cranes, for the leading and unloadopened in February, 1842; 2. Guildford, into of goods; the warehouses, particuopened May, 1845; 3. Richmond, opened larly that for the stowage of corn, will in July, 1846. At this latter period, repay the time and trouble given to the mania for constructing railways was examine them. The workshops at Stratat its height; and extensions were pro- ford are the largest and most interesting jected, and, in many instances, carried in the neighbourhood. out, regardless of expense. One of these projected extensions was from projected by Sir John Rennie. It was Nine Elms to the Waterloo Bridge begun in 1837, and opened December road. It was commenced; but the 31st, 1844. The station is on the south means of the directors becoming crip-side of the Thames, close to London pled before it was completed, it was Bridge; and it serves also as the station carried on upon a contracted plan for the Greenwich and the South-Eastadapted to their limited resources. It was, however, completed on this re- at this station are, for some distance, modelled plan; and the passenger-carried on arches; and, as in other instation is now in Waterloo Bridge-road, stances, this has compelled the conabout a quarter of a mile from the struction of the necessary buildings on bridge. There is not the slightest at-the most confined plans. tempt at architectural display in the nothing remarkable in these buildings, buildings; but the series of works on except in the roofs; that of the Southwhich the line is carried, from this Eastern shed is one of the most scientistation to Nine Elms, is well deserving fically-constructed in London. It exthe inspection of an engineer. There is tends over three lines of rails, two chester, &c.

railway, communicating between London and the eastern counties of England Trips to Penshurst, Wever Castle, Turat Yarmouth, was many years constructing, and the whole route was not are made by this line. opened till the 30th of July, 1845. The terminus is in Shoreditch; and mentioned in Chapter II. It is a short the works and arrangements are pro-line, about four miles and a half in

worthy the most careful examination. 4. South-Western. — The terminus The station is elevated upon arches,

6. THE BRIGHTON.—This railway was ern railways. The lines terminating also a very efficient establishment of platforms, and a carriage-road, without workshops at Nine Elms, which are any intermediate support. There are worth visiting. The extension to the also some details connected with the Waterloo-road station was opened on roadways which merit the examination the 11th of July, 1848; and as it is not of an engineer. Experiments are makdifficult of access, excursion trips are ing, at this station, to substitute a frequently made by the line to Hamp-system of continuous supports for the ton Court, Richmond, Windsor, Win-rails for the present mode of laying them on cast-iron chairs, secured to 5. Eastern Counties.—This line of wood sleepers. The South-Eastern line was opened to Dover in February, 1844. bridge Wells, Knowle, and Canterbury,

7. BLACKWALL.—This railway is not

stances to the necessities of situation; is brought to Fenchurch-street. A line at many of the public offices. from Camden Town and Upper Isling- a central station at Lothbury. of the Great Western, at Paddington, about 30 per minute. to the Camdan Town station of this line. By the lines described in this peragraph, pleasure trips to Blackwall, and from thence by steam-boat to Greenwich, are frequently made.

not close this brief guide to the railway even the building of bridges or the works without some mention of the construction of railways; more impormost wonderful invention of modern tant, because it would be possible to times, and a most important method of exist without either bridges or railways. communication—the electric telegraph. But water is an absolute necessary of Mr. Wheatstone, it was, who first sug-life; and it is to the waterworks of gested the possibility of conveying mes- London that we are about to direct the seges by means of electricity, and any attention of the visitor. The supply of distance, in an inconceivably short water was, many centuries back, ob-

length, commencing in Fenchurch-Cooke; and, having obtained a patent street, and carried upon arches through for their invention, in 1846, the Electric a busiling and busy part of London to Telegraph Company was incorporated. Blackwall, which takes its name, Dr. by Act of Parliament. The telegraph Woodward tells us, from being "a wall works by means of a battery, the conof the Thames; and distinguished by ducting wire, and the instrument. The the additional term, black, from the message is communicated at the batblack shrubs which grew on it." It tery; it travels along the wires to the was one of the most expensive railways point where those wires cease, and the to construct in England; the portion electric shock operates upon the instrufrom Fenchurch-street to the Minories, ment connected with the wire. This only 450 yds. long, costing 250,000l. The instrument moves upon a dial-plate, goods' station is situated near the Mino- and indicates the message sent by reries. The works at the Fenchurch-street ferring to certain marks, which are station, and also those at Blackwall, understood by the manager. It is then exhibit a singular adaptation of circum-written down by the person who at-stances to the necessities of situation; tends the telegraph. These telegraphs and the line throughout is a bold and are now connected with most of the daring example of railway enterprise. railways. They are substituted at the A branch line to Bow has recently been Admiralty for the old semaphore telemade, connecting the Blackwall with graphs, which could not be used in the Eastern Counties line, by which certain states of the atmosphere; they some of the Norfolk and Essex traffic are also adopted at the Post-office, and was opened in Oct., 1850, called The machinery can be seen in operation at BERMINGHAM AND EAST AND WEST INDIA the Euston-square or the Shoredich Doors JUNCTION RAILWAY, which runs railway stations; and the Company has ton to Stepney, with intermediate sta- telegraph extends at present over about tions at Hampton and Bow; and the 2353 miles of railway, which are trasame carriages run from Stepney to versed by upwards of 9600 miles of Fenchurch-street, forming a new but wire, communicating with 266 stations. circuitous route from the northern en- As many as 52 words have been comvirans into the city. There is a communicated in a minute by the electric manication by tunnel, from the station telegraph; the more usual number is

# WATERWORKS.

We come now to a more important THE ELECTRIC TRLEGRAPH.—We must exercise of the engineering art than space of time. He was joined by Mr. tained in London from the Thames, being where conduits were erected, and wells ington (where there are two recerthe Thames by mechanical pumping and Islington, to the reservoir at power, was first conceived, in 1581, Clerkenwell, on the south side of the by Peter Morrys, a Dutchman, and New-road, at Pentonville, which is patronised by the Corporation. He about five acres in extent. The New established the London Bridge water River Company supply a district. works, which were demolished, with bounded by a line drawn from Charing the old bridge. The New River Cross, by the Haymarket, Tottenham works were the next in succession : Court-road, and Hampstead, norththese were succeeded by others; and wards to Highgate; and, by another the metropolis, with its suburban discline, carried eastward from the Tower tricts, are now supplied by nine com-to Stamford-hill. The company have panies, viz. :-

- 1. THE NEW RIVER.
- 2. THE CHELSEA.
- 3. THE LAMBETH.
- 4. THE SOLYHWARK & VAUXHALL
- 5. THE EAST LOYDON.
- 6. THE WEST MIDDLESEX.
- 7. THE GRAND JUNCTION.
- 8. THE HAMPSTEAD.
- 9. THE KEYT.

I. THE NEW RIVER COMPANY.—These 2. THE CHELSEA WATERWORKS.—In waterworks were constructed between 1724, a charter was granted by George I., 1609 and 1613, the object being to pro- for the purpose of incorporating a comcure a supply of water from the River pany to supply Westminster and its Les, and the springs of Chadwell and vicinity with water taken from Chelses Amwell, in Hertfordshire, upwards of Reach. The works are situated on the twenty miles from London. An act was; north bank of that Reach, about a mile in 1606; but the Corporation hesitated the water is drawn from the Thames. to commence them. In 1609, Mr. Hugh through a cast-iron conduit, laid in the Myddleton offered to undertake them bed of the river. In addition to the himself if the powers of the act were reservoirs at the works, the company transferred to him; and this being has one in the Green Park, containing done, he set to work spiritedly. Diffi- 3,250,000 gallons; and another in Hvds culties, however, arose, and he had to Park, which contains about 1,500,000 spply to the king (James I.) for money, gallona. They have seven engines, one which the monarch granted on condition that he should have half the property in the New River, the artificial by Messrs. Mandalay and Field. The channel by which the water is con-quantity of water supplied by this comducted to London. To this Myddleton panyaverages 3,940,730 gallons per day; assented; the works were carried on to and the district extends E and W. from their completion; and on the 16th of Charing Cross to Fulham; and N. and

carried directly from the river. Then con-| Sept., 1613, the reservoir at Clerkenduits and wells were constructed. The well was filled for the first time. The names of Conduit-street, Lamb's Con- New River, from Ware, runs through duit, White Conduit, Holywell, Clerken- or near Broxbourne, Cheshunt, Enfield. well, &c., still perpetuate the places Winchmore-hill, Horney, Stoke Newsunk. The idea of forcing water from voirs of thirty acres area), Ball's Pond, several steam-engines; two of 300 horse-power, for pumping into the reservoir in Cleremont-square : besides others at Highgate, and Hampsteadroad; the supply of water at the latter place being derived from a well, 230 feet deep, sunk into the chalk. The New River Company supply daily to the metropolis an average quantity of 14,149,315 gallons of water.—Mr. W. C. Mylne is the company's engineer.

obtained for the formation of the works to the east of Chelsea Hospital; and

S. from the Thames to the Uxbridge-servoirs. — the road. Simpson.

8. THE LAMBETH WATERWORKS. -This company was established in 1785. to supply Lambeth, and the parts adjacent, with water taken from the Thames, nearly opposite Hungerford Market. The company is, however, about to abandon that source of supply; and is constructing new works at Long Ditton. a mile and a half above Kingston, and gallons. nearly opposite Hampton Court Palace Quick. -a distance of about twenty-three miles from London Bridge. They have steamengines amounting to 600 horse-power. and calculated to supply 10,000,000 gallons daily. Their main-pipe is thirty inches diameter, and conducts the water at Shadwell and West Ham. The works across the country, until it discharges itself into the company's reservoirs at the water is taken from the river Lea, Brixton-hill; capable of containing at Lea Bridge, being brought to the 12,000,000 gallons. At Brixton, the company have also another engine, which pumps the water into a higher reservoir at Streatham Rise; and an for raising the water, the largest of other at the latter place, for pumping which is a 90-inch cylinder, 11-feet higher still—the source at Norwood being 350 feet above the Thames. The other, with 80-inch cylinder, has 10-feet daily supply of water is 3,077,260 gal-stroke, and is upon the same plan. company extends from the Thames on the north, to Croydon on the south, and from Lewisham and Beckenham on the east, to Thames-Ditton and Esher on the west. The engineer is Mr. James that neighbourhood, and an elevated Simpson.

4. THE SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL WATERWORKS.—In 1805 the Vauxhall Waterworks Company was established. to supply the Surrey side of London.
Two establishments had previously supplied the part of the metropolis Clapton, &c. The average daily supply south of the Thames; one from works is 8,829,462 gallons. The engineer is at London Bridge, the other from wheels Mr. Thomas Wicksteed. in St. Mary's Overies. These establishments were united in 1822, under the works.—The act for establishing the name of the Southwark Waterworks; and that company is now united with was obtained in 1806, for the supply of the Vauxhall, the works being erected Hammersmith, Kensington, and the in Battersea-fields, where they have vicinity; the powers of which act were

former containing The engineer is Mr. James 32,000,000, and the latter 11,000,000 gallons. There are four steam-engines of 345 horse-power, by which the water is forced from the river up two vertical and head-pipes, 150 feet high. district supplied is Southwark, the parishes on the east to Rotherhithe. and south to Camberwell, Battersea, and portions of Lambeth and Clapham. The average daily supply is 6.013.716 The engineer is Mr. Joseph

5. THE EAST LONDON WATERWORKS. -The act for establishing the East London Waterworks Company was obtained in 1806; it taking the place of two smaller and insufficient establishments were erected at Old Ford, near Bow; and works, which are about two miles and a half distant, in an open canal. The company employ several steam-engines stroke, on the Cornish principle; an-The district supplied by this These are well worthy the attention of the mechanical engineer. In addition to the Old Ford Works, the company have a reservoir and water-wheels at Lea Bridge for distributing supplies in reservoir on Stamford-hill. The district supplied is the whole of the eastern part of London, extending from the New River to the Lea, and including Limehouse, Stepney, Poplar, Bromley, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Homerton,

6. THE WEST MIDDLESEX WATER-West Middlesex Waterworks Company two depositing, and two filtering re-extended to the north-west districts of

London, in 1810. The works are situated of lifting 87,000 gallons of water to the just above Hammersmith Bridge, on the height of 100 feet for one shilling; and Surrey side of the river; and the sub-taking the water-supply of London at miding reservoir is sixteen acres in ex- 50,000,000 gallons, or 223,214 tons per tent. The water from these is conveyed day, the whole of this enormous weight under the bed of the river to the engines may be lifted, through the agency of on the opposite side. There are three steam-power, to a height of 100 feet, at steam-engines employed: one of 105 a cost for coals of only 281, 142, 8d. The horse-power, and two others of 70 horse-power each. The diameter of the main cludes that part of St. George, Hanover or trunk-pipe towards London is 30 square, which is north of Piccadilly. inches. servoirs, — one at Kensington, for part of Paddington, and St. James's, to 3.500,000, and one at Primrose-hill, for Pall Mall. The average daily supply is 4,750,000 gallons. The district supplied 3,582,013 gallons per day. The engineer extends west of Tottenham-court-road, is Mr. Joseph Quick. and north of Oxford-street, as far as the Edgeware-road, including Portland stead were established under the powers Town, Kilburn, West End, &c. The of the 35th of Henry VIII., cap. 19. The average quantity of water supplied daily supply is obtained at Hampstead and is 3.334.054 gallons. The engineer is Caen Wood, and from two deep walks. Mr. Wm. Tierney Clark.

Grand Junction Waterworks Company and Hampstead; and the company, was formed by some gentlemen, who whose district includes Kentish and availed themselves of powers contained Camden Towns, have two steam-engines. in the Grand Junction Canal Act to They supply, on an average, 427.468 obtain a supply of water from the gallons per day. rivers Colne and Brent. The expericylinder being 90 inches, and the length Morris. of stroke 11 feet. It was made by Messrs. Sandys, Calne, & Vivian, of of the above companies may be ob-Hayle, Cornwall, in 1845. The engines tained on application to the respective of this company are capable of deliver- engineers. ing, at an elevation of 218 feet (minus the friction to be overcome in the flow of the water to London), 10,309,600 MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING gallons per day. Some idea of the extent of this power may be formed by stating that this is equal to the raising of 46,025 tons to the height of the gineer will derive great pleasure, and.

Monument on Fish-street-hill, or of we doubt not, improvement, from visitlifting the whole weight of London ing the admirable establishments of Bridge 80 feet high. Incredible as it our engineers, which are of a private,

The company have two re-small portion of Marylebone, the larger

8. HAMPSTEAD .- The works at Hamp-There are reservoirs, with an area of 35 7. THE GRAND JUNCTION. - The acres, in the valleys between Higheste

9. THE KENT. - This establishment ment did not succeed; and in 1820 is situated on the banks of the Ravensthey resorted to the Thames, -erecting bourne, at Deptford, and it supplies their works on the north bank of the that town, Greenwich, Woolwich, and river, a little above the bridge, at Kew, parts of Rotherhithe, Camberwell, &c., where there are several large engines. With water from that stream, at an One, especially, is a Cornish engine of average of 1,079,311 gallons per day. the largest class, the diameter of the The engineer is Mr. William Richard

Permission to view the works of any

# ESTABLISHMENTS.

The foreign, and also the native enmay appear, these engines are capable and not of a public description. We active industry.

Field are situated in Westminster the London, East India and West India read. Lambeth. They claim attention Docks, having been constructed by as being one of the largest establishments for the construction of marine engines in the kingdom. The engines of the celebrated Great Western steamthip were made by this firm; and, smonget other important engineering Rennie. works, may be mentioned the engines of the "Terrible" and "Retribution" steam frigates, each 800 horse-power.

The works of Messrs. Penn & Son. at Greenwich, are noted for the manufacture of oscillating engines for marine

ригровев.

Mesers. Bryan, Donkin, & Co., Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, is a firm extensively engaged as millwrights and general engineers, but more particularly noted for the construction of tualling Yard, at Deptford; at Messrs. water-wheels; and Mesers. Robinson & Russell, Mill-wall, Poplar, occupy the premises lately held by Fantairn & Blyth's works may be seen, by applica-Murray. The former are extensively tion addressed to them, patent steam engaged as iron boat-builders as well sawing machinery, for entirely superm engineers.

The works of Messrs. MILLER, RAVEN-HILL, & Co., are situated in Glasshousefields, Ratcliffe, and at Orchard Wharf, Blackwall. The firm is in great repute as iron ship-builders as well as engineers. The "Prince of Wales," Margate packet; the "Meteor," "Star," and "Jupiter," Gravesend packets; and the "Llewelengineers.

The works of Messrs, SEAWARD are situated close to the entrance of the West India Dock basin, at Limehouse. They are very extensive, and have convaniences for the manufacture of the Wigram, wooden ship-builders, Blacklargest class of steam machinery.

situated at the Surrey side of Black-Curling & Young, Limehouse. friars Bridge, in Holland-street, and are well known for the construction of engineering establishments, there are machinery generally on a large scale; many curious engineering works at our

give a list of some of the most cele- a large proportion of machinery at the brated of these marts of ingenuity and Mint, Barclay & Perkins's Brewery, Woolwich, Chatham, Deptford, Sheer-The works of Messrs. MAUDSLAY & ness, and Plymouth Dockvards, and them. Also, in addition to Waterloo. Southwark, and London Bridges, already mentioned, Hyde-park Bridge, over the Serpentine, and Staines Bridge, over the Thames, were erected by Mr. G. J.

Messrs. J. & A. Blyth, engineers, Fore-street, Limehouse, are well known as makers of steam machinery for sugar mills, and do a considerable trade with the West Indies. Amongst the numerous works they have executed, are steam-engines and machinery of different descriptions at the works of the Thames Plate Glass Company, Blackwall: also at Her Majesty's Dockvard, at Woolwich; and Her Majesty's Vic-Easum and Brown's Rope Works, Commercial Road, Stepney. At J. & A. ceding manual labour in the preparation of the various carved and bevelled timbers used for ship-building purposes, effecting the conversion of timber to the desired form, with a speed, accuracy, and economy, unattainable by hand labour; and Blyth & M'Culloch's patent double-actioned still, by which the operations of distilling and rectilvn." Holyhead mail boat, are amongst fying are performed simultaneously, their productions as ship-builders and and a spirit produced of superior strength and quality, with great saving in fuel and labour.

Other private engineering establishments of note are those of Messrs. Mare & Co., Messrs. Green, and Messrs. wall; Messrs. Fletcher, Limehouse; The works of Messrs. RENNIE are Messrs. Pitcher, Northfleet; and Messrs.

Breweries. - Although not strictly

they are worth visiting. fifteen breweries; viz., those of Bar-about 7,000 barrels; the yearly number clay & Co. (vide Chap. V.), Truman & of barrels of beer manufactured, 340,000; Co., Whitbread & Co., Reid & Co., the annual consumption of coal, 5,000 Coombe & Co., Calvert & Co., Meux tons: and some further idea may be & Co., Hoare & Co., Elliott & Co., obtained of the extent of the business Taylor, Goding, Charrington, Courage, done by this firm, when we state that Thorne, & Mann. These firms are they employ constantly 115 horses. arranged in the precise order as the return in which they use malt; the machinery, of the most ingenious and quantity used by Messrs. Barclay & complicated description, worked by Co.. in 1849-50, being 115,542 qrs.: the steam, is now employed. Again taking total quantity used by the fifteen houses one as a type, we select the "world's was 635,562 qrs. As an account of one wonder," the machinery of "The Times." of these establishments will give a pretty correct idea of all, we insert a invented by Mr. Augustus Applegath, Hanbury & Co's. brewery, which is one structed on an entirely new principle. of the largest in London, and perhaps According to the old method, the type the most complete in its mechanical was placed on a flat table, and a reciarrangements. It is situated upon each procating motion given to it by means side of Brick Lane, Spitalfields. The of a rack and pinion, which caused it to most extraordinary part of this great traverse under and in contact with establishment, or at least the part which four small impression cylinders. Mawill most forcibly arrest the attention chines on this principle have been of the visitor, is that called the "Tun employed in printing the Times, and Room." It is not that there is anything almost all other London newspapers, particularly striking in the mash-tuns, since 1827. The limit to the speed of taken by themselves; but the great the machine on the reciprocating prinplace, the variety of cork-screw and and reverse the motion of so great a other stairs, of galleries, platforms, and weight as the type, iron table, and rack, recesses, of machinery of varying sizes amounting in all to about a ton; which any of the contents of the copper from the sides of a polygon, which only de-

large breweries; and, of themselves, sticking to the bottom. The consump-There are tion of water, daily, at this brewery, is

At all the large Printing Offices, brief description of Messrs. Truman, is a beautiful piece of mechanism, conextent and the great irregularity of the ciple is, the having to stop suddenly. and constructions, now stopping, now cannot be driven with any degree of going on, as may be requisite, excite safety quicker than from forty to fortysurprise. There are five great coppers five strokes a minute, or at the rate of in this brewery—two for ale, and three producing about 5000 impressions per for porter; and the larger of these will hour. This rate of production being hold 500 barrels. Each copper is pro- insufficient to satisfy the demands of vided with a cistern above it, for holding the public in these days of railways the liquid, out of which the boiler is and electric telegraphs, Mr. Applegath fed, which will hold 250 barrels more; turned his attention to the invention so that the contents of copper and of the machine now under consideration. cistern are equal to 750 barrels. The Inthenewmachine, the ordinary flat type coppers are spherical, with an arched is used, and is arranged in four typebottom; and within each, two great holders (one for each page of the paper). horizontal arms, with loops of chain These type-holders are bolted to a large attached to them, are kept in revolution vertical drum, 5 feet 4 in. diam., a porby machinery; this contrivance is called tion only of the circumference of which a "Rouser," and is intended to prevent they cover. The columns of type form

cumference of a circle. Around this drum, instead of one (most desirable central drum are placed eight vertical for want of space for two machines, or impression cylinders, at each of which other reasons), and the addition of a sheet of paper is printed for every eight other laying-on boards and feeding-complete revolution of the central drums in a story above the present one. drum; the sheet of paper passing The new portion of the machinery of round the impression cylinder, and the "Times" office is driven by what is being impressed by the type in its pas-known, amongst engineers and mechanisage past it. By this arrangement the cal men, as the Disc Engine. It is continuous motion of the central drum exceedingly simple in appearance and is unbroken, all concussion is removed, construction, and occupies but a small and the type is, so to speak, never idle; space in comparison with other engines the short space between the printing of the ordinary form and similar power. Admission to view the machinery may a fresh supply of ink to the type; whereas, in the reciprocating machine, one half of each stroke is inefficient, it in operation is from seven to nine With the same speed of type, therefore, o'clock in the morning. as in the old machine, a much greater | Canals.—Amongst other engineering production is obtained. The new ma-chine of the "Times" office is, at present, wonder and surprise, and contribute driven at the rate of 10,080 impressions greatly to the increase of commerce per hour, or 168 sheets a minute; and and to promote the facility with which that speed can be safely increased to trade is conducted, (though railways 11,000 or 12,000 per hour; the latter have shorn them of some of their number being the limit at which it can importance,) are the canals which interbe fed with, and discharged of, sheets sect a large part of the district. They of paper of so large a size as the are as follows:—
"Times." Each impression cylinder, at the highest speed above mentioned, will made about 70 years back. It is 11

viate in a small degree from the cir-having two forms of type in the central

have to be supplied with 1500 sheets miles long, and runs from the Thames, per hour, or one sheet every 2½ seconds; at Limehouse, through Poplar, into the a rate at which, as may be well imagined, there is considerable difficulty in TION CANAL, which was commenced in handling the paper. In looking at a copy 1793, and runs from the Thames to observed, that the impression is not The Grosvenor Basin, from near the exactly in the centre of the paper.

Now, the only wonder really is, that it road, Pimlico.—The Isle of Doss should be so nearly true. The type CANAL, mentioned in our description of and the paper move at about the rate the West India Docks.—The KENSINGof 60 inches per second, so that the TON CANAL, running from the Thames error in the arrival of the sheet of to the west of Battersea Bridge, and paper to the impression cylinder of oneinterest bringe, and
paper to the impression cylinder of oneinterminating near the Hammersmithinterest bringe, and
the west of Battersea Bringe, and
the Hammersmithroad.—The Lea Cut, for facilitating
the communication between the upper
portion of the Lea and the Thames.—
The West of Battersea Bringe, and
the Hammersmithinterest bringe, and
the Hammersmithroad.—The Lea Cut, for facilitating
the communication between the upper
portion of the Lea and the Thames.—
The Paddington Canal.—The Rewith this machine than with the old
genr's Canal, noticed in our description horizontal ones. The produce of this of the docks.—The SERPENTINE CANAL, machine might readily be doubled by in Hyde Park.—Sir George Duckerr's CANAL, from the Lea to the Thames.— sufficient for a double line of rails, with The SURREY CANAL, which runs from a lateral corridor, clear of the road : the the southern side of the Thames, nearly canal has a water way of 30 feet wide and onnosite the entrance to the London 5 feet 6 inches deep, with two towing-Docks, past the defences of old London paths, each 12 feet wide at the narrow-

Bridge, and the South Wall.

ING.—At a short distance west of 5 feet wide clear of the ribs, making a Kensal Green Cemetery, the London total breadth of 30 feet of roadway, and and North Western and the Great the span of the iron-arched ribs which Northern Railways pass within little carry the bridge-road is 70 feet in the more than a quarter of a mile of clear. There is a very good model on one another—their nearest approach a small scale, of this work in the throughout—but the Paddington Canal Museum of Geo. III., at King's College, lies between them, with a course nearly Somerset House. parallel to both, though at about thirty feet below the level of the former line, lowing are the proportions of bese to and a little more than twenty feet height usually required by the official above the latter. At this point they referee of the Metropolitan Building, are connected by a line of railway, which may perhaps be interesting and which leads from both of them south-somewhat valuable to engineers generated ward towards the western parts of Lon-rally. As to shafts, square in plan :don and the Thames, under the name Not to exceed in height from the top of the West London Railway. The of the footings ten times the length of short connecting line referred to in- one of the sides at that level, nor seven cludes a curious and interesting work, times the length of one of the sides # which was designed by, and executed the base of the footings. As to shafts, under, the direction of Mr. Hosking, octagonal in plan:—Not to exceed in now Professor of Engineering and Architectural Construction at King's Col- taken at right angles to opposite sides, lege, London. This work consists of a at the top of the footing from that tunnel-like gallery, by which the rail- level, nor eight diameters at the level way passes under the Paddington Canal, of the base of the footing, measured and a cast-iron rib suspension bridge, from the top of the footing to the top of the shaft. As to shafts circular is line, carries a carriage-road over both plan:—Not to exceed in height from canal and railway. We have there, the top of the footings twelve diameters perhaps, the only instance existing of of the shaft at that level, nor not three several and distinct modes of diameters at the level of the traffic upon the same spot at three of the footings. Shafts, of whatever different levels;—a public carriage-road form in plan, are required to diminish passing over a first-rate navigable canal, from one-fourth to one-third, according and both over a railway connecting and to their height and their situation in communication with, the two principal railways in the kingdom. The or wholly exposed to the wind; while gallery under the canal is of breadth excessive diminution is not permitted.

est; and the bridge has a carriage-way CURIOUS WORK IN CIVIL ENGINEER- 20 feet wide, and two footways each

FURNACE CHOCKEY SHAFTS.—The fol-

# CHAPTER XI.

#### TO THE LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

DIVERSE I --- EPITORE OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION; LAWS, AND MODE OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND POLICE .-- PRISONS.

DESCRIPTION IL-MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AND MISTORY OF ITS OFFICIAL, ETC.

DEVISION III.-DIRECTORY TO THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

tical writers reduce all governments tinues still to be hereditary. The chief into these three regular forms,—Demo-prerogatives of the Queen are the fol-CRACY, ARISTOCRACY, and MONARCHY.

the best calculated to direct the end of ambassadors at home (but it may be the law; aristocracies to invent the observed here, as an evidence of the meens by which that end may be individual liberty of the British subject, secured; and monarchies to carry them that no person can be sent out of the both into execution. It was the notion country, even upon the business of the of Tacitus that a mixed government, State, against his will, except as a formed out of them all, and partaking punishment for crime); the power to of the advantages of each, was a visionary make treaties, leagues, and alliances ides, and one that, if effected, could with foreign states and princes; the never be of long duration; but to this power of making war and peace; the the British constitution is a signal The execuand eminent exception. the power being lodged in a single person, the King or Queen, strength in the kingdom; is considered to be hative being divided between three the right of erecting courts of judicadistinct classes, into which the whole community is arranged, each entirely independent of the other, - viz. the Sovereign, the Lords (Spiritual and Temporal), and the House of Commons, -no inconsistencies, nor violations of justice, can be attempted by either of them, but will almost surely be suc-derived from contributions in the shape comfully registed by the other two. **lach** branch is also armed with a negative power sufficient to repel any innovation which it shall think dangerous to the country or to itself.

The Crown of England is, by the common law of the land, hereditary, but in a manner peculiar to itself; the dities, charged in most cases upon right of inheritance being liable to be manufactures; the Post Office, or a duty

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. — Poli- ment, under which limitation it conlowing:—the power of sending ambas-Democracies are said usually to be sadors to foreign courts and receiving power of rejecting such provisions in Parliament as she disapproves of. The sovereign is first in military command and despetch are ensured. The legis the fountain of justice, and has alone ture and appointing the judges thereof; also, being the fountain of honour, the Crown has the sole power of conferring dignities. Lestly, the sovereign is the supreme head and governor of the national church.

The revenue of the Crown is chiefly of taxes.—viz., the Land Tax, which is an annual charge of 4s. in the pound upon the beneficial proprietors of land: the Customs, which are the duties, or toll, payable upon merchandise exported and imported; the Excise, which is an inland imposition upon commoanged or limited by Act of Parlia- imposed upon the carriage of letters;

the Stamp Duty, or a tax upon all revenue, amounted in the year 1850, to deeds, legacies, newspapers, and licences upwards of 52,000,000l., -28,000,000l. to carry on certain occupations; the of which went to discharge the interest Assessed Taxes, or duties charged upon upon the National Debt, amounting to persons in respect of articles in their upwards of 760,000,000l. The remainder use or keeping, as horses, carriages, is devoted to the expenses of the governlivery servants, &c.; lastly, the Property ment. and Income Tax. Great Britain in Parliament assembled Majesty for life, amounting to 385,000k; have the sole and independent power, 60,000*l*. being assigned for her Majesty's irrespective of the other parts of the privy purse. The following is an account legislature, of imposing these taxes; of the revenue and expenditure for the which, together with some very small past year :receipts from the royal hereditary

Out of this, an annual sum, The Commons of called the Civil List, is granted to her

RECEIPTS.	•
Customs	£20,400,000
Excise	14,000,000
Stamps	6,810,000
Taxes	4,848,000
Property Tax	5,380,000
Post Office	880,000
Crown Lands	
Miscellaneous	
Old Stores	

£52,140,000

EXPENDITURE.	
Charge for the Funded Debt, in-	
cluding Annuities	£27,688,000
Interest of Exchequer Bills	404,000
Civil List and other Charges	2,600,000
Army, including Commissariat	6,598,940
Navy	6,587,000
Ordnance	2,424,170
Miscellaneous	4,000,000

£50,947,110

the capital principle on which all others speech, (it being declared by a statute as depend, is, that the legislative power far back as William & Mary, that the belongs to Parliament alone; that is to freedom of speech, and debates, and say, the power of establishing laws, and proceedings in Parliament ought not to of abrogating, changing, or explaining be questioned or impeached in any Parliament are the Queen, the Lords, privilege of person, or exemption from and the Commons. It is the Queen's arrest, except from crime. Any memprerogative alone to summon Parlia ber may originate an act of parliament ment to assemble; yet this power is in in the House in which he sits upon check by a statute, which enacts, that receiving the consent of the majority of she shall not allow that body to remain that House to do so. Upon such cosunconvened for a longer space than sent being obtained, the bill, as the act three years. The only province of the is called before it is approved by the Sovereign in Parliament is to give vali- Queen, is presented to the House for dity to such measures as the other its deliberate consideration. It is then members of the legislature may devise. said to be read a first time; and, at a The House of Peers consists of the convenient opportunity, a second readlords spiritual, i. e. the archbishops and ing takes places; the Speaker inquiring bishops of the United Kingdom; and at the end of each reading, whether the the lords temporal, who are the peers bill shall proceed any further? This of the realm, and act by virtue of their question is decided by majority of title. The House of Commons (as the votes. If it is successfully opposed # name indicates) consists of the repre- any one of these stages, the bill must sentatives of the body of the people, be dropt for that session; but if #

The basis of the English Constitution, gatives of Parliament are privilege of The constituent parts of the court whatever but of Parliament) and and are 658 in number. The prero-goes through the ordeal of the second

serm as in the other House. If it parliament in the reign of Henry III. sted by the Lords, no more notice sent to the Commons, that their remains in the Upper House to commencing with—

the Royal assent; unless any

ce or disapproval.

stered.

z, it is referred to a committee The written law, or the Leges scriptor. whole House, and altered and comprises all statutes, edicts, and acts ed as may be thought necessary, of parliament, which have been made en read a third time, the Speaker from time to time by the sovereign, r is to the House again, if the by and with the advice and consent all pass? If passed, a member is of the lords spiritual, and temporal, d to carry it up to the bar of the and commons in parliament assembled. of Lords, requiring their concur- The oldest statute on record is the It passes then through the famous Magna Charta, as confirmed in

First of all we will show how the n of it; but if agreed to, a mes-law is administered in civil, and then how in criminal cases; giving the names ps have accepted the same, and of the different courts as we proceed,

THE COUNTY COURTS.-These are ment have been made, in which courts instituted by virtue of an act of is sent to the Commons again to parliament, or rather engrafted upon their consent to such amend- the old common law county courts, If the Commons disagree to and are distributed equally all over the a conference usually takes place face of the country. The jurisdiction n the two Houses, when, if they of these courts extends to personal adjust the difference, the bill actions, where the debt or damage does If the bill is introduced in the not exceed 50L, and in order to enforce the same forms are gone through parties to resort to these courts in : House: and then it is sent to cases falling within their grasp, it is wase of Commons for their con- enacted, that if any action shall be commenced in any of the higher courts ing seen how the laws of England of law, which might have been enterde, we will take a cursory glance tained in these courts, and a verdict manner in which they are shall be found for the plaintiff, for an amount less than 20*l.*, such plaintiff shall MUNICIPAL LAW OF ENGLAND, or not recover costs of defendant. This e of civil conduct prescribed to provision is made to prevent a plaintiff habitants of this kingdom, may running a defendant into difficulty 1 is properly divided into two with costs, in respect to an action for a -the unwritten or common law, and small amount of money. Actions in then or statute law. The unwritten which more than the sum of 201. is r the Lex non scripta, includes sought to be recovered, may either be dy general customs of certain brought in the county courts, or in one the kingdom, but likewise those of the superior courts at Westminster, der laws which, by custom only, at the option of the plaintiff; subject, sined in certain courts and juris- however, to the above excellent pros: being parts of the municipal vision; and even actions in which a Rome, which have been, from sum exceeding 50l. is claimed, may be o time, adopted by this country. | brought in these courts if both plainanicipal law of Rome, as a system, tiff and defendant consent. Two of had a footing in England; but the chief advantages of these courts arts of it only as were agreeable are, speedy judgment, and small costs. rere admitted and since gradually The plan of proceeding is shortly thisto be recognised as a portion You enter a plaint with the clerk of common law of the land-the court, instructing him, at the same

then gives notice of it to the defendant, of this court, one chief and four puisse who must appear at the next court, justices. and defend himself. If he neglects to do so, or his defence prove insufficient, called, because the sovereign used forjudgment may be obtained against him merly to sit there in person. This is for the amount of the claim and costs, and on non-payment thereof, he may the kingdom, and consists of one chief be committed to prison for forty days; justice and four puisne justices, who but such imprisonment will not dis- are, by virtue of their office, the sovecharge the debt. The case is generally reign conservators of the peace, and decided by the judge himself, without supreme coroners of the land. the intervention of a jury; but either although the sovereign himself used to party may demand a jury if he please; sit in this court as the judge thereof. and, if either party, in any cause where and is still supposed to do so, he was the amount sought to be recovered is not, nor is he now, empowered to deterbetween 201 and 501, shall be dissatis mine any cause but by the mouth of fied with the determination or direction his judges, to whom is committed the of the judge on any points of law, or the whole judicial authority. The jurisdicadmission, or rejection of any evidence, tion of this court is very high, higher he may appeal against the same to the than all beside. It keeps all inferior superior courts of common law at jurisdictions within the bounds of Westminster, which courts we shall now proceed to notice—They are three in civil corporations; it commands magis number: THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER; trates and others to do what their duty THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS: THE requires of them to do; and commends COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

because, at its institution, it was intended sance both of civil and criminal causes. principally to order the revenues of the crown; and to recover the King's debts and duties. It has, however, by degrees, acquired the character of an ordinary court of justice, between subject and subject. It was formerly a court of equity as well as law; but now the already seen, are confined to the Court equity side of the Court of Exchequer of Common Pleas; and also, except is transferred to the Court of Chancery. Its jurisdiction extends to all personal actions between subject and subject, and to all cases in which the proprietary rights of the crown are sought to be enforced. The judges of this court are at present five in number—one chief all the judges of the other two courts and four puisne barons, as they are not concerned in the judgment at issue. called.

jurisdiction of this court is somewhat Exchequer Chamber would consist of different to the Exchequer. It extends the judges of the Courts of Queen's not only to all personal actions what Bench and Exchequer. An appeal list ever, but also to all real actions between from the Exchequer Chamber to the

time, of the nature of your claim. He to feelty or land. There are five judges

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH-40 the supreme court of common law in their authority; it superintends all redress in every case in which there is THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER is so called no other specific remedy; it takes cogni-Where civil causes are tried, is called the plea side, where criminal cases are decided, the crown side, of the court. It administers justice between subject and subject, in all actions whatever, except real actions; which, as we have revenue cases, which it is the province of the Court of Exchequer to arrange An appeal from the decision of eith of the Common Law Courts at Westminster, may be made to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which consists of For instance, in an appeal from the THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,—The Court of Common Pleas, the Court of subject and subject, i.e., actions relating House of Peers, which is the highest court of judicature in the kingdom.-

first object in an action, is to compel would in usefulness were its practice the defendant's appearance in court, in order that he may be informed of the the COURT OF EQUITY, OF THE HIGH plaintiff's claim; for this purpose, a process, called a writ of summons, is the name of the chief judge who preif he do not appear, judgment may be cancellarius, who is so termed, a-cancelobtained against him by default; for, lando, from cancelling the king's letters by his non-appearance, he is supposed patent when granted contrary to law, to have acknowledged the debt. writ of Execution follows, under which diction. The proper province of this his goods and chattels, lands and tene-court is to redress the inconveniences ments, are sold and disposed of to occasionally resulting from the appliliquidate the debt; or if they are not cation of the strict letter of the comsufficient, then another writ of Execu- mon or statute law; and to administer tion is issued, under which his body is justice between party and party when taken and put in prison; and kept there there is no remedy, or an imperfect until he pays the debt, or is otherwise one, at common law. For instance, just lawfully discharged as an insolvent to illustrate. A man promises another debtor, the manner of which discharge to purchase his estate for a certain sum we will mention hereafter. If the of money, and afterwards refuses to do debtor appears to the writ of summons, so. At law, the man whose estate the they impleed each other then until other had promised to buy, may recover they serive at a certain fixed point for damages against him for his breach of determination: if this point be one of promise; but such damages may not be matter of fact, it is decided by a jury adequate to meet the justice of the of twelve men; but if it be one of law, case, and the vendor would rather sell it is settled by the judges. Judgment his estate than recover damages. But is then pronounced by the court, upon he cannot enforce the sale at law; his which a writ of Execution may be recovery, therefore, is incomplete in chained, and made use of in the way this respect; and here it is that the we have already described. Against Court of Chancery will interfere, and the decision, an appeal will lie, as we compel the vendee to fulfil his prohave already stated, and we may add, mise and purchase the estate. There that no man can be imprisoned for a are five judges of this court, viz. : the debt of less than 201; nor, in cases Lord Chancellor, the Master of the where the debt exceeds that sum, until Rolls, and three Vice Chancellors, each execution has issued against him; or it judge having a separate court of his is proved, to the satisfaction of the own. An appeal lies from the other court, that he intends to leave the judges to the Lord Chancellor, and from country.

We may as well remark, in this place. that the judges of the land are appointed Courts.—Besides the courts of general by the sovereign, and they hold their jurisdiction we have already noticed, offices for life; but they may be re- there are two others of very great im-

tioned, there is another court—one of MODE OF TRIAL IN CIVIL CASES.—The equity—which, in matters of property, very far transcends in importance, and improved—any of the others; this is COURT OF CHANCERY; so called from erved upon him, in pursuance of which, sides there, the Lord Chancellor, or A which is the highest point of his juristhe Chancellor to the House of Peers.

THE BANKBUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY moved at any time by the High Court portance to the community at large; of Parliament for misdemeanor.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—Besides vency Court. The Court of Bankthe courts of common law just men-ruptcy administers the bankrupt laws;

debtor, a trader, who is unable to pay through; and in all cases whatever amongst his creditors. 2nd. The libe-ration of his person from the demands sires rather to consume his substance of those creditors, after he has made within the prison walls, any creditor a full surrender of his property. When in that case may petition in his stead. a trader is known to be in insolvent Upon the grant of the petition, all the circumstances, in order to prevent him property of the insolvent becomes from selecting some favourite creditor, vested in assignees, and is distributed and liquidating his demand at the ex- by them in like manner as is done in pense of the rest, the laws of England bankruptcy. In the case of insolvent enable any of his creditors to petition traders petitioning under the insolvent in the court for an adjudication of law, any creditor may, at his election, bankruptcy against him, and cause him petition for an adjudication of Bankpublicly to be proclaimed a bankrupt; ruptcy against him. upon which event, all his property ECCLESIASTICAL AND MILITARY COURTS. passes from him, by act of law, to - There are also the Ecclesiastical assignees as they are called, who dis- Courts, and the Courts Military, and tribute them equally amongst all his Maritime; the precise nature and juriscreditors, and he is thenceforth pro-diction of each of which may easily be tected from arrest in respect of all such gathered from the name. debts as he owed at the time of his bankruptcy, with certain exceptions tioned the courts that administer the The bankrupt laws affect traders only, law in civil cases, and the mode of proi.e., merchants, and those engaged in ceeding in them; we will now advert trade. The insolvent laws, which are to those which administer the criminal administered in the Insolvent Court, law, which are,-I. The Court of Geneextend not only to traders, but to all ral Quarter Sessions;-II. The Courts men—men out of business as well as of Oyer and Terminer;—III. The Court in business. We have already seen that, of Queen's Bench;—IV. The High Court according to the course of judicial pro- of Parliament. And first concerning ceedings in our courts, any party who the courts themselves, and then the has obtained judgment against another manner of proceeding in them respecfor a debt, is at liberty to enforce pay-tively. ment thereof by seizure of the property, or, at his election, the person of the SESSIONS.—This is a court which must debtor; and the effect of the latter pro- be held in every county, once in every ceeding is, to confine him in prison quarter of a year. Its jurisdiction exuntil he shall either pay the debt, or tends to the trying and determining otherwise obtain his discharge, which all felonies and trespasses whatever, he may do under the insolvent laws, as except treason, misprision of treeson, we shall now show. Immediately upon perjury, forgery, arson, bigamy, libels, his imprisonment, he may petition the bribery, conspiracies, and some few Insolvency Court for his deliverance, other offences; and except such other upon the consideration of his estate crimes as are punishable with death or being transferred for the benefit of his transportation for life for the first creditors generally; and his petition offence. The judges of this court are will be granted unless he has been the justices of the peace of the county guilty of fraud in contracting his debts, at large. All offences relating to the

the policy of which, to state shortly, is, or of malicious injury, so soon as the 1st, the distribution of the effects of a forms of proceedings can be gone his debts in full, in the most expedi-lafter a period of three years. If, howtious, equal, and economical mode ever, the debtor does not seem inclined

CRIMINAL COURTS. - Having men-

I. THE COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER

game-laws, highways, ale-houses, bastard of London at least twelve times in for the noor. servants' wages, and III. THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. apprentices, must be prosecuted in this court, which may be done by way of is a court of criminal, as well as civil, indictment; or, more summarily, by jurisdiction. All indictments from in-way of motion and order thercupon. ferior courts may be removed for trial These proceedings may, for the most into this court, by writ of certiorari. part, be removed into the Court of IV. THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIA-Queen's Bench, which is a court of MENT.—This is the supreme court in appeal in criminal, as it is in civil, the kingdom, not only for making, but cases. In the county of Middlesex also for the execution, of laws; but there are two sessions, or adjourned particularly for the trial of great and sessions of the peace, holden in every enormous offenders, whether lords or calendar month throughout the year, commons, by the method of Parlia-In many boroughs in the kingdom mentary impeachment. A commoner there is also a quarter sessions of the cannot be impeached before the lords peace, having in general the same juris- for any capital offence, but only for diction, in cases arising within the high misdemeanors; but a peer may be limits of the borough, as the county impeached for any crimes. The articles quarter sessions within the county, of impeachment form a species of bill The recorder of the borough is the of indictment, found by the House of judge of this court; and it is, therefore, Commons, and afterwards tried by the called the Recorder's Court.

MINER, AND GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY. subject entrusted with the administra--These courts are the Assizes; which tion of public affairs, infringes the rights are held twice in every year, in every of the people. In such a case, he becounty in the kingdom, before the comes guilty of a crime which the Queen's commissioners; among whom ordinary magistrate either does not, or are, at least, two judges of the courts cannot, punish. Of these crimes the at Westminster. Under this commis-representatives of the people in the sion, all the gaols are cleared, and all House of Commons cannot properly the prisoners therein are tried, punished, judge, because their constituents are or discharged, twice in every year. The the parties aggrieved; nor would it be jurisdiction of this court extends to all fit to put such a case to a common jury felonies, misdemeanors, and trespasses of the land, for they would naturally whatever, without exception. For the be swayed by the authority of so trial of offences in London, Middlesex, powerful an accuser: reason, therefore, and their neighbourhoods, a special suggests, that the popular branch of court of Oyer and Terminer, and Gene the legislature must bring its charge ral Gaol Delivery, called the Central before the other branch (the peers), and Criminal Court, has been established; thus ensure justice at the hands of this the Judges in Bankruptcy, the Judges Great Britain in parliament. of the Admiralty, the Dean of the Arches, the Aldermen of London, -The proceedings in criminal courts and the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, are either summary or regular. By a and such others as the crown may summary proceeding is meant, such as appoint. This court is held in the City is directed by certain acts of parlia-

-This court, as we have seen before,

The subject-matter House of Lords. IL THE COURTS OF OYER AND TER- of impeachment is usually where a the judges of which are the Lord Mayor, tribunal. It is enacted, that no pardon the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the under the great seal shall be pleadable Judges of the court of Westminster, to an impeachment by the commons of

Mode of Trial in Criminal Cases.

ment, to be taken before magistrates, apprehend him. As soon as the offender for the conviction of offenders, and the is in custody, he is, without delay, taken infliction of certain penalties. In this before a justice of the peace, who is mode of trial, there is no intervention bound, at his peril, immediately to of a jury, but the party accused is examine the circumstances of the case acquitted or condemned by the suffrage alleged against him; and if, upon inof one or two persons only. The sub- quiry, it appears either that no crime ject-matter of such proceedings are was committed, or that the suspicion usually offences against the excise laws, entertained of the prisoner was grounddrunkenness, vagrancy, and so forth less, he is wholly discharged: if, on The process of summary conviction is the contrary, the evidence is sufficient very speedy, and begins by an inform- to warrant a strong belief that he is ation being laid before the magistrate, guilty, he must be committed to prison, upon which a summons is issued to or give bail; that is, obtain and give bring the party accused before him. the security of some sufficient persons, Upon the appearance of the defendant, as well as his own, for his subsequent he is admitted to make full answer and appearance to answer the charge made defence, and to have witnesses examined against him at the next court of Quarter in his presence. This being done, the Sessions, or of Over and Terminer. and magistrate (in some cases there must General Gaol Delivery for the county. be two present to convict) proceeds, if At either of the courts just named, a he thinks the case established, to make bill of indictment (or a formal accusahis conviction of the offender in writing, tion) is preferred against the offender, and afterwards to issue his warrant to which is then examined by a jury of apprehend him in case of corporal not less than twelve men of the county, punishment, or to issue a warrant of or city, or borough, called the Grand distress against his goods and property, Jury, whose duty is to see whether to levy the pecuniary penalty incurred, such a case is made out against the The ordinary and regular method of prisoner as requires him to answer it proceeding is, in general, in the first If they are of opinion that such a case place, to arrest the offender, in order is not made out, they reject or ignore to ensure his forthcoming to answer the bill, and the prisoner is discharged; the alleged crime. To this arrest (or but he can be apprehended again, and apprehension,—the term arrest being brought to trial, if, at any subsequent usually confined to civil, and that of period, fresh and more conclusive eviapprehension to criminal, cases,) all dence happens to be found against him. persons, without distinction, are equally If they are of opinion, that a prima face liable in criminal cases. It may take case is made out against the accused, place by warrant, which, in cases of they find "a true bill," which being treason or other offences affecting the brought into court the prisoner is the government, may be granted by any placed at the bar, where he is put upon privy councillor, or either of the secre- his third and last trial, before a judge any judge of the court of Queen's Bench; see, that a prisoner, by the laws of by a common justice of the peace out condemned, and therefore three chances of sessions. Where the offence, howcertain day, rather than a warrant to like manner, acquit him. One acquittal

taries of state; or in cases of felony, by and a jury of twelve men. Thus, we but such warrants are generally granted England, has three trials before he ever, is not of a very serious character, the Justice of the Peace, who may, perand the offender is not likely to ab haps, acquit him; -2nd. Before the scond, it is more usual to issue a sum- Grand Jury, who may also acquit him; mons, commanding him to appear on a 3rd. Before a Petit Jury, who may, in sent for his discharge; but there pardon may be obtained of the crown. a who compose this last jury, he law, whatever that may be. nitted to have a share in the e unanimous. " he is also discharged, and cancontrary, he is found "Guilty," to the House of Peers; or a Department has the appointment of

e three condemnations before he If in either of these cases the prisoner As the fate of the is successful, he is set at liberty; but if r thus entirely depends upon not, he must suffer the penalty of the ACT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—As a conof them, i.e., he is allowed to clusion to this division of the chapter, o such of them as he may think we cannot do better than set forth udiced against him. This pro-some of the principal articles of that on behalf of the prisoner, is very famous act,—the act of Habeas 'Challenging the Jury;" when, Corpus, the glorious guarantee of an th, the jury is settled and Englishman's liberty. This act enacts, d, the prosecutor sets about to "That any officer and keeper neglecting is case, and to examine his wit to deliver to the prisoner, or his agent, n the presence of the prisoner, within aix hours after demand, a copy ublic court, a proceeding that is of the warrant of commitment, or shiftly carried out through the inter-ing the custody of the prisoner from of a counsellor, or barrister at one to another without the authority rugh the prosecutor may conduct specified in the act, shall, for the first The prisoner is also offence, forfeit 100l., and for the second to have a counsel to assist him; 2001, to the party aggrieved, and be her he or his counsel then cross-disabled to hold his office. No person se the prosecutor's witnesses, and once delivered by Habeas Corpus, shall Il are examined, sets up his own be recommitted for the same offence, L. After this, the judge "sums on penalty of 500l. Every person comevidence," that is, he recapitu- mitted for treason or felony shall, if he e principal facts to the jury, and require it, in the first week of the next s the law as it affects the parti- term, or the first day of the next sesuse, to the jury. Most frequently sion, be indicted in that term or session, rdict is returned without the or else admitted to bail; unless it aving their box, but if they should be proved upon oath, that the agree, they have to retire; and King's witnesses cannot be produced at er is sworn to keep them "with-that time; and if not indicted and at, fire, or candle," and to prevent tried in the record term or session, he mon from having access to them shall be discharged of his imprisony agree upon their verdict, which ment for such imputed offence. Any If they cannot of the judges or Lord Chancellor who the prisoner is discharged; but shall deny a writ of Habeas Corpus on y, at any time, be put on his sight of the warrant, or on oath that ain for the same offence. If the the same is refused, shall forfeit seve-; is one of acquittal, or "Not rally to the party aggrieved, 500%"

THE POLICE.—In London, and in proceeded against a second time most counties, and in corporate cities t offence, whatever evidence may and towns, there is a body of men uently transpire against him: if, called The Police, who have superseded the old "watchmen," or "parish detained, and the judge pro-constables," and their duty is, as we s the judgment of the law upon well know, the general keeping of peace This judgment, however, may be and order, the protection of the people, hed by writ of error; first, to and the apprehension of criminals. urt of Queen's Bench, and from The Secretary of State for the Home

inspectors, ninety-six serieants, and six companies of constables, each composed of one hundred and forty-four men. The Metropolitan Police, instituted by annoyance in a public thoroughfare. the late Sir Robert Peel, are appointed for all parts of the Metropolis and its seven stipendiary magistrates, appointed vicinity out of the jurisdiction of the by the crown, to attend at the Police city, and within twelve miles of Charing Cross. This force comprises about 5000 men, who are formed into companies. each comprising one superintendent, four inspectors, sixteen serjeants, and one hundred and forty-four constables. The company is divided into sixteen parties, each consisting of one serieant and nine men. Four serieants' parties. or one-fourth of the company, form an inspector's party. The whole is under the command of the superintendent. Each man has marked on the collar of ination under charges of treason, murhis coat the letter of his division, and a der, felony, fraud, and misdemeanors number corresponding with his name in of every description. At each of these the books of the office, so that he may at all times be recognised. The first of whom attend every day except Sunsixteen numbers in each division denote day, and one every evening; two clerks, the serjeants. All the policemen are dressed in blue uniform, and at night from eight to twelve constables attached wear dark-brown great-coats. Each man to it, who are termed "police officers." is furnished with a rattle, a staff, and a Their pay from government is only a lantern. The policemen are on duty at guinea per week; and for the rest of all hours, but of course a greater num-their means of existence they depend ber are employed at night than in the on the profits arising out of the services day. One part of the force continues of summonses, warrants, &c., and poron duty from the evening till midnight, tions of penalties. and the other from midnight till morning. The day-police is also relieved in the same manner. The night-police is of great utility in cases of fire, as in the watch-houses of each division is kept an two kinds,—prisons for debtors, and account of the names of the turn-cocks, prisons for criminals. There are three and of the places where engines are of the former description; namely, kept. Besides the parochial engines, the QUEEN'S PRISON, GILTSPUR-STREET many public bodies are provided with COMPTER, them; and the principal insurance Prison.

those servants of the government in offices have engines stationed in various London, and the power of fixing their districts, with active men and horses numbers. The force is divided into always in readiness. Water is supplied the City and Metropolitan Police. The immediately by means of fire-plugs. heads of the former department are the There is also a division called the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, under Thames Police, whose duties are as the whom are two marshals, eight marshal- name implies. The police have authormen, six superintendents, twenty-four ity to arrest, without warrant, any person whom they have good reason to suspect to be guilty of treason or felony, also for breach of the peace, and acts of

> POLICE COURTS.—There are twenty-Courts. The duty of the magistrates in these offices extends to several important judicial proceedings, which, in a variety of instances, they are empowered and required to hear and determine in a summary way; particularly in cases relating to the customs, excise, coaches, carts, pawnbrokers, persons unlawfully pawning the property of others, &c. Their duty also extends to the cases of persons charged with being disorderly, or brought for examoffices there are three magistrates, two an office-keeper, &c. Each office has

#### PRISONS.

These places of confinement are of and WHITECROSS-STREET situated in the borough of Southwark GILTSPUR - STREET PRISON: and county of Surrey, between the MONGER-LANE GAOL; HOUSE OF CORsons for debtors,—the Marshalses, in TENTION, Clerkenwell; the HULKS; Prison, in Farringdon-street. But by VILLE MODEL PRISON; QUEEN'S BENCH the 6th Wm. IV., c. 22, the two former Prison; were abolished, and their jurisdiction Whitegross-street Prison. This numconsolidated in the Queen's Prison, ber will soon be increased to fourteen which in the act is termed "The prison by the NEW CITY PRISON, which is of the Marshalsea of the Court of building in Islington, a short distance Queen's Bench; a prison for debtors, and for persons confined under the ment. sentence, or charged with the contempt Queen's Bench Prison, and Whitecrossof, her Majesty's Court of Queen's street Prison, have been already de-Bench." passed, prisoners were suffered to live out of the prison, in a certain surrounding district called "the Rules," -a privilege which originated in a time of over-crowding and plague. This privilege was abolished by the above act

GILTEPUR-STREET COMPTER. - This prison is situated opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, where it was removed from Wood-street, in 1741. It is a stone-fronted structure, and was erected by Dance, the architect. It is in the parisdiction of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and prisoners for misdemeanors as well as for debt are confined there.

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON. -- This prison is situated in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate. It is in the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and was commenced building in 1813; being finished and opened in 1815. The design was by Mr. Montague, Clerk of the City Works. Nell Gwynne by her will left 20% to be applied to the release of poor debtors every Christmas-day, which is now distributed every year amongst the poor female prisoners,—the former of whom inmates of this prison.

### THE CRIMINAL PRISONS.

merous than those for debtors. They blishment.

THE QUEEN'S PRISON.—This prison is are thirteen in number:—BRIDEWELL: Borough-road and Southwark Bridge-RECTION, Cold Bath-fields; HOUSE OF road. Formerly, there were two pri- Correction, Brixton; House of De-High-street, Southwark, and the Fleet MILLBANK PRISON; NEWGATE; PENTON-TOTHILL FIELDS' PRISON: above the Pentonville Model establish-Giltspur-street Compter, the Previous to this act being scribed. We proceed to give a brief account of the others.

BRIDEWELL.—This prison was a royal palace; "to such base uses may we come at last." And thus, as Dekker wrote long ago,

"Fortune can toss the world: a prince's court Is thus a prison now."

Edward VI. was the last royal possessor of the palace. Bishop Ridley asked it of him, to be converted into a workhouse, or house of correction "for the strumpet and idle person, for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place. The king conferred the palace on the City, on the 10th of April, 1553, and confirmed it by charter on the 26th of the following June. It was at first, and for many years, required as an hospital rather than a prison; but it has long been appropriated to purposes of confinement and punishment only, and is so remodelled that no part of the old building remains. It is an inconvenient and ill-arranged prison, situate on the west side of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. and will contain about 70 male and 30 ' are employed at the tread-wheel, picking oakum, and cleaning their wards; whilst the females wash, mend, and These prisons are much more nuclean their own portion of the estason, situate in Newington-causeway, with the entrance in Horsemonger-lane, is the county gaol for Surrey. It was built at the suggestion of Howard, the philanthropist, and has ten wards for male criminals, each with its yard and day-room, adapted to receive from 30 were first used merely as receiving to 40 individuals. The female department will only accommodate 28 per- portation; but now it is not uncommon sons. This prison is very deficient in the necessary arrangements for the proper classification of those who are who are intended to be sent abroad are confined there; and it cannot certainly taken to Millbank. The men eat, work, be cited as a "model prison." Picking and sleep in "gangs;" and the arrangeoakum and the treadwheel are the ments, though perhaps as good as can occupations of the prisoners. It is be expected in a ship, do little to effect under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of the reformation of the prisoners. Surrey, the Court of Quarter Sessions. thirteen Debtors for Surrey are confined here; the designs of Jeremy Bentham, who but the department is quite distinct so determinedly advocated his plans of from the criminal prison.

Well.—This prison stands in Coldbath- an enclosed area of 16 acres, usually fields, between St. John-street-road and contains about 1500 criminals, and cost Gray's-inn-lane. The site contains about 500,000l. It was intended as a place of nine acres, and there is accommodation reformation, and was called the "Penifor 1250 prisoners. Large as this num-tentiary." It was designated the "Milber is, the prison is sometimes made to bank Prison," in pursuance of the contain more. however, 1100. There are 250 cells, the purpose of carrying out the solitary The silent system is strictly enforced, but the prisoners work together; and observed. The rule of strict silence,

House of Correction, Brixton. -This is another metropolitan place of erected—on the north bank of the confinement and correction for the Thames, between Westminster and county of Surrey. It contains 149 cells Vauxhall Bridges—is a very unhealthy for single persons, and 12 which will one, being low and marshy. hold three each; thus affording room for 185. Sometimes, however, it has its name, all over England) stands in contained 400! Like the majority of the Old Bailey, at the corner of Newthe metropolitan prisons, this place of gate-street. Old Newgate was burnt correction seems sadly deficient in down in the Gordon riots. The present discipline.

-First erected in 1785. This prison 1783. The designs were drawn by was rebuilt in 1818, and again in 1844. George Dance, the city architect. The It has cells for 600 prisoners, but there façades, which are 295 feet, and 115

HOBSEMONGER-LANE GAOL.—This pri- at a time : and their stay is very short -averaging about seven days each They have no employment.

THE HULKS, OR SHIP PRISONS. -These places of confinement are two old men-of-war, the "Warrior," and the "Justitia," moored at Woolwich. They places for convicts sentenced to trans for a criminal to serve out his sentence "on board the hulks,"-and convicts

MILLBANK PRISON.—This building is visiting magistrates. very extensive, and was erected after prison and law reform, and in pursuance House of Correction, Clerken- of the 52nd Geo. III., c. 44. It occupies The daily average is, 6th & 7th Vict., c. 26. It was built for system, which is now only partially many have also to sleep in the same however, prevails; and all prisoners room. It was opened in 1794. intended for transportation are sent here. The site on which this prison is

NEWGATE.-This prison (familiar, by edifice was begun in 1770, before that House of Detention, Clerkenwell. occurrence; but was not completed till are seldom more than 100 in the prison feet long, are considered his best works. This structure is massively built; the soners exceed that number, the rule is. interior walls are very thick, and from compulsion, violated. The only the passages narrow. The prisoners employment is the tread-wheel and live and sleep in the same room. There picking oakum. are several yards for male and female criminala.

PENTONVILLE MODEL PRISON.—This is another prison erected for the express purpose of trying to effect the moral House of Correction, Coldbath-fields; reformation of the prisoners. It stands in the Thornhill Bridge-road, Islington, although it is named from the adjoining district of Pentonville. It was built of the magistrates of Middlesex. Giltwith a view to carry out the "separate system," with the employment of the prisoners, and as a model for all provincial prisons under the control of lane Gaol and Brixton House of Corthe government. It comprises a central rection are county prisons, under the hall, which is open from the floor to jurisdiction of the Surrey magistrates. the roof, with corridors, having ranges of calls on each side radiating from it, and so constructed, that the whole interior of the prison, and the doors of each cell, can be seen from one point of three distinct branches, viz., the An efficient system of surveillance is Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen. kept up. The prisoners are taught useful and the Court of Common Council. trades. None are taken here who are which may be compared to the three not sentenced to transportation. It is branches of the British constitution. impressed upon them that their confinement is a period of probation; that itself, and therefore has its sheriffs, its they will not be kept in prison more lieutenant, its county court or hustings. than eighteen months; and that their and other institutions, similar to those treatment in the colonies will depend of other counties. upon their conduct in the prison. We understand the system has not realised or hundreds, each having its ward mote. the views of those who devised and or hundred court, presided over by the advocated it. There are 500 cells in alderman, answering to the centenarius. the prison, which was erected, between or aldermannus hundredi of ancient April 10, 1840, when the first stone days, and still retaining the institution was laid, and the autumn of 1842. It of the inquest. was first occupied on the 21st of Decomber in that year. 84.168l. 12s. 2d.

TOTHILL FIELDS' PRISON.—This building stands between St. James's Park not plead their franchises as founded and the Vauxhall Bridge-road, in on royal grants, but as existing from Westminster. greatly altered in 1655, and entirely of London is, and from time whereof rebuilt in 1836. The "silent" system the memory of man runneth not to the is carried out here, and, as far as pos- contrary, hath been an ancient city: and sible, the "separate" one also; but as that the citizens and freemen of the there are only 270 cells, and the pri-said city, during all that time, have

Of these prisons, the Hulks, Millbank, Pentonville, the Queen's, and Whitecross-street, are national prisons, and under the control of government. The the House of Detention. Clerkenwell: Newgate, and Tothill-fields Prison, are county prisons, under the jurisdiction spur-street Compter and Bridewell are City prisons, under the control of the corporation of London. Horsemonger-

DIVISION IL-MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Corporation of London consists

The city of London is a county of

Like counties it is divided into wards

Our limits will not allow us to enter The cost was into the various charters granted to the city of London by successive kings; suffice it to say, that the citizens do Built in 1618, it was time immemorial; viz., "that the city

been a body corporate and politic, in of over and terminer, and gaol deliver deed, fact, and name, by divers names of Newgate; judge of the court of of incorporation; and that they are now wardmote at the election of aldermen a body politic and corporate, by the conservator of the rivers Thames an name of the Mayor and Commonalty of Medway; perpetual commissioner in a

the city of London."

civic corporation, is the Mayor, called nations, having a fee for that service ( Lord Mayor, according to a charter of a golden cup and cover, and a golden Edward III., which conferred on that ewer. This privilege was claimed officer the honour of having maces, the the coronation of Richard III., and he same as royal personages, carried before been exercised ever since. No corpore him by the sergeants. The Lord Mayor tion business is valid without the Lor is elected annually by the livery, from Mayor's authority. the aldermen who have served the office of sheriff, on the 29th of September; functionaries, are the aldermen. As be but he does not come into office till the fore stated, the city is divided into wards 8th of November, when he is admitted bearing the same relation to the city a and sworn by the citizens at the Guild-the hundred did to the shire. Thi hall, and he appoints his different division is one of great antiquity; and officers. It was the custom for him to the alderman, or president, of the ward be presented to the king for approval; was held in great honour by the Anglo but by a charter granted by Henry III., Saxons. The name is derived from the the presentation, in the absence of the Saxon Ealdorman (a man advanced in king, was permitted to be made to the years), and he was supposed to be a may barons of the Exchequer; or in the of superior wisdom and gravity. Til absence of the barons, to the constable 1394, they were chosen annually: but of the Tower. On the 9th of November, in the reign of Richard II. it was enacted that being the day on which the new by parliament, that they should "con Lord Mayor enters upon his office, the tinue in office during life, or good aldermen and sheriffs attend the func-behaviour." All aldermen are justice tionary who is quitting office to Guild-of the peace within the city. hall, in their coaches; and, about noon, proceed to London or Blackfriars' bridge, ment is the common council; a body, according to the ward which he happens likewise, of very early origin, and is to represent; where the Lord Mayor now justly considered the most in-elect, the aldermen, recorder, and portant of the three. The members sheriffs, go on board the city barge; are the representatives of the people, and, attended by the several city com- chosen annually on the feast of St. panies in their barges, proceed in great Thomas, out of each ward. The busistate to Westminster, where his lord-ness of the Court of Common Council, ship, after certain ceremonies, takes the (which comprises also the Lord Mayor prescribed oaths before the barons of and aldermen,) is to make laws for the the Exchequer.

Mayor are very extensive; he is not are the names of the wards, with the only the king's representative in the number of common councilmen each civil government of the city, but also ward returns:first commissioner of the lieutenancy; the borough of Southwark; chief justice Billingsgate .

affairs relating to the river Lea; an The chief officer and head of the chief butler to the king at all core

The next in importance of the cit

The third branch of the civic govern e Exchequer.

The powers and privileges of the Lord the city's legislature. The following

. 10 Broad-street .

8 Farringdon-without 16 41 Joiners. . 10 Castle-Baynard . Langbourn Cheap . 12 Lime-street Coleman-street Portsoken . 5 Cordwainers . Queenhithe Tower R Combill R . 12 Vintry , Cripplegate 16 9 Walbrook .

The privileges of the citizens of London are numerous; amongst them is that of preventing any person, except a freeman, from carrying on retail trade within the city. They are also free from the ancient tolls and customs, and the city tolls collected at the gates; from port dues, and from being impressed as soldiers and sailors during war.

Besides the aldermanries, or district guilds, we find mention, soon after the Conquest, of Trading companies, established for the purposes of trade and the 67 Silkmen. protection of their members. carliest of these seems to have been the Weavers' company. In course of time, these companies began to exercise considerable influence over the management of civic affairs, and no one could be admitted to the freedom of the city without being free of one of them. There are ninety-one of these companies. The first twelve on the list are called the chief, and are sometimes styled The Honorable; the others are arranged in their order of precedency :-

1 Mercers. Grocers. Drapers. Fishmongers. 5 Goldsmiths. Skinners. Merchant Tailors. 2 Haberdashers. Salters. 10 Ironmongers. 11 Vintners. 12 Clothworkers. 18 Dyers. 14 Brewers. 15 Leather Sellers. 16 Pewterers. 17 Barber-Surgeons. 18 Cutlers. 19 Bakers. Wax Chandlers. 21 Tallow Chandlers.

32 Innholders.
38 Founders.
34 Poulterers.
35 Cooks.
36 Coopers.
37 Tilers and Brick layers.
38 Bowyers.

89 Fletchers

40 Blacksmiths.

22 Armourers and Bra-

Painter Stainers.

ziers.

23 Girdlers.

24 Butchers.

26 Carpenters. 27 Cordwainers.

Curriers.

30 Masons.

81 Plumbers.

25 Sadlers.

AR Pin Makers . . 10 42 Weavers. 69 Needle Makers. 43 Woolmen. 70 Gardeners. 44 Scriveners. 45 Fruiterers. 71 Soapmakers. 72 Tin Plate Workers. 46 Plasterers. 73 Wheelwrights. 74 Distillers. 47 Stationers. 48 Embroiderers. 75 Hatband Makers. Upholders. 76 Patten Makers. 50 Musicians. 77 Glass Sellers. 51 Turners. 78 Tobacco-pipe Basket Makers. Makers 53 Glaziers. 79 Coach and Coach-54 Horners. Harness Makers. 55 Farriers. 80 Gun Makers. 56 Paviors. 81 Gold and Silver and 57 Lorimers. Wire-drawers. Apothecaries. 82 Long Bowstring-Makers. 59 Shipwrights. 60 Spectacle Makers. 83 Card Makers. Clock Makers. Fan Makers. Wood Mongers 62 Glovers. 63 Comb Makers. 86 Starch Makers. 64 Felt Makers. Fishermen. Framework Knit-88 Parish Clerks. 89 Carmen. ters. 66 Silk Throwsters. 90 Porters. 91 Watermen.

> Nearly fifty of these companies have halls, some of which are remarkable as buildings; and others, for the paintings and curiosities they contain. These will be noticed in another part of the work, under the heads of architecture, arts, &c.

> The property and revenues of the city are very considerable, the chief part being derived from the rents and fines payable for the renewal of leases of property acquired from time to time by grant or purchase. There are also the revenues of tolls, and taxes, and duties; amongst which are the tolls levied at the different city markets, under the name of pickage and stallage; street tolls, payable on non-freemen's goods passing in carts; duties, called groundage and water-baillage, viz., sixpence for every vessel with corn on board, brought into the port of London. and one farthing per quarter upon all corn so imported: a duty of fourpence per ton on all coals imported into London; the duties on the metage of corn and fruits; one-third of the profits of gauging wine, spirits, oil, and other gaugable articles; and of stamping

admission duties paid by brokers; and poration.—The City Solicitor has the the profits of the sale of freedoms and conduct of all proceedings in law or offices; with some casual receipts, such equity in which the corporation is as for licensing carts and drovers, the interested. He lays before the court of profits of drifts and strays on the common council, at the first meeting Thames, fees at police offices, &c., &c. in every term, a statement of all prose-Besides these, various funds have been, from time to time, placed under the corporation.—The Remembrancer is a control of the corporation by act of much more ancient officer, whose oriparliament, for the support of the police. and other purposes of municipal govern-

Attached to the corporation there are necessarily certain officers, termed His duties are also to give daily attend-Ministerial, who are under the control of the ruling body, and removeable session, to watch all proceedings likely by them for misconduct or otherwise. to affect the interests of the city; and This title, ministerial, has been adopted he is, in fact, parliamentary solicitor to to distinguish them from the mayor the corporation.—The Chamberlain is and aldermen, who, though individually an officer of considerable responsibility. officers, form a component part of the His duties are to attend to the annual corporation itself. The first in import- receipts and disbursements of the city, ance of these officers, is the Recorder. and to lay a statement before the court The institution of this office is of of common council. — The Comptroller ancient date, and is evidently derived has, in a great degree, the examination from our northern ancestors in whose and revision of the chamberlain's scsimple times every legal form and act was done and pronounced in the presence of true and steadfast witnesses, the city's property. He is obliged to and lived only in their memory. In the event of a question arising, witnesses were called in to record, or declare, the same by word of mouth. The Recorder theoffices and functions of the numerous is the adviser of the corporation, and is deputies and subordinates; but we have the representative of the Lord Mayor still to treat of two of the most imand aldermen in their judicial capacity. portant officers of the corporation, viz. He sits on the right hand of the Lord the Sheriffs. Mayor, and by him judgment can alone times, must have been one of the be pronounced. He is also a justice of the peace, and one of the judges of the the royal revenue, superintend dis-Central Criminal Court. In all cases tresses, and act generally as the execuwhere the city is concerned, (except in tive officer of the crown. The duties courts where he presides himself,) he is are now become, for the most part, the advocate of the corporation; and merely formal. argues cases before parliament as counsel and the custom of appointing deputies, for the city.

the ancient city officers, whose duties sonally to undergo; but they are still are those of assistant to the Recorder. liable for the acts of their agents. The -Next in office is the Town Clerk, who sheriffs are always considered part of

weights and measures; the licence and city and the general agent of the corcutions directed by any branch of the ginal duties were, in a great degree, ceremonial, having to see to the due observance of all presentations and public ceremonies of the corporation. ance at the Houses of Parliament during counts: and it is his duty to take care of the title-deeds, leases, and plans, of qualify himself by being admitted a broker.

Our limits will not allow us to detail This office, in former greatest responsibility, having to collect Modern institutions, have nearly superseded the labour The Common Serjeant is another of which the sheriffs had formerly permay be termed the secretary of the the municipal government. Stow calls them "the mayor's eyes; seeing and tically, the most considerable court of supporting part of the care which the justice connected with the Corporation mayor, alone, is not able to bear." The of London. It has jurisdiction in persheriffs are chosen from the citizens, and are generally men of wealth. They are sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, covery of a debt, or satisfaction in as well as of London.

features of the constitution and municipal government of the city, we shall, puted customs in the City of London as briefly, notice the local courts of are tried at this court. The juries who justice, which have ever been regarded serve in the city courts are composed as an essential part of the civic fran- of merchants, brokers, and the most chises, and are so regarded still, though substantial inhabitants in the ward; much of the jurisdiction formerly exer-consequently, the juries in the Lord cised by them has been engrossed by Mayor's Court partake much of the superior courts. In the time of the character of special juries. Saxons, each county had two courtsthe follemote, for criminal cases; and the which is held at the Guildhall. sciremote, for civil suits.

city what the sciremote was to the criminal jurisdiction. county, and is its highest court of judicature. The presiding judges are the the Sittings at Nisi Prius. Lord Mayor and the sheriffs. The Re-sittings are, however, wholly indepencorder, who is, in fact, the real judge, dent of the city authorities; but are attends to examine witnesses and de-liver judgments. This court has juris-citizens, which declared that they should diction over all actions for the recovery not be compelled to plead without the of property, except ejectments. There walls. They have been, therefore, held is an appeal, by writ of error, to certain from an early period, for twenty-four commissioners, usually five judges of days after each term, except Easter, and the superior courts; from whose deci- for six days after that term. In consion there is still an appeal to the clusion, we may name the County House of Lords.—The courts are held Courts, for the recovery of small debts at the Guildhall on alternate Mondays | -already explained in Division I. of throughout the year.

The LORD MAYOR'S COURT is, prac-

sonal actions generally: i.e., actions whereby a man either claims the redamages for some injury done to his Having briefly described the leading person or property. Besides this class of actions, all cases arising from discorder is the acting judge in this court.

The Sheriffs' Court has cognisance The COURT OF HUSTINGS is to the in actions of debt, but no equitable or

There are, also, held in the Guildhall this chapter.'

### DIVISION III .- DIRECTORY TO THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

	Westminster Hall, and Lincoln's Inn Hours.    Hall   Hall   House of Lords   Lords   House of Lords   House of Lords   House of House of Lords   House of Lords   House of Lords   House of House of Lords   House
MASTER OF THE ROLLS	
VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT	Westminster and Lincoln's Inn 10-3
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH	Westminster Hall, and Guildhall 10-5
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS	
	Westminster Hall and Guildhall 10-5
	Basinghall Street 10—4

COURTS.	[ 188 ]	COURTS.
ECCLESIASTICAL AND ADMI-	Doctors' Common	Hours 10—4
CO	OUNTY COURT	8.
The Courts for the recover COURTS, though not strictly C They are ten in number, viz.:—	lity Courts, may	s, now called Country be enumerated here.
BLOOMSBURY COUNTY COURT BOW COUNTY COURT BROMPTON COUNTY COURT CLERKENWELL COUNTY COURT LAMBETH COUNTY COURT MARY-LE-BONE COUNTY COURT	" Bow. " Whitehed " Duncan " Denmar	ud's Grove, Chelsea. Terrace, City Road. k Hill, Camberwell. v Road, opposits Lisson
SHOREDITCH COUNTY COURT WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT. WHITECHAPEL COUNTY COURT.	" No. 12, " No. 83, " Osborne	Charles Square, Hoxton. St. Martin's Lane. Strest, Whitechapel.
These Courts exercise the juri first division of this Chapter.	sdiction which w	e have already explained in the
CR	IMINAL COURT	rs.
CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT SESSIONS OF THE PEACE	COld Bailey	9-5 9-5 9-5 orough 9-5 Lane 9-5
INI	NS OF COURT,	&c.
THE INNER TEMPLE THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LINCOLN'S INN GRAY'S INN Besides these, there are ter	Fleet Street. Between Holborn North side of Ho	olborn.
CITY	POLICE COU	pring.
Where Magistrates attend to Mansion House	try the cases wh	•
STATION HOUSES, where inforassistance of Police Constables		ries, &c., may be given, and the neir services are required,
4 No. of Division.         Local           1st         CRIPPLEGATE           2nd         SMITHFIELL           3rd         FLEET STR           4th         Bow Lane           5th         FENCHURO	D	West Smithfield. , Fleet Street. Freat St. Thomas Apostle.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS. Attendance Daily, from				
LAMBETH RALEDOROUGH STREET 2 MARY-LE-BONE 8 SOUTHWARK 5 THAMES A WESTMINSTER V WORSHIP STREET F HAMMERSMITH B WANDSWORTH L	Vovent Garden			
	POLITAN POLICE STATIONS,			
Where information of Robberies, &c., may be given, and the assistance of Police Constables obtained when their services are required.				
Division.	Situation of each Station.  Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall; 1, King Street,			
B-Westminster	Westminster. Rochester Row, Vincent Square; Cottage Road,			
С—St. James's	Elizabeth Street, Piccadilly. Little Vine Street, Piccadilly. (Marylebone Lane; Molyneux Street, Edgeware Road;			
D-St. Mary-le-bone	Maryteonie Lane; Motyneut Street, Eageware Road; Hermitage Street, Paddington. Clarke's Buildings, St. Giles's; Hunter Street,			
E—Holborn	Brunswick Square. 34, Bow Street.			
G—FINSBURY	Bagnigge Wells Road, Clerkenwell; Featherstone Street, St. Luke's.			
H-WHITECHAPEL	Chapel Yard, Spital Square; Leman Street, Good- man's Fields.			
K—Stepney	IN MIDDLESEX.  Mile-End Road; Bromley, Devon's Lane; Wapping, Green Bunk; Shadwell, King David's Lane; Stepney, Arbour Square; Poplar, Newby Place.  IN ESSEX.  Plaistow; Great Ilford; Wanstead; Leytonstone Road; Woodford; Loughton; Dagenham; Barking; East Ham; West Ham; Chadwell			
L-LAMBETH	Heath; Beacontree Heath. Tower Street, Waterloo Road; Kennington Lane; High Street, near the Old Church; Christchurch, near the Old Church.			
M-SOUTHWARK	Stone's End, Southwark; Paradise Street, Rotherhithe.			

PARE STATES.	196	POLICE SPATROFFS.
Hirinia.		ntien of each Station.
NImperox	Kunnland, Hoh Huston, Robe Green, Berfeld Nevengen, Le	S Minon mass. Sout : Huckney, Church Street; r: Street; Islangton, Islangton Highway, Green Street; Stole riship Road : Tettenkam, nour ; Harmey; Educaton; Enfeld; 13 Ensex. althum Albey.
P-CAMPAGEL	Omicraell Gr Organ, Ferti	IN SCHEET. Hous: Publish, Clack Hous; un: Briston Rood; Mitchen; Lod; Strouthen; Hamely Gron; uson; Industrik; Beastesk;
B—Greswet	Street; Let R Sideng; Besting Sydenham; Be Dockyard, Depayord; H.,	NEST. seath Read; Woolwich, William sead; Lewishem, Rushy Green; Heath; Brownley; Paraborough; chenhom; Shooter's Hill; H.M. strord; H.M. Victualing Yard, M. Dockyard, Woolwich; H.M. Woolwich; East Greenwich.
S—Hampstrad	Highgate, High 8 Bigumar Ron 52, Albany 8 Place: Hump Town, Phanis Balisbury Stree	IN MIDDLESSEN. Ireet; Willesden, Stone Bridge; d, 8 Milestone; Regent's Park, Ireet; Kentish Town, Junction stond, 1, Houth Street; Source; Street; St. John's Wood, 52, t; Chipping Barnett, High Street; Hendon; Finchley.
T—Kessington	Kensington, Chur Green ; Brentf Uxbridge ; Hou	IN HERTS.  It ; Shenley Hill.  IN MIDDLESEX.  th Court ; Hammersmith, Brok  ord ; Hannel; Hillingdon and  undow ; Staines; Harrow; Ealing;  eld ; Harlington; Stanuell.
V—WAEDSWORTH	Hampton; Sunbu Kingston, London Plain; Claphe Street; Mortle	Y MIDDLESEX.  Ty; Cheleca, Milman's Ress.  SURREY.  Road; Epsom; Wandsworth, the sm. Common; Richmond, Prince shee, High Street; Loss Tooling,
T DRIVER THAMES	f Blackwall, near the	(n; Barnes, Priest Bridge. River; the Ship "Investigator," nd Lane; Wapping, near the

#### CHAPTER XII.

## LEARNING AND SCIENCE.

This chapter is divided into the fol- men for the ministry of Independent lowing parts :-

- 1. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
- 2. Learned and Scientific Societies.
- 3. THE MEDICAL PRACTICE IN LONDON. AND THE HOSPITALS.
  - 4. MUSEUMS, OBSERVATORIES, &c.

DIVISION L-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

This division comprises all the public colleges and schools in London, of any note, arranged alphabetically.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, Stepney .- Established 1810.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall-street, Instituted 1581. It derives its name from Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded the Royal Exchange. The present college was opened in Nov. 1843. During the four law terms, lectures are daily delivered in Latin, at twelve o'clock at free access to the extensive library, noon: and in English at one o'clock: except those on geometry and music. which are delivered at seven in the evening. There are seven subjects,divinity, civil law, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, and physic.

KING'S COLLEGE, Somerset House. Incorporated 1829. The course of education comprises religious instruction, according to the principles of the Established Church; Greek and Latin classics, mathematics, and general literature. There are also medical and military disregard to the religious creed of departments. Apartments are fitted up its students. There is also a junior in the college for students, and libraries school connected with the establishattached to the several departments.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, Bedford-square. -The pupils are under the management of a committee of lady visitors.

NEW COLLEGE, St. John's Wood-road. -Founded 1850, by the union of Highbury, Homerton, and Coward Colleges. House.-Instituted 1837, for the exam-It is intended for educating young ination of candidates, and the granting

Chapels.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 67. Harley-street.— Established 1848, for general female education, and for granting to governesses certificates of qualification.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, (City Branch), 4, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.

St. Peter's College, commonly called WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, South side of the Abbey.—Founded 1590, by Queen Elizabeth, for the classical education of corty boys, and then called Queen's scholars. There are several charges, in this school, as extras, amounting to a considerable sum. It is one of the most celebrated schools in the kingdom.

Sion College, London Wall.—Founded in 1623. This institution is intended for the use of the London clergy, with Almshouses are endowed for twenty poor persons in the lower part of the building.

University College, Gower-street .-A proprietary institution "for the general advancement of literature and science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense."—This institution owes its origin to Lord Brougham, and has, for its leading feature, an entire ment for boys under sixteen years of age. The building was erected by W. Wilkins, R.A. In the hall are some valuable models by Flaxman, the sculptor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Somerset

of degrees to students educated at the to professional and commercial pursuits. various institutions connected with the The number of scholars is from 400 University. The University is supported to 500. partly by fees, and partly by government grants, expended in salaries to nington-lane.—Established 1803. examiners, scholarships, exhibitions, &c.

### SCHOOLS.

Aske's Hospital.—For the education of 20 boys.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL, Westminster .-Established 1688.

Bray's (Dr.) Institution, 52, Hatton Garden.—Established 1733, for lendinglibraries in England and Wales, and America.

BRITISH UNION SCHOOL, Shakespeare's Walk, Shadwell.—Established 1816.

BURLINGTON SCHOOL, Boyle-street, Regent-street.—Established 1699.

CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. -Established 1615.

CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL. - Established 1611, by Thomas Sutton.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate-street .-

See Chapter V. CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN

TRAINING INSTITUTION, Highbury.-Established in 1849. CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street,

Cheapside.—Established 1837, for sons of respectable persons.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL, Wanstead.-Established 1847, for the education of the children of commercial travellers.

GERMAN SCHOOL, Savoy, Strand .-Established 1743.

GREAT COAT SCHOOL, Westminster .--Established 1706, for 67 boys and 33

HIGHGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Highgate.—Established 1515, for 40 scholars out of Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, &c.

ISLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, Islington.—Established 1830.

House. - This is a public grammar Branch School for 250 boys; all inhaschool. The course of education is of bitants of these parishes, either rich a liberal and useful character, adapted or poor. Fees for apprentices, and

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, Ken-

MERCERS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, College Hill.—Founded 1522.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL, Suffolklane, Cannon-street.—Established 1561. for the education of children of all nations, 250 scholars, by moderate payment. One of the most eminent establishments in England. Liberal prizes given.

PALMER AND HILL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL Tothill-street.—Established 1655.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL, Gloucesterplace, near Lisson-grove.—Founded 1792. First-class education for sons of clergymen, &c. &c. &c.

QUAKERS' SCHOOL, Goswell-street Road. RAINE'S SCHOOL, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's-in-the-East.—Established 1719. for educating and clothing 100 children -50 boys and 50 girls.

RICH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Lambeth. Established 1672.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL, Westminster-road. - Established 1788, for maintaining, clothing, and educating female children.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION. - Established 1798, for clothing, educating &c., sons of indigent and decayed freemasons.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross, Deptford.—Established 1833, for sons of naval and marine officers.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL. Rich mond, Surrey .- Founded 1840. Office, 32. Sackville-street.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, St. Lawrence, Jewry, Milton-street. - Established 1693.

St. Olave and St. John's Grammab SCHOOL, Bermondsey-street, Southwark. -Founded 1571, by letters patent granted by Queen Elizabeth. There is KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Somerset a Classical School for 320 boys; and a presentations to the Universities, are markable feature of the present age. awarded.

St. Paul's School, St. Paul's Churchward.—Founded 1509. Dr. John Colet. Dean of St. Paul's, for Those who have not the means of the education of 153 boys of all coungoing to school, and those who, left to tries indifferently.

St. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Southwark.—Established 1562, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth.

TENISON'S (ARCHBISHOP) GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Castle-street, Leicester-square .-Founded 1687.

establishments in social estimation, and ment is making with others. England can afford. And then, what instruct the ragged scholars. a mass of good is effected by the selfdenial, patience, and indomitable zeal National School Society. At present of the managers and teachers of the that Society has, in London, at least parochial schools; and the various 7000 schools, and 600,000 scholars, other establishments, such as the with about 250,000 Sunday scholars.

National Schools, the British Schools,
The British and Foreign School Society,
also, counts its schools and its scholars [see Chapter XVII.]) the latter a re- by thousands. The Wesleyans, the Con-

There are now 90 of those schools in the metropolis; they gather together Endowed by the poor, the vicious, and the depraved. themselves, would never employ those means, even if they possessed themthere have the opportunity given them of obtaining some information, and of removing a portion of the ignorance in which they appear to be incrusted. "Ragged" in attire are nearly all of

The reader will have a very faint these children; and still more ragged idea of the educational engines which were they in their minds. All were are at work in London, if he imagines accustomed to the street, begging or that the "Colleges and Schools" we stealing their vocation: yet these aphave enumerated comprise all our edu-parently incorrigible beings have been cational establishments, or supposes tempted to study! They have learnt that there do not exist in this metro-something amongst the multifarious polis means and appliances for training branches of human knowledge; better the ductile mind, and imparting "use-still, they have been taught to pray. ful knowledge," even beyond those in They have, many of them, eschewed our lists in point of number, though their idle habits, and have become they may stand below many of those useful members of society. An experido not pretend to vie with them in the pedestrian in London may see, at the higher departments of human learning. bridge-foot and at corners, near the There are in London about 800 private parks, and other frequented places, schools, for both sexes, conducted by boys with hairy caps, dark trousers, men and women, most of them fully red jackets, and aprons, with shoeadequate to the task of education : and brushing apparatus before them. These although parents may prefer sending are elèves of the "Ragged Schools," and their children to schools in the country, most of them are designed for emigra-as a means of benefiting their health, tion; if, on this trial, it is found that (which, by-the-bye, we think a chime-their former vagrant and predatory rical idea; for except in the very worst habits have given way to a wish to lead parts of London, the health and longe- a more steady, regular, and praisevity of the metropolis are quite equal worthy life. Honour be to the first to those of the provinces), no London projector of Ragged Schools. Honour parent thinks of sending his offspring be to those self-denying men and women from home, because they cannot, at who give up their time, and endure home, obtain there as good an education many disagreeable things, in order to

Extensive are the operations of the

and the Jews, have all their schools, Haymarket.- Established 1843, to eneither wholly free, or at which one courage and prosecute researches into penny or twopence a week only is paid the arts and monuments of the middle by each scholar. And there are several county schools, such as the "Yorkshire month, from November to June, with Schools," and the "Westmoreland Society;" with schools peculiarly Irish, and exclusively Scotch; and many detached educational charities for the Bedford-street, Covent Garden.—Estab-poor. If the learning supplied at some lished 1836. The Herbarium is open of these seminaries is not of the very best description, still they must effect other Botanists, every Friday evening, a vast amount of good. And thousands from 7 till 10. of the children, both male and female, as they pass from childhood to adolescence, commence the task of selfeducation; and, in the Mechanics' Institutions, and Literary Societies, carry out the good work which the parish or national school had begun.

But we must now advert to

DIVISION IL-LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

These Societies abound in the Metropolis at the present day; and tending of the applicant. to the diffusion of knowledge, to the cultivation of a refined and intellectual taste, to the improvement of manners, and to the creation of a social feeling, that cannot but advance the happiness of man, they demand the attention of the philanthropist. In the following gate-street.—Established for the cultilist we have enumerated the most prominent,—those which are most the middle classes. There is an extensive likely to arrest attention, and to repay and well-selected library, with these curiosity.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY, 177, Piccadilly.— Founded in 1842, and named from India House.—This library contains Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, who some valuable and curious MSS.; the died in 1006. This society republishes printed books chiefly relate to India Anglo-Saxon, and other literary MSS.

House.—Founded in 1707, for promoting or an East India Director giving leave: the study of antiquities. Their trans-visitors are admitted between the same actions, published under the title of hours on Mondays and Thursdays, by Archeologia, commenced in 1710. They tickets from members of the Court, or meet every Thursday, from Nov. to other authorities of the Company. On June, and celebrate their anniversary Saturday any person may be admitted on the 23rd of April. See also Chap. VI. on giving his or her name and address ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT to the Clerk.

gregationalists, the Roman Catholics, BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 26, Suffoll-street, ages. Meet the first Friday in every an annual meeting in some city or town in the country.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20. to the inspection of the members, and

Dr. Bray's Institution, 52, Hatton Garden.-Established 1733, for lendinglibraries in England and Wales, and America.

BRITISH ARCHAOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. York-street, Covent Garden. Established 1843, with the same object as the Institute.

BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY. - This library contains about 500,000 volumes. Access is gained by some well-known person vouching for the respectability

CAMDEN SOCITEY, 25, Parliament-street. -Established 1838, for the publication of historical documents, letters, &c. Every work published is superintended by a council of 15 members.

CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION, Aldervation of science and literature among and reading rooms attached.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S LIBRARY, Res It is open to students every week-day, ANTIQUARIES, (SOCIETY OF), Somerset from 10 till 4, the librarian or curstor Haymarket.—This society was estab-June. lished to cultivate a field of literature. then only partially explored; viz., the lanc.—Established 1846. Named after history, antiquity, and literature of the Hakluyt, the celebrated collector of English Church. It has published voyages and travels; it has the same several works connected with those sub- object, and has already published jects; and is under the patronage and several volumes. sanction of the episcopacy.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 17, Old improvement and diffusion of Ento-wick, where there are three exhibitions mological science. It has published five held during the year, in May, June, and volumes of transactions, copiously illus- July, when medals are distributed for trated with plates, many of them the best flowers and fruit. The days of coloured. The society possesses a very extensive collection of insects, British and foreign, and a library of works on day, and 7s. 6d. upon the day of The rooms are open Entomology. every Monday, from 2 till 7 p.m.; but best for flowers; the June show is the strangers are not admitted to view the most fashionable in attendance; and collection unless accompanied by a the July show is the best for fruits. letter of introduction from some member | The gardens are open daily from 9 till 6, or subscriber.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 17, Savilerow.--Founded in 1845, to inquire into the distinguishing characteristics, physical and moral, of the varieties of mankind which inhabit, or have inhabited. the earth, and to ascertain the causes fession; a library, and lecture-room; of such characteristics. The society publishes transactions, and a library and museum are in active formation. The meetings are held monthly, from Nov. to June inclusive; the anniversary is in May.

GAELIC SOCIETY, British Coffee-house, Cockspur street. - Established 1830, to "accustom the members to the language, poetry, music, and dress of the Gael." The affairs of the society are conducted in the Gaelic language, which every member must speak. The meet-transactions are published, and the ings are held on the second Monday in members meet every Tuesday, from the each month: the anniversary is on the beginning of November till May. 17th of August.

Established 1807, incorporated by from the celebrated botanist, Linnæus. Royal Charter 1826. Its object is to Its object is the cultivation of natural promote the study and the advancement history. It has a library, open to all of geological science. The members members, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and (about 875 in number) meet on alter-Thursdays, between 12 and 4; and a

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 12, nate Wednesdays, from November to

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, 100, St. Martin's-

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (ROYAL) .-Established 1804, incorporated 1809. Bond-street.—Founded in 1834, for the The gardens of this society are at Chisthe exhibition are advertised, and the tickets sold at 5s. each previous to the exhibition. The May exhibition is the when visitors are admitted by order from a fellow.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, Chancery-lane. - Established 1823, incorporated 1831. It was instituted to provide "a hall for the daily use of the profire-proof rooms for the deposits of deeds and papers; and an office for concentrating information" useful to the profession. Lectures are regularly delivered in the hall.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, Westminster.-Established 1818; incorporated by royal charter, 1828. This institution was established to afford a means of intercommunication between the members of the engineering profession.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, 32, Soho-square.— GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Somerset House. Established 1788. It derives its name

and Fridays. Fellows may introduce a Eastern MSS. It has published seventyfriend, but only in person. The anni-two volumes. versary meeting is held on the 24th of May; the ordinary meetings, at which —Established 1837. any member may introduce a friend, the public are indebted for the pleasure are held at 8 p.m. on the first Tuesday in of admiring and feeding the water-fowl January and May; and the first and third in St. James's Park. Its objects are the Tuesdays in February, March, April, forming and maintaining a complete col-June, November, and December.

LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury Circus. -Established 1805, on almost the same street, Strand. Established 1840. of which the attention of the institution the English Reformers. has been directed to the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library; to the diffusion of useful knowledge by means Dr. Percy; its object being to republish of lectures and experiments; and to and illustrate our ballad literature. It the establishment of a reading-room, has printed several volumes. where the foreign and domestic journals and other periodicals are provided for street.—Founded in 1842. The library is open the subscribers. every day except Saturday and Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.; on Saturday which meets on the second and fourth it closes at 3 p. m.

London Library, 12, St. James'ssquare.—This (with the exception of and Easter holidays. The anniversary that of the British Museum) is one of the is on the fourth Friday in May. largest libraries in London, containing between fifty and sixty thousand volumes.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Southampton Buildings, Holborn.—Founded 1823, for print original works on natural history. the dissemination of useful knowledge and thus promote its study and progress. amongst the industrious classes, by means of lectures, classes, and a library. LAND, 12, Hanover-square. — Founded

street. - Established 1839, for the improvement of microscopic science. The lecting and publishing information on society has formed a library; it meets every Wednesday from October to June, ment and encouragement (by means of and publishes its "Transactions."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 41, Tavistockstreet, Covent Garden.—Instituted 1836. The objects are the encouragement and promotion of numismatic science in all its branches. A journal is published once a quarter. The meetings are held on the last Thursday in each month from November to May.

museum, which is open on Wednesdays lished 1828, to translate and publish

ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. To this society lection of aquatic birds.

PARKER SOCIETY, 33, Southamptonplan as the Royal Institution, and with takes its name from Matthew Parker. the design to promote the diffusion of archbishop of Canterbury; and was science, literature, and arts, in pursuance formed for reprinting the best works of

PERCY SOCIETY, 100, St. Martin's-lane. -Established in 1840; and named after

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 27, Sackville-The investigation of the structure and history of languages is the object of this society, Friday in every month, from November to June, except during the Christmas

RAY SOCIETY, 22, Old Burlington-street. Founded in 1844; named after the naturalist, John Ray; and intended to

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENG-MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 21, Regent- 1838; incorporated, 1840. This society was instituted for the purpose of colagricultural subjects; and the improveprizes) of farm cultivation, and the breeding of live stock. There are libraries connected with this society, but no museum; the annual meetings and exhibitions being considered more practical and instructive than any collection of curiosities. The annual meeting for 1851 will be held at Bushy Park, Middlesex, in the week com-ORIENTAL INSTITUTION FUND.—Estab-| mencing July 14th. The show of live

stock will be open to the public on the formity and respectability of practice three following days.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 5, New Burlington-street.—Founded, 1823, "for the encouragement and investigation of arts, science, and literature, in reference to and Easter weeks, excepted. Asia." It has a library and museum. The meetings are held the first and Regent-street.—Established 1838, for the third Saturdays in every month from November to June. It publishes its "Transactions," and a "Journal."

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, Somerset House.—Founded 1820. of this society sufficiently designates its objects. There is a good mathematical corporated 1663. — This society was and astronomical library. The annual instituted for the promotion of science, meeting is the second Friday in February.

floral exhibitions.

the improvement and diffusion of geo- by a council of twenty-one members, graphical knowledge. small, but select and valuable. anniversary meeting is held on the mittees, each devoted to a separate fourth Monday in May. The society branch of science. The library contains meets on the second and fourth Mon- 42,000 volumes. days in every month, and oftener if held every Thursday, from the third necessary.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. 21. Albemarlestreet, Piccadilly. - Instituted 1799, for the advancement of scientific knowledge. Lectures are annually delivered; and amongst the lecturers are Professors Brande and Faraday. It was in the hundred members, each of whom adds laboratory of the Royal Institution, and F.R.S. to his name. by means of its powerful galvanic apparatus, that Sir Humphry Davy made some of his most important discoveries. There is a library and reading-room attached.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHIwith it, and for establishing an uni-though not a large, library.

in the profession." The meetings are held every alternate Monday evening, from the first Monday in November till the last in June; Christmas, Passion,

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309. illustration of discoveries in science and mechanics. There are reading and newsrooms in connexion with this institution. at 5, Cavendish-square. For a descrip-The title tion of the exhibition, see Chap. V.

ROYAL SOCIETY, Somerset House.—Inand is one of the most celebrated insti-ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY, Regent's tutions of the kind. There have been Park.—Established, 1839, to promote few men of any note or name in the the study of Botany. The gardens of scientific world, who have not been the society are well laid out, and in enrolled in the lists of members. Its May, June, July, it has most attractive published "Transactions" are very voluminous; and it has been the means ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 3, of many important discoveries being Waterloo Place.—Established 1830, for made and prosecuted. It is governed The library is including the president; and there are valuable. The several vice-presidents, with seven com-The meetings are Thursday in November to the third Thursday in June, with the exception of a short interval at Christmas and Easter. The meeting for the election of officers is held on the 30th of November. There are upwards of seven

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 4, St. Martin's-place, Charing Cross.—Founded in 1823, "for the advancement of literature." Geo. IV. took great interest in this society, and contributed 1,100 guineas a-year to its funds. The society Grosvenor-street. — Established has fallen off since the death of that incorporated, 1837. — It was munificent benefactor. William IV. disfounded to facilitate "the acquirement continuing the subscription on his accesof architectural knowledge, the promo-sion to the throne; and it is now only tion of the different sciences connected a Transaction Society. It has a good,

RUSSELL INSTITUTION, Great Coram-| street, tioned in page 196.

SHARSPEARE SOCIETY, 9, Great Newport-street, Leicester square. - Established November to June, at 8, p.m. in 1840, to print and circulate works illustrative of the manners and literature of Shakspeare's times, and of his writings. Many curious old works, illustrative of the poet and his times, have been published by this society. They

are all carefully edited.

SION COLLEGE LIBRARY, London-wall. -This is a very good library of theological, historical, and scientific works. Originally intended for the City clergy only, its utility is now extended by allowing each incumbent to introduce a reader for a twelvemonth. The volumes are also lent on the responsibility of the clergy.

SMEATONIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL EN-GINEERS, Freemasons' Tasern, Great Queen-street.—Established 1771, by Mr. Smeaton, for the purpose of promoting friendly meetings amongst the civil engineers, then coming into note as members of a rising profession. It conthey were interrupted. It was reconstituted, however, in 1793, and has been The Society, continued ever since. which includes some of the most celebrated men in the profession, meet monthly for the purposes of dining, during the session of Parliament.

SOCIETY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF It is very little used. ORIENTAL TEXTS.—Founded in 1841, to print standard works in the oriental languages.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 12, St. James'ssquare.—Established 1834, having been projected at Cambridge during the meeting there of the British Association, for the advancement of science. The object square.—Instituted in 1826, under the of the society is the collection of statistics on every subject, which are digested and published. The society meets monthly, from Nov. 1 to July 1. The anniversary meeting is on March the 15th.

Cavendish-sougre. - Established street, Russell-square, has a similar object 1844, to promote literature, science, and in view to the London Institution, men-the arts, in Egypt, Syria, and the adjacent countries. The meetings are on the first Tuesday of every month, from anniversary is held on the 23rd of April.

TENISON'S (ARCHEISHOP) LIBRARY, Castle-street, Leicester-square. — This library contains many books and MSS, of great value; and it was intended, though more especially for the clergy, yet for any studious persons. Its object is not at all carried out at present. A Mechanics' Institute holds its meetings in

the Library.

United Service Institution, Scotland-yard.-Founded, in 1830, by members of the two services, not only as a means of communication between officers of the naval and military professions. but as a repository for objects of scientific and general interest. An interesting museum is formed, chiefly of foreign articles; and there are some valuable relics, as the swords of Generals Wolfe and Cromwell, a piece of gold lace from the coat worn by Nelson at Trafalgar; the sash with which Sir John Moore was tinued its meetings till May, 1792, when lowered to the grave, &c. A member's order will admit to this museum.

WERNERIAN CLUB, 219, Regent-street. Established in 1844, and named after Werner. It re-publishes scientific works. WILLIAMS'S (DR.) LIBRARY, Red-crossstreet.—Is essentially a theological library, intended for dissenting ministers.

WHITTINGTON CLUB, Strand, (the old Crown and Anchor.)—Established 1847. The object is to bring literary men in contact with each other, and to diffuse information by means of lectures, conversaziones, and a good library.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 11, Hancoorauspices of Sir H. Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles, &c., "for the advancement of zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of subjects of the animal kingdom, alive, or in a state of preservation." The Syro-Egyptian Society, 71, Mortimer- Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, are

the property of this society, which has examinations being very strict, the dealso a good museum.

Besides the various societies and institutions enumerated in the above list. there are several in London and its vicinity, formed on the plan of the City Institution, in Aldersgate-street. lington has a very excellent one; there is one at Camberwell, another at Walworth. The Eastern Literary and Scientific Institution. Commercial-road East, is in good repute. The Hammersmith, Kensington, Marylebone, Paddington, Poplar, Rotherhithe, the Southwark, and the Westminster, Literary and Scientific Institutions, are all, we believe, thriving establishments, and well adapted to improve the members, and benefit society.

DIVISION III .- THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN LONDON, AND THE HOSPITALS, AND MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The medical profession in England is composed of physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners.

The physician, giving principal attention to medicine, is the family attendant among the higher classes of society; and is also usually consulted in all difficult them to practice surgery in any part of and dangerous cases by his brother the British dominions. practitioners. The surgeon, devoting contains the Hunterian Museum, which his time more especially to surgery, is very rich in anatomical and pathoperforms the capital operations, and is logical preparations, as also in comparahence is often styled "Consulting Surgeon." The general practitioner, who library is more complete in medical and must necessarily be well-educated, being surgical works, both British and foreign, a Licentiate of the Society of Apothe- than any other in Great Britain. (See caries, and a member of the Royal MUSEUMS.) College of Surgeons, attends to both arise, he calls in to his aid the physician caries confers its license to practise or surgeon, as may be required. The medicine, it is also a trading body; that obstetric art is represented by both is, the Apothecaries' Company sell physicians and surgeons, who specially drugs, both wholesale and retail. Notattend to this department. Aurists, withstanding this anomalous position, bers of the Royal College of Surgeons. character of the whole medical profes-

gree is consequently highly estimated.

There are three institutions connected with the medical profession, the objects of which are to prevent unqualified persons from practising; and to collect libraries, museums, &c., on medical subjects,—these are the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and Apothecaries' Hall.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS was incorporated so long ago as 1518, by a charter of Henry VIII., "that they and all men of the same faculty, of and in the City of London, should be in fact and in name, one body, and perpetual community or college." The college is situated at the N.W. corner of Trafalgarsquare. Candidates for diplomas undergo three strict examinations at this college, the viva voce parts being in Latin.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's-inn-fields. - Established 1800. Its affairs are governed by a council chosen for life. The examiners are chosen in order of seniority from the council: they admit qualified persons as members, granting them a diploma, which entitles This college consulted by his medical brethren; and tive anatomy. This museum was originally founded by John Hunter. The

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL, Water-lane, medical and surgical cases, and to mid-Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Established When difficulties or doubts 1617. While the Society of Apotheoculists, and dentists, are usually mem- this Society has done more to raise the The University of London confers the sion in England than either the College medical degree of M.B. and M.D. The of Physicians, or the College of Sursciences, is rigidly exacted from the establishment makes up 580 beds. It candidates for its diploma. By an is the most complete in London. Beorder from a member, strangers can be sides receiving ordinary medical and admitted to see the laboratory, with its surgical patients, there are special wards steam-engine and various mechanical for children, ophthalmic cases. diseases appliances. education in England, yet the laws of library is good, and the museum unique. the various licensing bodies have been (See Museums) Sir Astley Cooper was but imperfect. To remedy this defect surgeon to this hospital. a new Act of Parliament is now being framed.

The MEDICAL HOSPITALS in London. unlike those of the Continent, are chiefly supported by private contributions; are relieved, who attend at the hospital; they are unconnected with the State, and lying-in-women at their own homes. and these and other charitable institutions may well be considered as England's pride. The following is a list of 220 of which are dedicated to surgical these institutions in London. Twelve are general hospitals, where patients are taken in for diseases and casualties.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL (St.), Smithand there is a large surgery, with oper- The establishment is much needed in ating theatre, open at all hours. It this thickly-peopled locality. can receive 580 patients. The museum and library are good. Here Abernethy practised, and charmed and electrified his pupils.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, King William-street, Strand.—Will accommodate about 118 patients. Both in and outpatients are treated by this establishment.

FREE (ROYAL) HOSPITAL, Gray's-innroad.—Founded 1828. Can receive 134 patients. Upwards of 700 cases of cholera were received into this hospital in 1832, while all other similar institutions museum and library. closed their doors against persons suffering with that dreadful epidemic. It is one of the most valuable institutions in London.

GEORGE'S (St.) HOSPITAL, Hyde Parkcorner. — Established 1733. 320 beds. Here John Hunter attended. 120.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, Southwark.—Founded in 1724, solely by Thomas Guy, a Sanctuary, opposite Westminster Abbey. bookseller in Lombard-street, at an -Founded 1719. Contains 220 beds.

geons. A knowledge of anatomy, physical sology, medicine, and the collateral 219,499L for the endowment. This Good as is the medical peculiar to women, and lunatics. The

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugalstreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields. — Founded 1839. Makes up between 110 and 120 beds. Besides in-patients, out-patients

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road. -Instituted 1740. It contains 320 beds. cases, as, from its proximity to the various docks, numerous and severe accidents are constantly admitted.

MARY-LE-BONE HOSPITAL, Cambridgefield.—Established 1102. It is a royal place, Paddington. — Recently (1851) hospital. All diseases are treated here; opened. It commences with 150 beds.

> THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Charlesstreet, opposite Berners-street. - Established 1745. Holds 285 beds, and is peculiar in having special wards appropriated to cases of cancer. There is a Samaritan fund attached to this hospital for assisting the poor who have been cured, or sending invalids to the Asylum at Carshalton.

THOMAS'S (St.) HOSPITAL, High-street, Southwark.—Founded 1553. It is one of the five royal foundations, and receives 428 in-patients. It possesses a good

University College Hospital, Upper Gower-street. — Founded 1833. One reason for establishing this hospital was to afford the means of medical instruction to the pupils in the Gowerstreet Contains University. The number of beds is

THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL Broad

curable patients' fund.

The above are the twelve general 1, hospitals. Each of these establishments lectures are daily delivered on Medicine, Anatomy, Surgery, and the various col- Chandos-street, Charing Cross (1816).-lateral sciences. The aggregate number of Ophthalmic Institution (North London), beds made up by these hospitals amounts 31, Charlotte-place, Portland-place, to nearly 3.500, and about 400,000 inpatients and out-patients are annually ments where poor persons can receive under treatment. They have each a gratuitous medical and surgical advice, staff, consisting usually of three physicians, three surgeons, an assistant of these excellent institutions, viz :physician, an assistant-surgeon, and an Blenheim-street. obstetric physician, these being assisted (1834).—Bloomsbury, 33, Great Russellby clinical clerks and dressers. The street (1801).—Chelses, Brompton, and patients are visited from 12 to 2 o'clock Belgrave, 41, Sloane-square (1812). daily. Surgical operations are usually Camden Town, 8, Pratt-street (1848).performed at 1 o'clock. Any profes-City of London and East London, 13, sional man will always be allowed to Wilson-street, Finsbury-square (1849). follow the physicians and surgeons, and also to attend the lectures, on the pro- (1789). - Eastern, Great Alie-street, duction of his card.

charities in London; there are a vast follows :-

FOR CHILDREN.—Royal Infirmary for Children, Waterloo-road. Children. Established 1845.

sumption.—City of London Hospital,

Eye, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens le-bone Provident, 6, Charlotte-street,

There is a Lithotriptic fund, and a ward (1804).—Metropolitan Eve and Ear Infor the treatment of stone, also an in-firmary, 25, Sackville-street (1838).— Ophthalmic Hospital (Central London), Calthorpe-street, Gray's-inn-road (1843).—Ophthalmic Hospital (Royal) possesses its own medical school, and London, Moorfields (1804).—Ophthalmic Hospital, (Royal), Westminster.

DISPENSARIES.—These are establishwith medicines. There are thirty-three Blenheim-street 1. -City, 76, Queen-street, Cheapside Goodman's-fields (1782).—Farringdon, But these are not the only medical 17, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn (1828). -Finsbury, Woodbridge-street, 16, number more which may be classed as Clerkenwell (1780). — Holloway and North Islington, Francis-place, Holloway (1840). — Islington, Upper-street Established (1821). — Kensington, Church-street 1816, to relieve children under four- (1840).—London, 21, Vine-street, Spitalteen, and their sick mothers.—Tower-fields (1777).—Metropolitan, 9. Fore-Hamlets and General Dispensary for street, Cheapside (1779).—Metropolitan Free Hospital, 29, Carey-street, Lincoln's-FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND CON- inn-fields (1836).—Northern, 9, Somer'splace West (1810) .- Paddington Provifor Diseases of the Chest, 6 Liverpool- dent, 104, Star-street, Cambridge-terrace. street, Finsbury. Established 1848. Has (1838). — Public, Bishop's-court, Lina special dispensary open daily.—Con-coln's-inn (1782). — Queen Adelaide's, sumptive Hospital, Brompton. Insti-189, Church-street, Bethnal-green (1849). tuted 1841: incorporated 1849; has -Royal General, 36, Aldersgate-street about eighty patients; extensive at- (1770). - Royal Pimlico, Belgrave-tertendance is given to out-patients at their race (1831).—Royal South-London, St. own houses.—Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Margaret-St. James's General, 60, King-street, and street, Regent-street. Established 1847. 3, Chapel-place North, South Audley-FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. street (1817).—St. John's Wood and Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Portland Town, 98, St. John's Wood-ter-Ear, 10, Dean-street, Soho (1816).—|race (1845).—St. Mary-le-bone General, Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the 77, Welbeck-street (1785).—St. MaryPortland-place (1834). — St. Pancras To these have been added two others. Royal General, 26, Burton-crescent after the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke, (1837). — Surrey. Great Dover-street, forming a facade of 697 feet. The hall Southwark (1777). - Tower Hamlets, contains two valuable statues by Cibber. 40, Commercial-road East (1792). -Western, Charles-street, Westminster (1789).—Western City, 18, Lincoln'sinn-fields (1830). — Western General, substituted for coercion. There are con-Lisson-grove, New-road (1830).—West-fined here nearly one hundred governminster General, Gerard-street, Soho ment lunatics, viz., those who have (1774).

At these Dispensaries patients able to walk out are prescribed for; and all other cases of severe illness are visited by the physician or surgeon at the pa-Sir Robert Peel's secretary, and many tient's home. Out-door midwifery cases are also attended by the pupils, superintended by the obstetric physician or surgeon. In this manner an immense amount of distress is alleviated; upwards of 150,000 persons thus receiving. every year, medical and surgical relief, with medicines, at a large annual cost to the charitable subscribers and donors It will thus to the dispensaries. be seen that, through the General street (1787); specially for the delivery Hospitals and the Dispensaries, at least of married women at their own houses. 550,000 persons are relieved annually, viz., 400,000 by the former, and 150,000 Russell-place, Rathbone-place (1778). by the latter.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. -- Colney-Hatch Asylum, between Finchley-common and Southgate (1850). Accommodation is provided here for 1000 patients.—Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, Middlesex (1831). This may be taken as a model for establishments intended for patients whose minds are diseased. It 17, Saville-row.—Resides these special can conveniently receive 994 patients: institutions, each public hospital and i.e., 570 females and 424 males. Me dispensary possesses its lying in charity chanical coercion and restraint are for delivering women at their own entirely abolished.—St. Luke's Hospital, homes. Old-street, City-road (1761). Can accommodate 260 patients.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL, Lambeth, was ton (1825). founded as a religious house, 1247. In shop-women, servants, and others, who 1675, a new building was erected in are compelled to leave their homes Moorfields. In 1815, the new hospital through illness.—Fever Hospital (Lowwas completed on the site of the Dog dos), Liverpool-road, Islington (1803). and Duck tavern and gardens. The Average number of inmates, 54. front consists of a centre and two wings, tula Infrancy, 38, Charter-house-square

representing Madness and Melancholy. The arrangements of the hospital are now highly gratifying-kindness being been acquitted upon the ground of insanity. Amongst them now are Oxford, who shot at the Queen, and McNaughten, who shot Mr. Drummond. others. Strangers are admitted to view the hospital by governors orders. Foreigners and members of parliament, by writing to the president, treasurer, or Secretary of State.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS. - The British. Endell-street, Long-core (1749).—City of London, Old-street, City-road (1773). -General, York-street, Lambeth (1765). -Lying in Institution, 90, Newman--Lying in and Sick Dispensary, 10, Maternity (Royal) Charity, 17, Little Knightrider-street, Doctors' Common. -Queen Adelaide's Lying in Hospital, Queen-street, Golden-square (1824). -Queen Adelaide and British Ladies, 13. Chapel-street, Cavendish-square (1829). — Queen Charlotte's, Lisson-green (1752).—St. George's and St. James's,

MISCELLANEOUS .- Asylum for remedable Females, High-street, Stoke Newing-This institution relieves erected from the designs of Mr. J. Lewis. (1885) .- Gentlewomen (Establishment for),

(1851) forming.—German Hospital, Dal- reception of sick seamen.—Skin (Hospiston (1845), intended solely for all who tal for Diseases of), 25, Bridge-street, speak German.—Homeopathic Institu-Blackfriars (1841).—Small-pox Hospital, tions, at 17, Hanover-square; 2, London- Upper Holloway, Highgate Hill, (1746). street, Fitzroy-square; 63, Edgeware-Makes up 70 beds. Vaccination perread; and 22, Davies' Mews, Lower formed daily, and vaccine lymph gra-Brook-street. - Idiots (Asylum for), Park- tuitously distributed and supplied to house, Highgate (1847). inmates; its object being to educate Jews' Hospital. Mile-end-road (1747). A and train idiots.—Infirmary (Royal) for general hospital in every sense of the Diseases of the Lungs, City-road (1814). word.—Spinal Institution (Harrison's), -The Jerusalem (Royal) and London 2, Middlesex-place, Paddington. There Vaccine Institution, 18, Providence-row, are six beds.—Truss Society (City of Finsbury-square.—Home for confirmed London) 76, Queen-street, Cheapside in this establishment contribute towards the expenses from 6s. to 8s. a week.— Lock Hospital and Asylum, Westbournegreen, Harrow-road (1746). A special hospital for the cure of a certain discuse; and there is also an asylum street (1847). - Women (Hospital for), This institution is intended to aid (1848). those who are discharged from hospitals, but yet require more care and sttention, better air and food than they Vaccine lymph gratuitously training of), at 16, Broadstreet-buildings, and St. John's House, 34, Fitzroy-square. -Orthopædic Bloomsbury-square (1840). cure of club-foot.—Rupture Society, 22, study of chemistry. Its meetings are Lincoln's-inn-fields (1804). For treat-held on the first and third Mondays of ment of ruptures.—Sanatorium in the every month, from November to June, Island of Madeira, Office, 4, St. Martin's at 8 p.m. The anniversary is the 30th place (1849). To send persons of nar- of March. There is a library, museum, place (1849). row means to Madeira, for their health, and collection of instruments attached -Bea-Bathing (Royal) Infirmary, Office, to this society. 36. Cannon-street (1796). The infirmary is at Westbrooke, and is intended street.—Instituted 1773. This society to afford sea-bathing and medical attend-awards three medals annually for the ance to scrofulous patients.—Seamen's promotion of medical science. is on board the "Dreadnought," off May.

dering Illness, 76. Harley-street: now Greenwich, which is fitted up for the Receives 60 medical men.—Spanish and Portuguese Pemale Invalids, Birdcage-fields, Stam- (1807); and Truss Society (National), 74, ford-hill, (1842). Most of the inmates King William-street, City; both for the medical treatment of ruptures.- Verrall's Charitable Society for the treatment of Distortions, Diseases of the Spine, &c., 84. Norton-street (1836). - Women and Children's Free Hospital, 7, North Audleyfor penitent females who have been Red Lion-square (1843). - Women and cared. Metropolitan Institution for Con-Children, Paddington Free Dispensary valuescents, 32, Sackville-street (1843). for, 8, Market-street, Edgeware-road

# MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY, 10, Montague-street, Russell-square.—Established in get at home.—National Vaccine Established, Russell-square.—Established in lishment, 8, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square | 1846, and named after the Hon. Henry Cavendish. Its object is to promote supplied.—Nurses (Establishment for the chemistry, and the kindred sciences, by printing and diffusing works of merit.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, John-street, Adel-(Royal) Hospital, 6, phi (pro tem.)—Established 1841. This For the society is established to promote the

Hespital Society, Office, 74, King Wil-meetings are held every Monday evenliam-street, City (1821). This hospital ing, at 7 o'clock, from September to

MEDICAL AND CHIBURGICAL SOCIETY, enduring perseverance of man. 53. Berner's-street, Oxford-street,—Insti-have arranged them in alphabetical tuted 1805; incorporated 1834. The cullorder, not according to their relative tivation and promotion of medicine and importance. surgery, and the collateral sciences, is the object of this society. At its rooms nor-street, Bond-street.—This museum is there is a good library of about 20,000 that of the Antiquarian Society. who volumes.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 17, Bloomsbury-square. — Incorporated by Royal the introduction of a member. • Charter, 1843. Its objects are the union of the chemists and druggists of lington-street.—Founded 1823, for the this country into a recognised and independent body; the protection of their literature, science, and art. The society general interests; and the advancement has a museum, containing some highly of the art and science of pharmacy. To interesting curiosities. Amongst them promote the last object, schools of may be named the statues of the Hindoo pharmacy, scientific meetings, and regu- deities, Buddha, Durga, Linga: a sculplations respecting the examination of tured column from a temple at Mahore: members, have been instituted. There arrows, spears, armour, and war accouis a small but nicely arranged collection trements, from Malay, Ceylon, Persia, of specimens; and foreign chemists, on application to the Secretary, will be bay, Madras, Ceylon, and Hong Kong. courteously received. Lectures are delivered, and meetings held, on the that "foreigners of distinction, or any second and fourth Wednesdays in each persons who have contributed to the month. the third Tuesday in May.

VETERINARY (ROYAL) COLLEGE, College-street. Camden Town.—Founded in states, that "The museum shall be open 1791. We are indebted to a Frenchman, Mons. Charles St. Bel, for this college, intended, as its name imports, to promote the study of veterinary

science.

DIVISION IV .- THE MUSEUMS, &C. Amongst the "aids to learning," the "guides to science," and, at the same time, the irresistible attraction of the lovers of the rare, the curious, and the fields.—(See Chap. V.) strange, are the various Museums, with which London abounds. This division | Leadenhall-street.—(See Chap. V.) of the chapter is devoted to an enumeration of the more important of them. And they will well repay the time which may be bestowed in a visit; not merely as containing objects and articles of a additions. unique and singular description, but as showing the mighty hand of the Creator of the Geological Society, and the geoin his marvellous works; at the same logical collections in the British and time that many of them are indicative other Museums, there is the MUSEUM

ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, 16. Grosvehave collected a number of antiquities, models, casts, &c., which can be seen by

ASIATIC ROYAL SOCIETY. 5. New Bur-The anniversary meeting is attainment of the objects of the society in a distinguished manner, are eligible as honorary members." The 53rd article daily for the admission of the public, (except on Saturdays and the usual holidays,) between the hours of eleven and four, either by the personal or written introduction of members or by tickets, which may be obtained by members at the society's house."

British Museum.—(See Chap. V.) College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM,

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 17, 016 Bond-street. - Here the collections of the Rev. W. Kirby, one of the fathers of entomology, are deposited, with

GEOLOGY.—In addition to the museum of the zeal, the genius, and the patient of Practical Geology. Piccadilly,

Jermyn-street, St. James's. tution is in the department of her long by about 3 feet 4 inches wide, and Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and three-quarters of an inch thick. In this Forests, and is placed by them under room is arranged a most valuable series the immediate control of Sir Henry of mineralogical specimens, many of De la Beche, who, in 1835, suggested them illustrating, in a beautiful manner. to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the mode in which minerals occur in that the persons engaged on the geolo-lodes or veins. There are other specigical survey of Great Britain had many mens, showing the whole process of opportunities afforded them of collect- copper-smelting, from the first to the ing specimens illustrative of the appli- last stage. The same occurs with regard cation of geology to the useful purposes to iron, zinc, lead, &c. At the end of the of life; and that if such collections were made, and could be properly arranged, an historical series, illustrative of the they would afford the means of instruc- manufacture of earthenware and china tion to a very numerous class of the in Staffordshire, including many beaupublic interested in mining and agri-tiful specimens of the well-known cultural matters. having been approved of, a house in most modern specimens of Minton's Craig's-court was allotted for the purpose of displaying the collections when specimens of the Bow, Chelsea, Worready; but their number accumulating cester, Derby, Swansea, and Nantgarrow so rapidly, from presents and other-manufactories; most, if not all, of which wise soon demanded larger accommo-Upon this representation, Mr. Pennethorne, the architect of her Majesty's Commissioners, received instructions to furnish plans, &c., for a new country,—collected chiefly by the of-building upon the present site, which ficers of the Geological Survey. Many had already been selected; and the persons have availed themselves of the beautiful structure which now adorns aid which this large and rare collection Piccadilly and Jermyn-street is the affords, of determining new fossils, and result. The walls of the entrance-hall, procuring information therefrom not to which is in Jermyn-street, are partly be obtained elsewhere. At the end of lined with alabaster from Derbyshire; the pilasters are of various British marbles, granites, serpentines, &c. There are cases arranged in it, containing all the varieties of building stones which have been employed in the public buildings from mines, raising minerals, facilitating and churches in Great Britain; also specimens of draining-tiles, bricks, and other articles of manufacture from the commoner varieties of clays found in this island. Upon ascending the staircase, on which are placed some very instructive. Over this room is a beautiful specimens of cast-iron, we laboratory, for the instruction of stureach the principal room of the build- dents in chemistry, and for the invesing. It is remarkable for its size; being tigation of various chemical questions about 120 feet long, 68 broad, and 45 connected with the objects of the estafeet high. The light is admitted through | blishment. . Notwithstanding the vast a roof, the larger part of which is formed importance of our mineral resources,

This insti- of glass; the central panes being 10 feet room nearest Jermyn-street is arranged These suggestions Wedgwood ware; as well, also, of the and Copeland's. On the opposite end are have now ceased manufacturing. The collections of fossils, which are arranged in the two galleries of the principal room, are amongst the finest in the the building nearest Piccadilly is a room set aside for the display of models of mines and mineral districts; implements used in the working of mines in various countries; machinery for pumping water the ascent and descent of the miners, washing and dressing the ores in order to prepare them for market, &c. A set of models, by Mr. Sopwith, illustrative of various geological phenomena, are

mated, to about 25,000,000% sterling given to understand that it will shortly and economic working of mines can be for private study and for cleaning, more sensible to the advantages of such can learn, been determined upon. establishments : and the Ecole des Mines exists in this institution in Jermynstreet for imparting such a knowledge, case in the library. memorials have been presented from the most influential of the mining districts to the government; and it is next in extent to that of the College of proposed that a course of lectures on Surgeons, consists of specimens and geology, chemistry, engineering, and models illustrative of descriptive and mining, should be commenced, to be morbid anatomy. The models are preattached to the place, at seasonable and will bear comparison with any coltimes, and at moderate rates to the lection extant. The collection of wax public, and thus utilise the establish-models of skin diseases is very complete. ment as much as possible. Should this The models themselves are unique. The be carried out, we have no doubt of comparative anatomy collection is in a the success of such an undertaking separate compartment, and is well se-The Geological Survey of Great Britain, lected. The models illustrating the of which we have spoken, and which is changes occurring in the egg during a part of the establishment, originated the period of incubation, are well worthy also in Sir Henry De la Beche, the pre- of notice. Curator, Dr. Birkett. Adsent director, who, in the year 1832, mission daily, with the exception of offered to supply the government with Sunday, from 10 to 4, by an order from the necessary data for colouring, geo- the steward. logically, the sheets of the Ordnance Map of England. This being accepted, The gardens of the Horticultural and he was authorised to extend the geolo- Botanical Societies contain many specilogical survey over England and Ire- mens of floral and vegetable productions land; and a sum of money is now which will repay the curiosity of the annually voted by Parliament for that visitor; particularly the gardens of the purpose. These geological maps, with London Horticultural Society, at Chisaccompanying sections, as they are wick; and those of the Royal Botanical completed, are published and sold at a Society, in the Regent's Park. very moderate cost. Since the removal of the collection from Craig's-court, the recently added to these gardens, con-Museum has been closed, for the pur-taining the raw materials of many

amounting, as it has lately been esti- pose of re-arrangement; and we are per annum, this country possesses no be re-opened to the public. Formerly, institution which represents the mining it was opened every day in the week . interests, or indeed where the necessary gratuitously; but a few days in the scientific instructions for the proper week will now necessarily be required obtained. On the Continent, they are which days have not yet, as far as we

GUILDHALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.of Paris and of St. Petersburgh, and the The Guildhall, City, contains, besides mining schools of Germany, are exam- a large collection of early plays, &c., a ples, besides being the only institutions valuable collection of antiquities, diswhere the English student can follow covered during various excavations in that comprehensive system of instruc- the City; the principal proportion at tion so necessary for the successful the Royal Exchange. One of the most exploration and working of mines. We interesting objects is Shakspeare's own understand, that as every facility already signature, which is attached to a deed of conveyance, and placed under a glass

GUY'S HOSPITAL MUSEUM, Southwark. -This museum, erected in 1825, and delivered by the various professors pared from the dissections of Mr. Hilton,

HORTICULTURAL AND BOTANICAL-

Kew Gardens.—A museum has been

them; with medicinal and other rare as well as to visitors. Amongst them plants, spices, dried fruits, &c., with a model of the celebrated timber-bridge fine wax models of the Victoria Regia at Schaffhausen, which was made for and other flowers, drawings of flowers, George II., is not the least remarkable: plants, &c. The museum is open every day, except Sundays, to respectable persons, from 1 to 6 p.m.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, 32, Soho-square. This society has collected a museum which abounds in botanical specimens. There are also extensive collections in entomology and zoology; the latter more especially connected with Aus-The collection of shells is also tralia.

a good one. Fellows of the society can introduce their friends in person.

MISSIONARY MUSEUM, Blomfield-street, Finebury. — This museum comprises specimens in natural history, various idols of heathen nations, dresses, mamufactures, domestic utensils, instruments of war, &c. Admission by ticket, for a limited number of persons, signed by a director or officer of the society. from 10 to 4, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day from 10 to 3 o'clock. The articles which compose this museum were supplied chiefly by the missionaries employed by the London Missionary Society: a few others are donations from benevolent travellers, or friendly officers of mercantile vessels. The efforts also of natural genius, especially in countries rude and uncivilised, afford another class of interesting curiosities; the most valuable and impressive objects in this collection are the numerous and (in some instances) horrible idols which have been imported from the South Sea Islands, from India, China, and Africa. Many of the articles in this collection are calculated to excite in the pious mind, feelings of deep commiseration for the hundreds of millions of the human race still the tary relics, trophies, instruments of vassals of ignorance and superstition.

MUSEUM OF GEORGE THE THIRD, Somerset House.—In this museum there Club; and three days after Christmas, are some articles of great interest, at Easter, on the anniversary of the

manufactures, with articles made from | which must be attractive to foreigners though, perhaps, that which would interest foreigners most, is Mr. Babbage's no less celebrated calculating machine, upon which many years of labour and many thousand pounds have been spent with imperfect results. Application for admission to be made to the curator.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. Albemarle-street. The museum of this institution contains a great many mineral specimens. Admission through members.

ROYAL NAVAL MUSEUM, Somerset House.-In Somerset House, in the department of the Admiralty, is a room called "the model-room, access to which can be obtained by application to the Surveyor-General of the Navy. There are deposited some admirable models of everything connected with the science and trade of ship-building; beginning with the "Great Harry," the first ship which could be said to belong to the British Navy, built by Henry VII., down to the "Victoria," of 110 guns, recently finishing at Chatham. A visit to this room will afford every Englishman the highest gratification; and even a foreigner may take an interest in making himself acquainted with the theory and practice of the British navv.

SAULL'S MUSEUM, 15, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Saull has a fine collection of Geological specimens, to which he admits the public every Thursday, at 11 a.m., free. SOANE MUSEUM. [See Chapter V.]

Tower of London. [See Chapter V. United Service Museum, Whitehallyard, Whitehall. - This is a repository, under the patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, of a vast variety of naval and miliwarfare, &c. Admission by an order from a member of the United Service without orders.

OBSERVATORIES.—There are two observatories in the neighbourhood of observatory.—The KEW OBSERVATORY London which require the notice of a stranger; those of Greenwich and Kew. and at the expense of the British Asso-The former of these was founded in ciation for the Advancement of Science. 1675; its object was to solve the problem of finding the longitude of a ship at sea; and John Flamsteed was the George III., as an astronomical obserfirst astronomer-royal who resided there. From Flamsteed's time it has been the residence of Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Nathaniel Bliss, Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, and John Pond, who, in 1835, was succeeded by the present astronomerroyal, George Biddell Airy, Esq. During this time, and under these learned and eminent men, astronomical discovery has been steadily pursued, and great tories, of which that of Sir James South, advances have been made; the details Blackman-street, is of great celebrity. of which are foreign to our little volume. Mr. George Bishop, Treasurer of the There is an excellent collection of in Society of Arts, has a good observatory struments here; an inspection of which at his residence, South Villa, in the will gratify as much as it will astonish, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. Both Sir so admirably does it illustrate the progress of discovery, and the scientific vatories are furnished with capital in. genius and ingenuity devoted to the struments. construction of these means for attain-

battle of Trafalgar, and that of Waterloo, ing a knowledge of the heavenly bodies. One of the finest and most extensive views of scenery is obtained from this was founded in 1842, under the auspices. The building was originally erected in 1768, by Sir William Chambers, for vatory; and it is fixed in a most eligible situation, in the old Deer-park, Richmond. Here there are admirable instruments for carrying on astronomical. electric, and meteorological observations. Amongst them the storm-clock enables events, rapidly occurring, to be recorded with great ease and despatch. -There are, also, two private observa-

### CHAPTER XIII.

### LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

DIVISION I.—A SKETCH OF THE STATE OF LITERATURE IN LONDON IN 1851. DIVISION II .- THE NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS. DIVISION III .- PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, BOOKBELLING, ETC.

### DIVISION I .- LONDON LITERATURE.

It was a remark of Dr. Johnson's, towards the close of his long, varied, and useful life, that, in the previous thirty or forty years, "almost every man had unable to give a correct expression to come to write and to express himself their ideas. But we live in an age of correctly; and the number of readers readers, who must have increased we had been multiplied a thousand-fold." think more than a thousandfold since We suspect the Doctor was as wrong in the days of the great lexicographer. the first part of his assertion as we London is the great mart from whence

Ł

should be were we to apply it to the present day; when, although the race of writers is numerous, and their name " legion," still there are thousands who cannot write, and still more who are is the nature of the literary pabulum she that has recently appeared, which has supplies them with?

various ways, according to the prevailing sent age, but carry its influence down feelings of those who reply to it. If we to posterity; the writers, though they were asked, we should say, that although have the talent to communicate agreeably it cannot boast the high and enduring the information they possess, seem to characteristics of that of the Elizabethan or Addisonian ages, or even those of the close of the last, and the commencement of the present centuries, vet that it has considerable merit; and, though rather superficial than sound, is superior to the literature of any European capital at the present day. There is to be sure, a thing called literature, which exists in low places, and thrives in the haunts of the vile and the profligate. But we speak not of that—we allude to such works as circulate amongst the higher classes, and to what may be termed the popular literature of the day; and the general character of that literature—if it be not remarkable for originality; if we have no Shakspeares, nor Miltons, nor Drydens; no Jeremy for if the demand was not immense Taylors nor Tillotsons: no Addisons nor for such Libraries as Bohn's. Slater's. Swifts nor Popes; no Humes nor Gibbons; and Routledge's, and for such periono Byrons nor Scotts; if even Cowper's dicals as Chambers's Journal, the Home harp is unstrung, and the bow of Burke Circle, or Dickens's Household Words, it no one essays to bend; still the character of the literature of the present carried on without great loss, much less day, for the most part, is good.

works issued by our great publishers the Murrays, the Longmans, the Rivingtons, the Hatchards, the Whittakers. the Parkers—cum multis aliis—appear to be as numerous as ever. They maintain their character for those essentials in all publications—strict faith, a high moral tone, a gentlemanly style, and this light artillery was discharged when extensive knowledge of erudition; and Pope Pius took the insolent step of inthere has been little reduction in price; vading our Queen's supremacy, and of though, with the exception of works in interfering with her prerogatives; but we which a larger size is necessary for the do not believe that the whole produced illustrations, the goodly octavo and the so much effect as the badinage in one plump duodecimo have quite sup-planted the cumbrous folios and broad Times. In the mass of periodicals, we quartos of a former age. On looking at have many clever and effective writers.

those readers are supplied; now what true that we cannot recollect any book struck us as being one that would That question will be answered in leave its impress not only on the prewant the genius to create. Still there are many works that deserve to be read. as likely to influence public opinion, or as communicating valuable information. and which should find their way to the library; but their publishers are not popular publishers, they do not work for the populace (though we see, by the bye, that Messrs. Longman and Co. have announced a Travellers' Library in one shilling volumes). The popular literature is to be found in the periodicals. in the low-priced "libraries," and in the serials; and it is the number of these which are published, and the very small sum at which the bulk of them is sold. that convince us the race of readers must be increased at least a thousandfold: would be impossible that they could be that they would produce a profit sufficient The higher classes of literature—the to induce their continued publication.

The literature that has the greatest influence on the public mind at the present day, is the periodical, the serial, and the newspaper. The pamphlet, which used to be such an effective weapon in the hands of a clever tactician, is now ineffective. A great deal of most of the modern productions, it is The Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,

Frascr's, the Gentleman's, and The People's journals—The Home expensively got up, comparatively un-Circle, Punch, with many others, are attractive. works of great merit—a vast advance on the periodical literature of the last have just discussed, that which is most century. And there are penny periodin demand is the Libraries, of which dicals also - The London Journal, The we have now so many in the course of Family Herald, and one that has publication. The first publisher who recently been started, The True Briton, set the example of issuing a monthly which display more talent than high-volume at a low price, with a view to priced magazines did thirty years ago. popularise the better class of literature, Whilst the magazines that still sell at was the late Mr. Constable; who started, 2s. 6d., such as Blackwood's, Fraser's, in 1829, his Miscellany, at 3s. 6d. a and Bentley's, are confined to the higher volume; a great reduction upon the classes and the more opulent of the rate at which works of that character middle classes, with few comparative had been formerly sold. He was fol-exceptions, and to the libraries and lowed by Mr. Murray, who published a reading rooms, the others are seen Family Library, which extended to every where; they pervade all quarters, eighty volumes, but for which he charged Charles Knight's Scriuls, and The 5s. per volume. The Sacred Classics. Literary Journal, The Literary Gazette, The Edinburgh Cabinet Library, and The Athenaum, and The Critic, also some others, were also started; but the circulate extensively; and there are a price did not approximate to that of the host of penny periodicals and serials present day. Mr. Bogue set the example which appear to deluge the land. Take of going further than Mr. Constable had away the Quarterlies and Blackwood, done, about five years back in his Euro and the character of all these works pean Library, in which, for 3s. 6d., he is rather showy than solid; light gave the public such works as had never and attractive, rather than suggestive. been sold before at that price. He was And, as such, it is suited to the times. followed by Mr. Bohn with his Standard Everything is so altered—the mode of Library, also in 3s. 6d. volumes: and doing business of every kind is so by Mr. Murray with his Home and changed—there is, to use an Ameri-Colonial Library, in 2s. 6d. volumes. canism, such a "go-a-head" disposition The first publishers of 1s. volumes were in all that is done-every mercantile some parties in London, whose names and trading transaction has to be carried we now forget, who gave us Cooper's out at railway speed, and the mind is novels at that price; but they were kept upon such a constant state of in-badly printed, and the paper was thin tense tension—that, in the few minutes and generally of an indifferent colour; of relaxation which business men, they sold, however, and were followed whether masters or workmen, are all by others. At length Messrs, Sims and lowed, it must be something which con-weys instruction in a pleasing garb, and think it was, led the way, in their supplies entertainment and amusement Parlour Library, with a volume that as well, that can attract the generality might be laid on any table, whether its of readers. This is, we think, the secret literary character, or appearance was of the success of the cheap literature of considered; and, for 1s., containing the present day, and the failure of such matter that had been formerly sold

Eclectic reviews - Blackwood's excellent works as the Saturday, and the New the Penny magazines. The latter were Monthly, Ainsworth's, Tait's, and Sharp's too learned, too didactic; they did not magazines—Beniley's Miscellany, House-sufficiently mix the dulee with the wile; hold Words,—Chambers', Eliza Cook's, and thus they became, though well and

Next to the clan of publications we

for 25s. or 30s. Mr. Slater followed; want of books; and though, as we have then Mr. Routledge took up the ball; said, we could point to periods in the and Mr. Bohn also added his Shilling history of our national literature, when Library to the others he was publish a much higher and more enduring ing. In these Libraries some of the character was imparted to it, still there best works of our best authors have is great merit in the productions of the been reprinted, and Ainsworth's and present day; and although we should James's novels have been republished hail improvement, it will be well at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, having origin- if the literature of the future does ally been sold at 31s. 6d. The ball is not sink below that of London in still rolling, The Library for the Times, 1851. and The Traveller's Library, we see an DIVISION IL.—THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF nounced in shilling volumes; and Till lately only more are talked of republications have appeared in these Libraries, and they have comprised history, theology, travels, poetry, fiction: but recently original works have been introduced-another proof that the sale must be great. A beautiful addition to our periodical literature has also been made by the publishers of the Illustrated News, in their National Illustrated Library in half-crown volumes. Two volumes of Boswell's Life of Johnson, as well as a work on Nineveh, and a volume of Ballads have already appeared.

But we have, besides the class of publications to which we have alluded. many religious periodicals in the influwance of the church, or the dissenters: works on science, as the Mechanics' Magasine, and Chemist; and works on the fine arts, as the Art-Journal, and the Journal of Design, - the former, decidedly the most elegant illustrated work ever published. It is remarkable, that this journal gives three lineengravings, on steel, by the first artists. full 4to size in addition to a large number of exquisite woodcuts, and much valuable letter-press, for 2s. 6d.; being, after all, the cheapest publication of the day. During the Exhibition, a double number of the Art-Journal appears, containing an illustrated catalogue of the works of art, &c. exhibited. Colburn, Bentley, and Nugent, also, every now and then, gratify the lovers offiction with a new novel, very different, like our periodicals, from the novels of the last century. Thus there is no

LONDON, AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

One of the most striking features in London, is the daily newspaper press; which, if not so much diluted as it is in Paris and New York,-we mean, if there be not so many separate journals as those cities can boast of .- far exceeds either the French or the American press in the sterling character of its literature, in the extent and variety of its information, and in its influence.

"The press is the corrector of abuses; the redresser of grievances; the modern chivalry, that defends the poor and helpless, and restrains the oppressor's hand in cases where the law is either too weak or too lax to be operative: or where those who suffer have no means of appealing to the tribunals of their country for protection. It is, too, the scourge of vice; where no law could be effective, where the statute law does not extend, where the common law fails, the law of the press strikes the offender with a salutary terror, causes him to shrink from the exposure that awaits him, and not unfrequently arrests him in the career of oppression, or of guilt. To diffuse truth, then, to redress wrong, and to uphold right, to spread knowledge, and to advocate sound principles,—this is the real mission, and these are the high functions of the press; and those who execute those functions worthily, deserve all honour from society—the gratitude and esteem of their country."

Twelve daily papers are published in

\* Mitchell's-Newspaper Press Directory.

the metropolis—seven morning, and tion contained in its columns. Adopting five evening. The morning ones are, an idea of the Times, whose Comthe Advertiser, the Chronicle, the Daily missioner' gave such graphic and inter-News, the Herald, the Post, the Public esting details of the state of Ireland, Ledger, and the Times. The evening the Morning Chronicle has sent its papers are the Express, the Globe, the 'Reporters' into every corner of the Standard, the Sun, and the Shipping metropolis, and into every part of and Mercantile Gazette. say a few words as to the character the social condition of the people; and and principles of each, as a guide to the articles contributed by these gentleour readers.

1794.—This journal "advocates free tions in the department of social trade, and the abolition of capital economy which we possess. The same punishments; and is the recognised industry, talents, and habits of research organ of the society of licensed vic-have been brought to bear upon the tuallers." As the organ and advocate continent; and a series of most excellent of a vast mass of the population, it has letters upon the industry, productions, always held its interests indissolubly and condition of the people of Europe linked with those of the merchant, the are now (1851) publishing in its columns trader, and operative; while the number of its proprietors, amounting to continent, Ireland is not neglected; near 3,000, affords a sure guarantee many able articles on the 'Sister Isle against its being diverted from the appear from time to time in the tenour of its political advocacy to Chronicle." advance the designs of party or individual. It is honourable to this journal, This is a "liberal" and "free-trade" that it has, for half-a-century, continued paper. It has only been established in a consistent course. The Advertiser, five years. It is ably conducted in the proprietary distributes up-every department. The gentlement wards of 8,000 annually to charitable employed upon it are all men of high purposes.—At the commencement of talent and extensive information: and, this session of parliament, the Adver- whether in its politics or literature, its tiser, previously a single sheet of four domestic and foreign news, its English pages, was enlarged to a double sheet Irish, or continental correspondence, it of eight pages, like its morning con-yields the palm to none of its contemtemporaries.

1770. —"This journal is liberal-conserva-ability; and its criticisms on the fine tive and the ablest advocate of the arts by a gentlemanly candour. policy and measures of the late Sir Morning Herald.—Established 1781. Robert Peel, in the wide circle of the \_\_This paper supports the principles so press. It is asserted, and we believe ably advocated by the late Lord George with truth, that a number of gentlemen, Bentinck; and it is an advocate of the friends of the right honourable baronet, Evangelical party in the Church of with an eminent nobleman at their head, England. It has always been consistent purchased the Morning Chronicle in in its political course. "It was an able February, 1848, and it has since been and energetic supporter of the ministry distinguished by the force, and vigour, of the late Sir Robert Peel, until that and general ability of its leaders; the statesman promulgated his free-trade extent of its foreign news; and the measures, in January, 1846; it then,

We shall England, for the purpose of ascertaining men, on 'labour and the poor,' are MORNING ADVERTISER.—Established, amongst the most valuable contribu-

DAILY NEWS.—Established, 1846. poraries. Its literary and musical MORNING CHRONICLE. — Established, articles are distinguished by great

amount of valuable domestic informa-honourably adhering to its principles,

Baronet's most decided opponents, at- to the cause of protection in particular, taching itself to the party of which won for it no small regard, when, Lord Stanley and Lord George Bentinck 'among the faithless,' still faithful, it are the acknowledged leaders. Since it clung to the maintenance in all their came into the hands of the present integrity of those principles which proprietor (E. Baldwin, Esq.), it has modern notions have almost discarded. received a vast accession of strength The philosophy of the school of Politiand of influence through the ability with which it has been conducted. great degree of energy and enterprisethose essentials of newspaper prosperity -have been exhibited, especially in the capital to protection. procuring of foreign news; and the considerable advance which was made shortly after the results of the new management were perceived, and which traders—to whom its information is is still maintained and increasing, affords a striking instance of how much individual ability can effect, even when exerted in a very extensive field."

MORNING POST.—Established 1772.-This paper is, in its principles, "Tory, High Church, and Strong Protectionist." In its social relations, "it is the leading till a considerable part of its property organ of the aristocracy and the fashionable world," to whose views it adapts itself, by giving "just as much of politics as may inform, without distracting; just so much of public business as may interest, without fatiguing the want, he provided the means of the lounger, or disgusting the exclusive. It seeks to distil the essence of public newspaper: a journal which would give events, and to compress, into as small a space as possible, the verbosity of public from all quarters, and information that men, leaving as much of the spirit, with as little of the dulness, as can be managed; while every opportunity is taken advantage of, and a variety of means employed, for ministering to educated leisure such agreeable entertainment, as the last opera, or the last book - the 'theatre and fancy ball'paintings and sculpture—and the movements of high life—can afford. It has, however, nobler merits than these-(though it is no mean praise to associate object—diffused throughout London, with the exigencies of political contests England, and the world. Mr. Walter the amenities of civilised life). The effected this by collecting and or-Post has acquired a perfect confidence ganising that corps of reporters, corresfor the consistency and courage with pondents, and contributors which makes which it has ever advocated the opinions The Times ubiquitous; it having its

became one of the right honourable to which it is attached: its attachment cal Economists has ever found a determined enemy in the Post, which has ever maintained the rights of labour, while it has not overlooked the claims of

> Public Ledger.—Established 1759. -This is exclusively a commercial paper, and of use only to merchants and very valuable. It is the oldest of the

daily journals.

THE TIMES.—Established 1789—This paper is one of the phenomena in newspaper literature. On its establishment, and during its progress, The Times made little impression on the public, for there are several shareholders and its entire management, fell into the hands of the late Mr. John Walter. He had great sagacity, and a ready and determined mode of action; and seeing meeting it. The want was really a to the public the earliest information, could be relied on. The Times led the way, therefore, in establishing what is, in truth, the "wonderful machinery" a London Daily paper. Machinery, by which the "news" from all quarters of the globe is concentrated in one small spot—the editor's room—from whence. by the activity of the printer, it is, in a space of time that would have been formerly considered so short that it would be impossible to accomplish the

the benefit of its original enterprise, in it should reap the reward. an unequalled circulation—a circulation which has enforced fresh appliances of journals [the Express, established 1846; ingenuity to render the "printing the Globe, 1811; the Standard, 1827; machine" capable of meeting the de-the Sun, 1792; and the Shipping mands made upon it. The information and Mercantile Gazette, 1836,] it is furnished by The Times was, during the not necessary to say much, they are war, of the utmost consequence to mer- now so completely eclipsed by the cantile men, who gave the paper, in morning papers, though considerable return, their support, and their adver-talent, and energy, and money are extisements; and placed it in the position pended upon them. Before the estabit still holds—of being the "leading" lishment of railroads, or of daily mails, journal, in point of circulation, and its and the rapid transmission, by railway number of advertisements, in the king-parcels, of the morning papers, where dom. With that interest it is still the post-hours would retard their deliintimately connected; with it are most very, the evening papers formed the of its sympathies; and although, on chief circulation of the London dailyany political question, it is impossible press in the provinces; that circulation, to say the course it will take, upon though still considerable, has been, and questions connected with commerce and is decreasing; still there are a great trade, it will always be found advocating many news and reading-rooms, where the interests, and supporting the cause, loungers expect, on looking in early in of the "Merchant Princes" of England. the morning, to see a newspaper on the During its existence, The Times has table; therefore, the evening journals supported and opposed almost every will always command a respectable public measure, except one-it was number of country subscribers. For never an advocate of the New Poor the last two or three years since the Law; and it is an honourable trait in intercourse with Paris has become so the character of The Times, that the rapid—the evening papers are also poor and the aggrieved always find an superseded, even in London, to some advocate in its columns, no matter what extent, by the morning ones; which, the wealth, the station, or dignity of about the middle of the day, appear in the offender. It is only just to remark, a "Second Edition," with the informathat none of the other daily journals tion brought by their "Expresses" ever show any want of a disposition from Paris, down to a late hour on the to defend the right and rebuke the previous day. "Third," and even wrong; but such is the circulation and "Fourth," editions are often published. influence of The Times, that it is most on the arrival of successive expresses, if

representatives in all parts of the world frequently appealed to. It still retains in every quarter of England; and all the aids and appliances which first also, by perfecting that complete ma-chinery in the printing office, both of this it is no longer unequalled—they men and of mechanical contrivances. have been adopted by the other morning which is the object of such general papers, which, at the present day, cominterest. [See Chap. V. and Chap. X.] The Times long stood alone in the of expense, when expenditure is necespriority of its news, which frequently, sary, and as much talent, as that which during the late war, anticipated that of is still deemed the "leading journal" the government couriers; and in the The Times, undoubtedly, led the way pre-eminence of its reporting depart- in improving the character of the newsment, although all the Daily papers paper press; it made the first move in have followed in its wake, it still reaps the right direction; and it is right that

THE EVENING PAPERS. -- Of these

ability. exitome of news.

Office a valuable evening paper is published three times a week, the St. James's good paper of the same class. The Chronicle, established in 1761. Its Court Journal contains a record of

any thing extraordinary occurs. All Standard, which emanated from it; these things continue to throw the and it is largely supported by clergy-evening press into the shade; and men. The Record, established 1828, is have deprived it of a portion of its a paper published twice a week; also a importance. Still, the journals evince Church of England paper, but excluno "falling off" in their energy, or sively devoted to the Evangelical deficiency in their talent. As to their party: pity that there should be any principles, the Express is a re-echo of parties in a Church where all should be the Daily News, being the property one. The Patriot and the Nonconof its proprietors. The Globe supformist are published twice a week, and
ports the Whigs, and is the only party
attached to the Dissenters. There are
adherent they have in the daily press.

43 weekly news-papers published in The Standard, established at a time London, besides several which cannot when party-spirit ran high, and faction be placed in that category, as they are was raging furiously, has always firmly purely scientific, as the Architect and and consistently adhered to the principles it was established to support—i. e., the Literary Gazette, and the Critic; or those of the Protestant Church of Eng-land, and Toryism; and this with great Musical World. They adopt the news-The Sun belongs to the paper stamp, on a part of their impresultra-liberal party, but supports the sion, to enable the proprietors to Whig ministry in most of its measures. forward them into the country by post, The late proprietor, Murdo Young, first There are many clever men engaged introduced the practice, by the evening upon these weekly journals, the majournals, of sending reporters to the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose "Liberals" in politics. Those most in of giving the early proceedings of both repute are, John Bull, the Britannia, Houses, in "a Second Edition," for the and Bell's Weekly Messenger, with the country. On extraordinary occasions, Conservatives; the Atlas, the Examiner, it also reported the proceedings up to a the Economist, the Obscreer, the Speclater hour, and despatched copies all tator, the Sunday Times, and the Weekly over the country by rail, engaging News, with the Liberals; the Weekly special trains for the purpose. The Dispatch with that party which is most foreign news of the day was, in the inveterately opposed to the aristocracy. same manner, collected and despatched. There are several religious papers: the By this means, that journal was raised English Churchman, the Guardian, and from a depressed circulation to a very the Church and State Gazette, attached large one; but the expense was enorto to the Church of England; the British mans, and very prejudicial to the Banner, and the Christian Times, to the spirited proprietor. In all these means principles and practices of Dissent; of diffusing news, it has been followed whilst the Watchman and the Wesleyan by the Standard and Globe. The Times represent the Conference party Shipping Gazette is perfectly neutral and their opponents; that large and in politics; its shipping information is influential body, the Wesleyan Methodunrivalled; and it gives a very good ists, having a schism in its ranks. Bell's Life in London is the sporting THE THREE-DAY, TWO-DAY, AND paper and authority in all matters re-WHEKLY PAPERS.—In the Standard lating to the turf, cricket, and other politics are the same as those of the fashionable life, and a mélange of light

literature. Le Courier de l'Europe is an excellent news and literary paper, pub-|London. It has many faults; but we lished in the French language. The think the good predominates; and, Illustrated London News, established in "take it all in all," its compeer in liber-1842, commenced the plan of publish-ality, freedom of expression, and indeing, every week, a paper in which the pendence of action, will be rarely found. events of the week should be "illustrated" with engravings by eminent characteristics of the London morning artists. The plan has been most successfully carried out, and is highly mirable volume, quite unique in its popular. The News has a larger circulation than any other London journal, ing importance of the newspaper press and now keeps a corps of wood en-gave rise to, viz., the Newspaper Press gravers in its pay: its literary depart Directory, by Mr. C. Mitchell, of Red ment is also executed by able hands. Lion-court, Fleet-street, who Several imitators have failed; but the obligingly gave us permission to use Lady's Newspaper is a highly interesting the result of his labours in any way we journal of the same illustrated class. pleased. In that volume will be found It should be observed of the London News, that the proprietors have earned their success by the most liberal expenditure, and the most liberal treatment of those with whom they are connected. They have perfected a very complete series of machinery; and the printing office in which the beautiful woodcuts are printed off well deserves a visit.

written leading articles; ably-digested perfection, and with all its modern imepitomes of the general news of the provements. We are of opinion that, week; literary, musical, and theatrical in plain printing, there has not been criticisms; and various miscellaneous any great advance. On looking at quite a fund of interesting and varied art, we find the type as clear, and the intelligence. Since 1842, another class ink as bright and as black, as those of of weekly newspapers has sprung up, modern production. But, of late, ornai. e., a cheap class. There are three of mental printing has been brought to a these papers, Lloyd's Sunday Times, state of great perfection. Not only are established in 1842; the News of the parts of the same sheets printed in dif-World, in 1843; and the Weekly Times, ferent-coloured inks, with the greatest in 1846. They are well got up; and precision; not only has lithography supply a very large and increasing class (engraving and printing on stone) given with the only information they have as rise to printing with colours, in so to public men and public affairs.

Such is the newspaper press of

For the quotations marked in our papers, we are indebted to a very adway, and which the great and growevery requisite information, not only with respect to the newspaper press of London, but of the whole British empire.

DIVISION III .- PRINTING. BOOKBINDING. BOOKSELLING, &c.

Of all the arts, that of printing stands the highest. It is the medium by which all others are communicated, and promulgated to the world. It contributes, There is also a class of newspapers more than any other, to "the honour published bi-monthly; the one made up of learning, and the glory of the of news to send to India; the other of learned;" and, what is of a far higher intelligence received from that country, import, "it has, by the over-ruling The Atlas for India and the Home News bounty of Providence, eventually served belong to the first class; the *Indian* as the great teacher and guardian of *Mail* and *Indian News*, to the latter, the whole family of man." In London, The various weekly papers give well- it is carried out to the highest state of And many of them afford books printed in the early age of the marvellous a manner that the effects

of a water-colour drawing emanate their decorative typography, in colours, from the press; but, more recently, gold, silver, &c. They were the inthis art has been further improved; ventors of printing with coloured crysand pictures resembling an oil painting tals, and have carried the printing of are produced by a process called fine wood-engravings to great perfec-"Baxter's Patent Process," it having tion. They do not admit Englishmen been brought to perfection by Mr. George Baxter, after great labour and expense. to go over their establishments; but That process we cannot describe; but persons not so connected can view by the happy combination of resources them, having obtained a letter from which his ingenuity conceived, he has any respectable bookseller or publisher. realised the production of a truly Foreigners connected with the printing artistical picture by mechanical means. or engraving business are also admitted The colours, whatever they may be, as visitors. The days when visitors are blend into each other most admirably; received are Mondays, Wednesdays, and whilst character is given to the figures, Fridays. Messrs. Vizetelly & Co. emand a degree of shading and tone to ploy from fifty to a hundred men, the landscape, that no one could according to the season of the year. imagine it possible to produce by such They have thirteen Albion printingmeans, till they had ocular demonstra- presses and three machines; the latter tion of the fact. Many of our readers being worked by a steam-engine of sixmay have seen, lying upon their bookseller's counter, or in his window, exquisite little pictures, of various sub- and machines, worked by two engines, jects, many of them reduced in size each of five-horse power; and he emfrom celebrated paintings, the combination of the colours in which is In his office the compound plate-relief given with the greatest accuracy, whilst printing, in two or more colours at one the light and brilliancy of the whole is impression, has been so improved that very beautiful. If the name of G. Baxter is upon them, they are produced hour. by Mr. G. Baxter's process. Mr. Baxter gives employment to about 90 hands on his own premises, 4, Northampton- fairly claim the merit of being one of square; and, indirectly, the discovery the first, if not the first, introducers of must be the means of employing many more, the consumption of card-board. and of colours, and the wear and tear he brought into operation many of the of presses, &c., being considerable. Strangers are admitted, by Mr. Baxter, to see the "pictures" he produces, any present day by the London establishday between 2 and 4 p.m.; but he will ments, as well as by those in Germany. not permit any person to witness the The protection against forgery, by the process itself, except those who take introduction of curiously-turned plates, out licenses to practise it.

in London,—of whom Vizetelly & Co., of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, and Whiting. Mr. Whiting, of Beaufort - buildings, viewed only by special introduction. Strand, may be taken as the principal. There are a great many very large The illuminated book-printing of the printing establishments in London, beformer is extremely beautiful; as is sides those in which ornamental print-

connected with printing or engraving horse power.

Mr. Whiting has twenty-one presses ploys on an average about seventy men. 800 copies have been struck off in an hour. His embossed printing, with coloured grounds, is also a beautiful variation of the art. Mr. Whiting may ornamental printing into this country; and by a considerable outlay of capital very beautiful principles of ornamental printing so successfully practised at the and of printing sheets of very large There are several ornamental printers dimensions (equal to eight demy single sheets), may also be ascribed to Mr. His establishment can be

ing is executed, where book and job are very simple. In printing, the only Stamford-street, employ about five hun- called, by a singular anomaly, a "comdred men and boys, and have twenty-five posing-stick;" the securing them, when steam-machines and thirty-five handhas a very large number of men in his the "form," as it is then called, is taken employ.—Messrs. Waterlow & Co., of to the press or engine, and the lever or from 65 to 68, London-wall, where cylinder conveys the impression to the lithographic and copper-plate printing paper. But in book-binding, the sheets is also carried on, employ two hundred being received from the printer's, have and thirty-five men, women, and boys, to be folded, so that the pages properly and thirty-five presses, with five machines worked by steam.—Messrs. Brad-performed by women. When folded, bury & Evans, Whitefriars, printers they are "gathered,"—that is, the difof Punch, Household Words, and the ferent sheets, being arranged in suc-Art-Journal; Mr. Aird, and the Messrs, cessive order, they are "gathered" by Taylor, Red Lion-court, have large the person employed passing rapidly premises, in which employment is given from end to end of the row formed by to a great many hands. Mr. Aird prints the sheets when laid in succession, and several newspapers.—A visit to any taking one sheet from each heap with of these large establishments (which his right hand, placing them in his left may be seen on private application) will in the order in which they will have to create the greatest surprise in the uninitiated. The number of men employed. the machinery adopted for facilitating be conveniently held are taken up, and the different processes, and the order being bent at one corner, are allowed and regularity observed, are striking to spring back successively, so that the features. in printing is the perfection to which found to the right of the first page of printing music with moveable types is every sheet, and which is called the brought. For this addition to the "signature." If these letters follow resources of the art, the public are rightly in succession, all is correct; if greatly indebted to Messrs. Novello, of not, the mistake can be easily rectified. Dean-street, Soho. All the neat re- The next process is "beating." The Mendelssohn, &c., issued by that firm, a flat iron surface, they are beaten with as well as their own periodical, The a flat-faced hammer. In large estab-Musical Times, are printed upon their lishments, they are passed between two premises with moveable types.—Cop- plates, which go through a rolling-press, per-plate and lithographic are generally carried on separate from letter-press There are several large establishments for each. One of the best and most complete of the former is that also a female. She uses a "sewingof Mr. George Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane; board," which is a flat board, with two Messrs. Hulmandel are celebrated for upright ends and a crowber, to the the latter.

are much more complicated than those them to the flat board at the bottom of plain printing, the principles of which To these strings the sheets are sewn

printing is carried on to a great extent. processes are the "composing," or The Messrs. Clowes, of Duke-street, arranging the letters in an iron frame, presses.—Mr. Cox, Great Queen-street, another frame, called a "chase," when appear in the volume. Then they are "collated,"-i.e., as many sheets as can One of the improvements eye catches the letter which is always prints of the works of Handel, Mozart, sheets are taken, and being placed upon -a quicker and better mode than "beating." They are then placed in a hand-press, and, on being taken out, are placed in the hands of the sewer,latter of which three or more strings The various processes of book-binding are affixed, being tightened by fastening

1

If they are to be invisible, a saw-mark of the boards; being then placed beis made in the back of the sheets for tween the bars of the "cutting-press," their reception. Frequently, they are and screwed tight, an instrument, called left on the exterior of the sheet, and a "plough," is passed over it, by which cause those divisions which we find all that part of the book projecting beproduced on the backs of books by youd the boards is cut off perfectly round elevations from the surface level by the plough-knife. Both ends Sometimes those elevations are made being cut, the binder softens the glue by gluing strips of leather or cord to at the back, and, by striking it forcibly the back. The sewer, sitting in front against his bench, the round back beof the machine, has the sheets laid comes square; and whilst in that form, behind it; and passing her left arm he cuts the front edge, by the same round the left bar, she takes up a sheet process as he used for the ends. As with that hand, and places it on the soon as the fastenings are removed, the press with its back towards the strings, back again takes the convex form, and In taking it, she opens it at the central the front that concave appearance fold, and fastens it to the strings by which we see in the bound volume. The passing a threaded needle with her millboard, or thick pasteboard, being right hand through that fold, from the cut by large shears, or a cutting-machine, inside of the sheet to the outside, and to the proper size, by a pattern, is vice vered, making the thread go round the strings. An expert female will being passed through two holes and sew two or three thousand sheets a day. pasted down; and by an application of When the book is sewn, it has to be the hammer, they are indented into the "covered;" but it is first "backed." millboard, so as to leave no inequality The strings being cut to a length suf- on its surface. The leather, cut the ficient to attach the cover, the binder required size, is then pasted over it,-(now it goes into a man's hand) takes being attached to the back in most it, and having glued the back, he lays instances; but, if it is to be what is it, before the glue is dry, upon a bench called hollow-backed, a double layer of before him, and, pressing it with his paper or cloth is placed between the left hand, applies a hammer to the leather and the sheets, to which the edge, with a peculiar motion, which former is attached. About half-an-inch causes the back to take the rounded of the leather is left all round; and form we see in bound volumes. It is this being "pared" with a sharp knife then placed between two pieces of hard till the edge is reduced to the thinness and smooth wood, called "backing-of a hair, is pasted down to the inside boards;" each board being adjusted a of the millboard, and the "end-paper," little distance from the back edge. A or outer leaf of the book, is pasted over tight pressure causes the sheets to be it. When books are put in boards, the compressed and the back to project strings are cut close off, and the board somewhat beyond them, forming a is merely pasted to the blank leaves or groove, which leaves room for the millboard constituting the interior of the
"case" to be attached, without projecting
beyond the back. It is again hammered,
"cloth case" is first prepared by pasting to keep the back in a round form; and the cloth on the millboards, leaving a if the edges are to be cut, that is the sufficient space between them to receive next process. The book is first put the volume; the back of which, being between two other pieces of wood, covered with stout linen, is attached to called "cutting-boards," leaving a part that space by glue, and the "endof the end projecting beyond the edges papers" are then pasted down. Some-

attached to the book by the strings

leather, and the sides covered with quently brushed off, leaving the beau-paper: this is termed being "half-tiful appearances we see on a volume receive its decorations,—that is, such library. Cloth binding is now very of them as have not been imparted to common; and we frequently see elegant the leather before it is put on. And devices upon the cloth. These are imfirst the edges are sprinkled, marbled, parted to the material before it is applied or gilt. being screwed into the same press as is a cylinder-press, on the cylinders of used for cutting the edges, and the which the devices are engraved. sprinkling mixture—made of umber, man dips a large brush into it, the ploys many hands. this means, the mixture is "sprinkled" the application of a dry brush, and lishments in London. polishing, made to assume the appearance presented when the volume leaves printer's and bookbinder's hands now the binder's hands. performed by the same process as is public is supplied. There are a very employed in making marbled paper. It large number of booksellers in London, is seldom used, except for account- and many of them have connexions all books. In gilding the edges—the book over the world. being screwed very tight, and the edges important class; and, although it is first coated over with a composition of often the practice of literary men to red chalk and water, to which the white complain of their exactions, they are of an egg is applied—the leaf-gold, out frequently the best friends literary to the proper size, is placed upon it, men have. and when it is dry, it is polished by much capital; many have not any. If passing over it till it assumes the a work is successful, still it must, exproper appearance, a smooth and hard cept on very rare occasions, be a long stone, attached to a long handle, which time before the expenditure is covered; the binder uses by resting it on his and generally, where a bookseller buys right shoulder, and, holding it firmly a copyright, he pays for it at the time. in his right hand, passing it backwards Sometimes a bookseller is exacting, and and forwards over the gold. The various squeezes the brains of a poor author decorations on the exterior of the book, dreadfully. We would fain hope, howthe lettering, &c., are made with brass ever, that this is the exception, not the tools, on which the letters, flowers, rule. The two classes are necessary to scrolls, &c., are cut. Then, the books each other; and they should mutually being placed on the binder's bench consult each other's interests. With (screwed in the press, if it be the back, or edges, or ends of the cover which find his trade soon decay,-he could have to be operated upon), the parts to not sell old works for ever; and without be "lettered" or "tooled" are covered the bookseller to employ him, many of heated either by a gas apparatus or in unable to have brought their produca stove, are pressed forcibly upon the tions before the world.

times the back of a book only is of books, and the loose gold is subse-The book is now ready to when finished and sent home for the If sprinkled, several books to the books by its being passed through

Such are the principal processes in Venetian red, or other cheap pigment, book-binding,—a complicated art, which with water and paste or size—the work- is brought to great perfection, and em-The stranger or handle of which he strikes against a the native curious on the subject, may stick he holds in his left hand. By see the operations carried on, to great perfection, at Messrs. Westley & Clarke's, over the edge, and is subsequently, by Friar-street, one of the largest estab-

The book, having escaped from the "Marbling" is comes to the bookseller's, by whom the They form a most The latter have seldom out men to write, the bookseller would with gold-leaf, and the tools or letters, our first geniuses would have been

The following may be found useful, G. WILLIS, 1, James-street, Covent being a list of the principal publishers of the metropolis, classed according to that department of literature which forms the chief staple of their trade :-

FOREIGN.

H. BAILLIÈRE, 219, Regent-street. T. DELF (American), 49, Bow-lane. DULAU & Co., 37, Soho-square. P. ROLANDI, 20, Berners-street. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

#### RELIGIOUS

BAGSTER & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, 76. Great Queen-street.

J. DARLING, 21, Little Queen-street. T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly. NEBETT & Co., 21, Berners-street. RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, Paternoster-row.

RIVINGTONS, 62. St. Paul's-churchvard. SEELEY & Co., 54, Fleet-street. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, 60, Paternoster-row.

#### MILITARY.

PARKER & Co., 30, Charing-cross.

BENNING & Co., 43, Fleet-street. BUTTERWORTH & Co., 7, Fleet-street. SHAW & Sons, 136, Fetter-lane. STEVENS & NORTON, 26, Bell-yard. H. Sweet, 1, Chancery-lane.

### MEDICAL.

J. Churchill, 46, Princes-street, Soho. J. DEATH, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard. S. HIGHLEY, 32, Fleet-street.

H. RENSHAW, 356, Strand.

#### ANTIQUARIAN.

H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

E. Daniel, 53, Mortimer-street.

J. HEARNE, 81, Strand.

J. PETHERAM, 94, High Holborn. W. PICKERING, 177, Piccadilly.

J. R. SMITH, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho.

T. THORPE, 13, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Garden.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MATHEMATICAL.

S. MAYNARD, 8, Earl's-court, Leicestersquare.

Reid & Son, 15, Charing-cross. J. WEALE, 59, High Holborn.

### BOTANICAL.

W. Pamplin, 45, Frith-street, Soho. WILLIAMS & NORGATE (German), 14, REEVE & BENHAM, 5, Henrietta-street. Covent Garden.

J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row. W. Wood, 39, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

CLASSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

G. Bell, 186, Fleet-street.

C. H. LAW, 131, Fleet-street.

J. H. PARKER, 377, Strand. TAYLOR & WALTON, 28, Upper Gower-

street.

TEGG & Co., 85, Queen-street.

HYDROGRAPHICAL AND NAUTICAL.\* J. Arrowsmith, 10, Soho-square. LETTS & Co., 8, Royal Exchange. C. Wilson, 157, Leadenhall-street.

JAMES WYLD, M.P., 454, West Strand. GENERAL PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS. R. Bentley, 8, New Burlington-street. BLACKWOOD & Sons, 37, Paternoster-

D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

BRADBURY & EVANS, Whitefriars. HALL & VIRTUE, 25, Paternoster-row. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

H. Colburn, 13, Great Marlboroughstreet.

Hamilton & Co., 33, Paternoster-row. C. Knight, 90, Fleet-street.

LONGMAN & Co., 39, Paternoster-row. JOHN MURRAY, 50, Albemarle-street. ORR & Co., 2, Amen-corner, Pater-

noster-row. J. W. PARKER, 445, West Strand.

SIMPKIN & Co., 4, Stationers'-court. SMITH & ELDER, 65, Cornhill. WHITTAKER & Co., 13, Ave Maria-lane.

· For works on Shipbuilding and Engineering. E. & F. Spon, Bucklersbury.

### CHAPTER XIV.

## MANUFACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, AND MERCANTILE EXHIBITIONS.

THE features of interest which characterise the following trading establishments are varied. Some are worth a visit for their magnitude: others for their decorative style and architecture; while the larger portion offer the greater attraction of artistic merit in their exhibition.

Those marked M are exclusively manufactories, and are only to be viewed

by permission.

Those marked **W** are wholesale warehouses, and are likewise to be viewed by permission; they are only supposed to be open to retail traders who are supplied from that source. There is, however, no difficulty whatever in this matter; and any person politely requesting to walk through the premises, will be courteously received, and shown over the establishment at once.

Those marked R are retail warehouses, and are considered open to the public. Yet when strangers go, (as many of our readers will), merely to see, and not to purchase, it will be most proper to make the same request as

at the wholesale warehouses.

Those marked M and R are manufactories, with exhibition rooms attached, and are as easily seen as the retail warehouses.\*

and exhibition of paper hangings. Great Exhibition, Hyde Park. Commendations were bestowed upon Institute of British Architects.

Messes. Battam & Son, 2 and 3, Pompeian), and for the enamelling and mansions of the nobility. gilding on china and glass. Those

M and R Mr. E. J. Archer, 451, in the ancient tombs are to be seen a New Oxford-street.—For the manufacture the above warehouse, and also at the

R Mr. Barry, Egyptian Hall, Picca-Mr. Archer's productions, in a lecture dilly.—For an extensive and choice delivered by Mr. Denaldson, before the exhibition of articles of vertu. for the table.

M and R MESSES. BATTAM & CRASET. Johnson's-court, Gough-square, Fleet-street. Oxford-street.—For interior decorations. -For the manufacture of vases, &c., Specimens of Messrs. Battam & Craske's (copies of the Greek, Etruscan, and work are to be seen in the principal

R BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portmanpersons instructed in the works of square.—Comprises exhibitions of ear "Reproductive Art" will be highly grariages by the proprietors of the Basser; tified by an inspection of the very fine of stoves, grates, and ironmongery for specimens produced by Messrs. Battam domestic purposes, by Messrs. Ball, & Son. Fac-similes of those discovered Massey, & Co.; and of cut glass of

The strangermay depend upon the correctness of the description contained in this chapter,

and that the establishments named are worthy of inspection.

In furnishing these notices, the Editor has carefully avoided the evil comments called puffing, and has unhesitatingly refused to insert in these columns snything in the shape of madvertisement or improperly laudatory remarks. The Editor also feels it due to himself to state, that he has made an unbiassed selection of the Establishments of the Metroplia, and in no one instance has received, directly or indirectly, any remuneration for these institute. There are doubtless many ordersions; and any manufacturer or trademan who believes that his premises should have been noticed, is requested to communicate with the Editor; who will immediately send some one to inspect the Establishment, and, if worthy of a place in these pages. It will be inserted in the next Edition.

every description, by Messrs. Apsley handkerchiefs, beautifully illustrating Pellatt, & Co. Here also is Messrs. Tussaud's wax-work exhibition described in another part of the book.

R THE BAZAAR, Soho-soware, Nos. 4. 5, 6, and 7.—This vast establishment, which affords a livelihood to between two and three hundred respectable tradeswomen, still continues its prosperous course; and obtains the same measure of favour in the eves of the upper classes of society, as it has done for the last 35 years. It does not seek to secure success by external appearance, but by the respectability of character of its inmates, and the quality and prices of the goods offered for sale. At counter 626 a registration is kept for governesses seeking situations, also for ladies requiring governesses.

R MESSES. BENETFINK æ JONES, Cheapside .-- For the exhibition of ironmongery and hardware, gas chandeliers, etc., for domestic purposes, in great variety; also for works in British silver, such as tea and dinner services.

M and R Mr.C. P. BIELEFELD, 15, Wellington-street, Strand.—At these works are manufactured, in an improved papiermaché, every description of enriched architectural mouldings and ornaments, tables, picture frames, etc. This material possesses an advantage over the carton-pierre, (so much used in France), from its lightness and strength.

W MESSES, BOYD & Co., Priday-street, -A new warehouse erected as a model side. For the exhibition and manuof its kind, having a packing-room, the skylight of which, is, perhaps, the largest in London. Chiefly for sale of Manchester and Yorkshire goods.

W MESSRS. BRADBURY & Co, Aldermanbury.—For the efficient and businesslike arrangement of premises, which Bond-street.—For the finest exhibition in have been recently rebuilt, after a fire which consumed the whole of the warehouses and stock. What is termed the Scotch department, is larger in this house than any other in London. Messrs. B. & G., are exhibiting at the statuettes, vases, &c.; also a good show Crystal Palace, and at their warehouse, of glass manufacture in chandeliers, and a design for the printing of silk pocket table glass, &c.

the advantages of the Grand Industrial Exhibition.

M and R MESSRS. BROADWOOD & Co.. 33. Great Pultenev-street. Golden-square. For the manufacture and exhibition of pianofortes.

R MESSRS. BURTON & Co., Oxford-street and Newman-street.—For the magnitude and variety of their exhibition of ironmongery for domestic purposes, the whole of the houses, comprising several extensive floors, being devoted to showrooms. Mesers. Burton are chiefly eminent for the manufacture of an inexpensive article, called Nickel, intended as a substitute for silver.

R Messes. Churton & son, 92, Oxfordstreet.-For the sale of the best manufactures in hosiery, &c.

M MESSRS. CHRISTY & Co., Gracechurch-street, Oity, and Bermondsey-street. Southwark.—This is the most extensive hat manufactory in London, occupying two long ranges of buildings on each side of Bermondsey-street. Visitors wishing to see these premises should call at the offices in Gracechurch-street. and request the favour of an introductory card.

M and R MESSES. CHUBB & SON. St. Paul's Churchyard.—For the manufacture of patent safety locks, which cannot be opened, by any means, except with the legitimate key.

M and R MESSES. COLLARD, Cheapfacture of pianofortes.

R MESSRS. COLNAGHI & Co., Pall Mall. For the publication and exhibition of engravings, &c. Messrs. Colnaghi are publishers to her Majesty.

M and R MESSERS. COPELAND & Co., London of porcelain in all its forms. The most interesting feature of Messrs. Copeland's show-rooms is the variety of porcelain slabs for fire-places, tables, washstands, &c.; and the porcelain

MESSRS. COSTER & Co., Aldermanbury .- Chiefly eminent for the exhibition | quadrant .- For the superior mode of of the manufacture of the Spitalfields silk-weavers, and for general trade.

Mand R Messrs. Crace & Co., Wigmore-street. - For interior decorations, &c.: their Elizabethan and Gothic rooms should be seen by every stranger interested in such works. Messrs. Crace & Co. are the decorators of the Houses of Parliament, of the palaces, and several of the theatres.

R MESSRS. CUNDELL & ADDEY, Bondstreet.—For the exhibition of English art-manufactures for the drawing-room, library, breakfast and dinner tables; comprising statuettes in Parian and gate-hill.—For the exhibition of valuable Porcelain, candlesticks and candelabra,

and richly illustrated books.

W MESSRS. DAY & MARTIN, Holborn. Celebrated for the manufacture of blacking. The magnitude and arrangement of these premises is really surprising, when it is considered that such a comparatively trifling commodity every description. forms the commerce of this establish-The principal warehouse covers an area of not less than 100 feet square. By the courtesy of the proprietors, visitors will be admitted upon application, between 11 and 3 o'clock, daily.

R MESSRS. DEANE & Co., London Bridge. — Established upon the old London Bridge in the year 1700. For the vast magnitude of their premises, and the extensive exhibition of ironmongery for domestic and agricultural purposes, especially cutlery; also saddlery, and other things for shipping. The stranger should endeavour to see Messrs. Deane's warehouses of agricultural implements, as illustrating that depart- Piccadilly.—For the exhibition of all ment of English farming.

R MESSRS. DENT & Co., Strand .-For the manufacture of clocks and

watches.

—Another of the new warehouses of labra, &c., for testimonials to eminent the city for the manufacture and exhi-persons. bition of gloves. Messrs. Dent & Co. rank first in the metropolis in the are a few of the Gas Companies of manufacture of gloves.

MR. HENRY DOLBY. Regent's executing steel dies for stamping letter paper and envelopes with heraldic crests and initials.

R MESSRS. ELKINGTON & Co., 22, Regent-street, and Moorgate-street, City .-For the manufacture and exhibition of works in electro-plated and gilt dinner and tea services; also for miniature sculptures in fictile ivory, bronze statuettes. &c.

W MESSRS. EVANS & Co., Wood-street. For the manufacture of umbrellss

and parasols.

R MESSRS. EVERINGTON & Co., Lud. India and Chinese shawls, and Mandarin jars, &c.

R MESSRS. EVANS & SON, London Bridge.—For the best exhibition in London of stove-grates of every description.

R Mr. Evans, High-street, Islington. -For the exhibition of lace goods of

M COACH FACTORIES, Long Acre. This street is almost entirely occupied with exhibitions of carriages, and the stranger interested in this department of manufacture will find much to gratify him. Observe the immense

building, corner of Endell-street, Long Acre.

W MESSRS. FISHER & Co., Wallingstreet.-For the manufacture of British cotton lace. The imitation of Mechlin laces, by which Messrs. Fisher have obtained high celebrity, present a delicacy and fineness of appearance almost equal to real lace.

MESSRS. FORTNUM & MASON, kind of dried fruits, confectionery, &c.

R MESSRS. GARRARD & Co., Haymarket.—For the exhibition of gold and silver plate for dinner and tea-services, W MESSRS. DENT & Co., Wood-street. and especially vases, cups, cande-

> M Gas Works. - The following the Metropolis, a visit to either of

whose works will well stranger :-

EQUITABLE COMPANY, Thames Bankplace, Westminster.

IMPERIAL COMPANY, Maiden-lane. King's-cross; Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road : and King's-road. Fulham. WESTERN COMPANY, Kensal-green.

R MESSRS. GILLOWS & Co., Oxfordstreet.—For the exhibition of furniture, This is the largest house in the trade, and supplies valuable furniture to the club-houses, &c.

R MESSRS. GREENE & NINER, 16, King William-street; 138, Regent-street; and 43, Baker-street, Portman-square .--For the manufacture and exhibition of

glass in every form.

R MESSRS, HALLING, PEARSE, & STONE. Pall Mall.—For the exhibition of silks, shawls, and linen drapery. This is a very extensive establishment.

R MESSES. HANCOCK, RIXON, & DUNT, 1. Cockspur-street, Pall Mall East,-For their extensive collection of ormolu and glass chandeliers, and table lamps.

M and R Mr. HANSON. John-street. Oxford-street.—For specimens of woodcarving, for domestic purposes, in imitation of antique work.

R MESSES. HAYWARD, Oxford-street. -For the exhibition of the most valuable lace goods of every kind.

R MESSRS. HEAL & Sons, Tottenham Court-road.—For the magnitude of their business in the articles of bedding, feathers. &c.

R MESSES. HEWITT & Co., 18, Fenchurch-street.—For the only extensive house is said to have once been the collection of the productions of the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. The Chinese, in mandarin jars, works in large room, above the shop, is highly ivory, &c.

W and R MESSRS. HITCHCOCK & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard.—For one of the largest exhibitions of silks, shawls, and linen drapery in the Metropolis. have the most sincere pleasure in calling the stranger's attention to this estab- loo-place, Regent-street.—For the exhibilishment; and we gladly avail ourselves tion of silks and shawls, articles of of this opportunity of testifying our vertu, jewellery, &c. This is the most respect for its proprietor. The assist- fashionable of the kind in London for ants in the linen drapery shops of Lon- the higher classes.

repay the don were, a few years ago, engaged in business from 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 and 12 o'clock at night; scarcely allowed time for meals; none for recreation and improvement of mind. Necessarily the health and morals of such employés were extremely bad. An agitation upon the subject was commenced: and seconded in their efforts by Mr. Hitchcock, the young men filling these situations obtained by degrees a vast amelioration in their condition. And it is highly to the credit of that gentleman, that when other proprietors kept open their doors to admit customers until 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Hitchcock boldly. and between the strongest competing shops in London, closed his doors at 7 o'clock: and he has been, we believe, amply rewarded for such an evidence of principle, and for so much confidence in the public. It is on this account we feel it our duty, in passing, to bear record to so much thoughtful consideration and nobility of purpose.

R MESSRS. HODGE & LOWMAN, Regent-street.-For the design and external decoration of the shop-front.

R MESSRS. J. HOLMES & Co., Regentstreet.-For the manufacture and exhibition of valuable shawls, and also for Chinese mandarin jars, &c.

R MESSRS, HOLTZAPFFEL & Co., Charing Cross.—For the manufacture of turning

lathes, &c.

R Messes. Honey & Skelton, 17. Fleet-street. — Hairdressers, &c. decorated, with the letters P.H. in the centre of the ceiling.

M and R Mr. Robert Horne, Gracechurch-street City.-For the exhi-We bition of paper-hanging and decorations.

R MESSRS. HOWELL & JAMES, Water-

hagen-place, Limehouse.—For the manu- pany, which are very extensive. facture of rope and sailcloth. The machinery of these works is highly interesting and curious, and will well repay a visit. The cable "laying" machines have attracted much attention for the beauty of their construc- street.—For the manufacture of dressing-

M and R MESSRS. JACKSON & Co.. Rathbono place, Oxford-street.—For decorations, &c., in carton pierre.

MESSRS. JACKSON & GRAHAM, Oxford-street. - For the exhibition of carpets and furniture of a rich description, bronzes, decorations, &c. Their of these manufactures. premises are very extensive and quite worthea visit.

R MESSRS. JAY & Co., 247 and 249, Regent-street .- For the peculiarity of being devoted entirely to furnishing mourning attire, and for the tasteful street.—For the extent and magnificence decorations of their show-rooms.

R Messes. Jennens & Bettridge. Halkin-street, Belgrave-square.—For the manufacture and exhibition of productions in *papier máché*.

R MESSES. KITCHEN & Co., 533, New Oxford-street.—For tools of all descriptions for agricultural, masonic, and domestic purposes. Messrs. Kitchen were the manufacturers of the tools used in the formation of the road across the Isthmus of Panama.

W MESSES. LART & SON, Wood-street, Cheapside. — For the manufacture of peculiar kinds of hosiery.

M and R MESSES, LAURIE & Co., Oxford-street,---For the manufacture and exhibition of coaches, carriages, &c.

W MESSES. LEAF, COLES & Co., Old Change, City.—Extensive premises for the exhibition of shawls, silks, ribbons, &c., for supplying retail dealers.

W MESSES. LIDDIARD & Co., Fridaystreet.—For the printing of cotton and woollen fabrics. Mesars. Liddiard are considered pre-eminent in this department of trade.

M and R London Marble Work-ING COMPANY, Esher-street, Millbank.-

M SIR J. HUDDART & Co., Copen the works and show-rooms of this com-

R MR. MASTERS, Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. - For the supply of confectionery. One of the purveyors to the Exhibition.

R MESSES. MECHI & Co., Leadenhallcases, &c.

M MESSES. HERBERT MINTON & Co., Albion place, Blackfriars.—For the manufacture of tesselated pavements, encaustic tiles, and porcelain, in great variety. The stranger should by all means see Messrs. Minton's exhibition

R Mr. Moon, Threadnesdle-street; City.—For the publication and exhibition of engravings. Mr. Moon is publisher in ordinary to her Majesty.

W MESSRS. J. & R. MORLEY, Woodof their warehouses, which have been recently erected at an enormous expense. This firm ranks first in the manufacture of hosiery, &c.

W MESORS MORRISON, DILLON & Co., Fore-street, City.—This is the Leviathan of city warehouses, comprising almost all descriptions of goods sold by linen and woollen drapers.

M and R Mr. GEO. J. MORANT, 91, New Bond-street.-For an exhibition of specimens of furniture and decorations. Mr. Morant has been engaged in furnishing and decorating the mansions of the Dukes of Sutherland, Cleveland, Rutland, Norfolk, Buckingham, Devonshire, the Marquis of Exeter (for the Queen's visit), and other castles and mansions, at each of which specimens are to be seen.

R. MESSES. MOSES & SON, Aldgett, Minories, and New Oxford street. For the magnitude of their establishment as merchant clothiers, occupying in Aldgate, eight large houses, and, in Oxford-street, six houses. The Aldgete premises are devoted to every article of clothing; at the Oxford-street depit, only to Gentlemen's dress. Mesers. The stranger should endeavour to see Moses are supposed to employ: 5000

There is the largest gas chandelier in London at the Aldgate & Co., Falcon Glass Works, Holland. establishment. The decorations of the street, Blackfrians, - Exhibition rooms, Oxford-street houses are good, and the Bazear, Baker-street, Portman-square, glass ceiling by Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, By the courtesy of the proprietors, & Co., is worthy of notice. The pro-visitors will be allowed to see the prietors have also establishments at works on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Sheffield and Bradford.

R MESSRS. H. J. & D. NICOLL, Regent-street and Cornhill .- For the magni- lane, Holborn .- For the manufacture of tude of their business as merchant all descriptions of articles in copper abothiers. interesting as evidences of the great sugar-refiners' distilleries and breweries perivate enterprise of some of the Lon-in all of which copper: utensils are: don traders. Messrs. Nicoll have agents used on an extensive scale. Messrs. in all the principal towns in England, Pontifex and Wood have very extensive Ireland, and Scotland; and also special and interesting works for whitelead. assents at several of the colonial set-oil, colours, &c., at Millwall, and copper tlements, &c. received by persons who can converse Surrey. Messrs. P. and W. have kindly in French, Italian, German, and Spanish. expressed their intention to render

Oxford-street. - For the style of the spect their works. interior decorations of their show-rooms. and more particularly for the exhibition street.—For the importation and exhiof valuable form and skins of all kinds, bition of ancient furniture. Amongst Messrs. Nicholay's show at the Exhibi- the many interesting curiosities may be tion will be, we believe, second to none named - the turning lathe used by in the world.

R MESSRA OSLER & Co., 44, Oxfordstreet. - Glass manufacturers: for an exhibition of crystal glass, chandelier, collection was unique. candelabra, lustre, and table-glass, in all their varieties.

R. Pantheon, Oxford-street.-A basmar for the sale of toys and fancy articles of all descriptions, also for the brellas. sale of paintings. There is, connected with the building, a conservatory and hill.—For the manufacture and exhiaviary, occupied by persons who sell bition of a substitute for silver, called flowers and birds. upper floor is devoted to paintings services, vases, candelabra, &c. which are sent for sale by artists.

Church-yard.—The second in magnitude and dying of flannels. of the warehouses for the supply of the linen and woollen drapers of the United Gray's-inn-road.--For the manufacture Kingdom.

hill.—For the exhibition of chandeliers, Windsor with furniture. table-lamps, and also for a collection of bronze statuettes, &c.

M and R! MESSRS, APELEY PELLATT Friday of each week.

MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD. Shoe-These establishments are and lead: such as the fitting-up of Foreigners will be and zinc mills at Wimbledon. R MESSRS. NICHOLAY & SON, 82, every facility to visitors wishing to in-

R MR. SAMUEL PRATT. 47. New Bond-Frederic the Great, specimens of ancient armour, suites of tapestry, guns of the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg, whose

R. MESSES. SANGSTER & Co., Regent. street, Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Royal Exchange.—For the manufacture and exhibition of elegant parasols and um

R. MESSERA. J. SABL & SOMS, 18, Corner One part of the Argentine silver, in dinner and tea-

W MESSRS. SCHOFIELD, BROWN & Co. W MESSRS, PAWSON & Co., St. Paul's Gresham-street.—For the manufacture

Mand R Messrs. Seddons & Co., of furniture for domestic purposes. R MESSRS. PEARCE & Son, Ludgate Messrs. Seddons supply the palace at

> R MESSRS. SHOOLBRED & Co., Tottenham-court-road.—For the exhibition of

228

٦

FACTORIES, ETC.

linendrapery, silks, &c.; also carpets and furniture. retail establishment in London, and occupies a great number of houses, now made into one extensive warehouse and showrooms.

R Mr. George Shove, 488, New Oxford-street.—For the manufacture of an article called "Silexated marble, or marble-glass," much used as a substitute rative purposes. for marble.

R MESSES, SILVER & Co., Cornhill. For outfittings to the colonies and of carpets.

foreign countries.

Vauxhall.—For the manufacture of of paper-hangings. patent Mosaic pavements. This is one the artist, in this department, should lace. by all means see.

M Messrs. Smith & Baber, South-lane.—For straw manufactures.

ace, Knightsbridge.—For the manu- M Messrs. Whiteread & Complace, Knightsbridge.—For the manufacture of oil-cloths for floors. This is PANY'S BREWERY, Chiswell-street, City. an interesting branch of manufacture. and should be seen by the stranger the kind in London. By the courtesy interested in such matters.

R MESSRS. SMITH & SON, Pimlico.-For the magnitude of premises, and, extensive exhibition of linen drapery

and furniture, &c.

R Messrs. Storr & Mortimer, **Bond-street.**—For the exhibition of gold and silver plate, for vases and cups, used as testimonials to eminent persons. Dinner and tea-services, &c.

R Messrs. Swainson & Dennys, 97, New Bond-street.—For an exhibition of and glass, called tissue de-verre. printed cottons, for furnishing purposes.

R MESSRS. SWAN & EDGAR, Regent-This is the largest quadrant, Piccadilly.—For the exhibition of silks, shawls, linendrapery, &c.,

and the tasteful architecture and decoration of the premises.

M. and R. MESSES. TAYLOR, WIL-LIAMS, & JORDANS, Lambeth, and 154. Strand.—For specimens of wood-carving, by means of machinery, for deco-

W MESSRS. TEMPLETON, Skinnerstreet. Snowhill.—For the manufacture

M and R MESSRS. TURNER & WIL-M MESSRS. ALFRED SINGER & Co., LIAMS, Pimlico.—For the manufacture

R MESSES. WEBB & Co., Old Bondof those interesting exhibitions that street.—For the manufacture of gold

> w MESSRS. WELCH & SONS, Gutter-

This is one of the most extensive of of the proprietors, visitors will be permitted to see the premises.

R MESSRS. WILKINSON & Co., Ludgate-hill.—For the exhibition of furniture for domestic purposes.

R MESSES. WILLIAMS & SOWERBY. Oxford-street. — For the architectural taste and elegant decoration of their show-rooms. As also for the exhibition of silks, shawls, &c.; and for the manufacture of an article composed of silk

### CHAPTER XV.

### MUSIC.

DIVISION IL-THE OPERA DIVISION L.-GENERAL REMARKS.-CHURCH MUSIC. AND CONCERTS. DIVISION III .- MUSICAL SOCIETIES. DIVISION IV .- ORGANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

that the English are not a musical and, withal, fond of music, naturally people, yet there is no country in the inquire where he can hear the church world where such large sums are spent service best performed? The Chapel upon music; nor one where more talent Royal, St. James's Palace, should be is congregated. That that talent is not his destination, if he can get an introalways made the best use of is undoubt- duction there; but if not, there are edly true; but we have seldom heard, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, notwithstanding, more effective performances than we have been gratified with at the opera-houses, and at the Philharmonic and other concerts given during the season in London; or at the great musical festivals in the provinces. Perhaps there is a more general vice, if not given with all that "pomp ability to perform music on the continent, as it is more extensively cultivated there as a branch of education Roman Catholic religion, and are therefor both sexes. Here it is principally fore accustomed to hear the fine music confined to one. It is very rare to go of that Church, is most effectively and into any society and not meet with purely rendered. Perhaps, from its several ladies who can play the piano, very simplicity, it will interest more by and sing to their own accompaniment, the contrast. and that well and agreeably, too. The England is essentially of a devotional number of gentlemen who can take a cast, whilst that of the Romish church part in a vocal or instrumental display, has much of the florid style more apis, however, much less numerous; and propriate to secular compositions. In amongstour work-people and operatives, our cathedrals the fine old Gregorian except in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and chaunt is still heard; and the anthems Derbyshire, we have not that musical of our own composers frequently comtraining, so common in Germany, which bine the serious and solemn air that preparation; and enables them frequently parish churches, also, where great at-

ALTHOUGH it is the fashion to say | don will, if he be religiously inclined, where the noble organ gives the tone to the "full-voiced choir; ' and where

"- through long-drawn aisle, and fretted vault. The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

At those cathedrals, the choral serand ceremony" which will be familiar to those foreigners who are of the The Church music of makes the labourers competent to join ought to distinguish sacred music, with in a choral performance with little or no "ravishing harmony." There are several to make the fields, and even the streets, tention is paid to the musical service. resound with their joyous Lieden. But We may mention the church in Wells'the English can, most certainly, appre-street, Oxford-street, and St. Mark's, ciate music; and it forms a large part of Brompton, as churches where the full their domestic enjoyments, as well as service is performed. Besides these, at of their public entertainments: and the Temple Church the organist and the they also delight to find it effectively choir are good; and at the Roman introduced into their religious worship. Catholic cathedral of St. George's, and at CHURCH MUSIC.—The stranger in Lon- the chapel of the Portugueseambassador,

of sacred music cannot terior arrangements. fail to be highly gratified. There are entrances are in the east front, in the grand performances of sacred music at Haymarket, which is 283 feet long, and the Anniversary Festival of the Sons 64 high. A composition, in artificial of the Clergy, usually held towards stone, by Bubb, in alto and basso relievo, the latter end of May; and at the emblematic of the origin and progress Anniversary Meeting of the Charity of music and dancing in various coun-Children, in the beginning of June tries, fills a sunken panel near the top Both are held in St. Paul's Cathedral, of this front. The interior is very and the latter is one of the most inter-esting and affecting spectacles that can persons. Three years ago this interior be seen in London; between 7000 and was entirely re-decorated, in the first 8000 children being assembled, who style of art, though we think the are clothed, boarded, and educated by decorator erred in the colour of the voluntary subscription.

### DIVISION, IL.—THE OPERA AND THE CONCERTS.

Since the days of Handel, the Italian opera has been naturalised in England; disastrous to the manager, others the and though there was some difficulty in reverse: and the best works of the obtaining a "settlement" for what was best composers, with the first singers considered a foreign intruder, it soon of the day, have there entranced the became highly popular with the nobility ears of brilliant audiences. As a specand higher classes. And so it has con-tacle, there are few things more attractinued. The opera-house has always tive than the Queen's Theatre, when it been most liberally patronised; and is crowded from the orchestra to the although managers have failed, and top of the gallery with such an audience been greatly embarrassed, yet that has as will assemble there, for instance, arisen rather from the exactions of when it is known that the queen is foreign artistes, than from the want of going in state. The boxes then, with liberality on the part of English their occupants, most of them handaudiences. There are now two esta-somely and richly dressed womes. blishments for the performance of the with faces more beautiful than their Italian opera in England; the stranger attire,—the male occupants heightening will probably visit both, and to both the charm by contrast, and where here we shall give him a guide for the season, and there an officer appears in uniform, giving the pas, as is only just, to

will not, in the exterior, give the visitor dress of the household troops; the any very exalted idea of our theatrical pit, too, filled with such men and women architecture. The former opera-house as England may be proud of, and the was destroyed by fire, on the 19th of gallery also crowded with the same June, 1784, not without suspicion of material; then the gay decorations, the design. The present one was erected brilliant lights, the enrapturing music; n 1791, by Signor Novelsielski: but -above all, when the orchestra soundthe then proprietors, though connected ing the well-known notes, the audience with harmony, had much discord within rise to hear the fine diatonic air of themselves, and it was not opened till "God save the Queen," with its swell-1798. The building prepared as the ing chorus; when that chorus is taken receptacle of one of the highest forms up by the thousand voices joining the

The principal drapery. Of a beautiful primrose hue. it does not harmonise so well as other colours would with the ladies' costume. Since 1793, there has been an uninterrupted succession of "seasons;" some embellishing it by the splendour THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.—This theatre which is a characteristic in the full of music, is a very fine one in the in-loud anthem—then the heart bests

high, the pulse throbs rapturously, and |—The second opera-house is connected that man must be lest to every noble with the palmy days of the British and chivalric feeling, who does not drama. On the spot where Covent revel in the ecstatic delight of the Garden Theatre stands-not in the mement; a delight which can never be same theatre, for the original house forgotten, but the recollection of which was burnt down-Garrick, Kemble, comes over him in the visitations of and Siddons trod the boards, and doubt and of care, like a bright vision gave grace and dignity to the hisbreaking in upon the sombre and gloomy trionic profession. The theatre in which

hour of night.

for some seasons, in the hands of Mr. was erected on the site, by Sir Robert Lumley, a gentleman who has done Smirke, in 1809. It had been closed much for music and deserved well of for some time, when personal disagreeits professors. He has engaged a com- ments with Mr. Lumley led a part of pany all of efficient, and many of them his company to secede, and a second of splendid talent, including the names Italian operatic company was organised of Sontag, Parodi, Fiorentini, Mr. Sims towards the close of 1846. Beeves, Calzolari, Colletti, Lablache, Garden Theatre was taken by the new and F. Lablache, so well known and speculators, and opened in March, 1847. esteemed by the kabitues of the opera; with Caroline Duprez, Alaymo and exterior. The front, next Bow-street, .Nini, Scotti, Pardini, Ferranti, and consists of four large fluted columns, Casanova, fresh importations from the which support a pediment; and on the continental theatres. Gustave, La Muta upper parts of the walls at each side di Portici, L'Elisir d'Amore, Lucrezia are two panels with emblematic repre-Borgia, Don Giovanni, and La Tre sentations of the ancient and modern Nozze, have been produced with great drama, in basso relievo, by Flaxman brilliancy and success. New operas and Rossi. by Thalberg and M. Auber are also an under the portico. The interior was mounced, and a posthumous work by completely re-modelled before the house poor Donizetti, who, like Bellini, died was opened for the Italian opera. Mr. before he had finished the career which Albano was the artist under whose admiring friends anticipated for him. superintendence the alterations were There is a fine band, led by Tolbeque, effected; and anything more brilliant and an excellent chorus at this house, and beautiful than that interior prewhich is not the less a favourite with us sented on the night of the opening for having as conductor Balfe, a British cannot well be imagined. The expense subject, who has received more honour was at least 50,000l. The undertaking abroad than has been awarded to him was commenced with every confidence at home. For ourselves, we never listen of success. The engagements were all to Italian music with that gusto else-made for three years, on the most where which we do at this theatre. There is much in association; and the mised fair, as the expenses were paid, scene of the triumphs of Catalani, although little or nothing was left to-De Begnis, Pasta, Camporese, Malibran, Sontag, Caradori, Grisi, Persiani, Rubini, Tamborini, Mario, Lablache, Parodi, and the delicious, ever fresh, ever charming Lind-must have an attraction which no other place can possess.

they acted was destroyed, and the The Queen's Theatre is, and has been present building, a much larger one, The building is a handsome one in its The principal entrance is liberal terms, and the first season prowards the cost of renovation. But the ultimate result was disastrous to most concerned in the responsible position of lessees and managers. Signor Persiani, who was one of them, lost nearly all-if not all-the property his THE ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. wife had accumulated by her profession; others suffered in a minor degree; and achieved great things. In the four years, thirty-three operas were produced, amongst them, Robert le Diable, and Les Huguenots, of Meyerbeer, which made a great impression. Mdlle. Alboni and Viardot Garcia, also, two singers who became great favourites (though we think the former was always over-rated), were introduced.

This season, the programme, except in the old names, Grisi, Castellan, Viardot, Angri, and Mario, offers no very distinctive feature. Eight operas are men-quently upon the friendly principle of tioned; a new one by Auber, L'Enfant securing services in kind. These con-Prodigue: Sappho, by Gounod; Il certs usually take place at the Queen's Flauto Magico, Mozart; Les Martyrs, Theatre, the Hanover Square Rooms, Donizetti; Euryanthe, Weber; La Vesbullis's Rooms, St. James's; or some tale, Spontini; Fidelio, Beethoven; and other public place, such as the Music Faust, Spohr; of which five are positively promised. At present, Semi-Long Acre; St. Anne-street, Cavenramide, Les Huguenots, La Donna del dish-square. But, not unfrequently, Lago, and Robert le Diable, have been a leader of haut ton will lend her the operas produced. The band and house to a favourite performer, and chorus are very effective. The conductor this is sure to produce a rush of comis Signor Costa.

THE PHILHARMONIC AND OTHER CON-Mr. Delafield, a young partner in the CERTS.—There were for many years two house of Combe, Delafield & Co., the series of concerts given in London, great brewers, was induced to join the which were attended by every lover of undertaking, in order to prop up the music in the metropolis whose means falling fortunes of the house. In less enabled them to pay the subscription, than two years he lost upwards of which was high. These were the Con100,000L, and became bankrupt. Still certs of Ancient Music, established in the performances were carried on, the 1776, "to keep alive a love for the company becoming a commonwealth, works of the older masters, a rage for and sharing what was left after defray-novelty at that time threatening to ing the salaries of the orchestra, the throw all the compositions of the olden corps de ballet, the chorus singers, and time into oblivion,"—and the Philharthe expenses of the house. On this monic Concerts, established in 1812, plan the season of 1850 was conducted, especially to cultivate instrumental ·The season of 1851 has been com- music. The former ceased three years menced under the lesseeship of Mr. ago; the latter are still continued, and Frederick Gye, who had the manage given every fortnight, from March to ment during the commonwealth of June. The best instrumental band this which we have spoken; and we have country can produce, equal to any in much pleasure in stating that so far Europe, occupies the orchestra at these affairs look promising. Her Majesty concerts, which are held at the Hanover manifests rather a partiality for this Square Rooms; and it at once gives a house, and frequently honours it with musician a standing in his profession her 'presence; indeed, considering the to be engaged in the Philharmonic Band. difficulties under which all new manage- Costa is the conductor. No doubt, ments labour, we think this theatre has these performances will excite great interest amongst our continental visitors, particularly those from Germany, where instrumental music is cultivated more generally and more ardently than in any other country in Europe.

During the musical season many concerts are given by private professors. besides those of the public societies we have mentioned . subsequently. these occasions there is generally a large réunion of musical talent, the artistes assisting each other very frepany. On such occasions, many of our

visitors can, if they please, at the ex-| mentalists, it deserves encouragement pense of a ticket, be enabled to see from the British people." something of the economy of the residences of the English aristocracy.

### DIVISION III .- MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

There are a number of societies in the metropolis for the promotion of music in various ways; but there is only one which has for its object to provide for the study of the science. This is the

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC; an acwhich we extract from a little work, published by Cradock, entitled Music in Earl of Arundel, and Sir Percy Shelly. England, Ireland, and Scotland.

natives of this country, and to afford catches, &c. the means of complete instruction in not previously displayed a musical Tavern, Ludgate-hill. and receive instruction in various are held on alternate Fridays. branches of general education, as well as in music. Eminent professors are engaged; and four concerts are given during the musical season, at which the performers are exclusively the pupils of Dec. 8, 1828.) In 1834, four King's scholarships were founded, two of which, for annually at Christmas, being open other candidates from the age of twelve Admittance by members' tickets. to eighteen. The scholars receive their two years, after which the scholarships are again open to competition, the late scholars not being exempted from competing a second time. This Academy

We now give a list of the societies established to encourage, in various ways, the study and performance of music, in alphabetical order.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY. -- Established 1846. This is one of the most distinguished of our musical societies. Its members, chiefly noblemen and gentlemen, are instrumental performers. Their meetings are held in the Hanoversquare rooms. The double-bass parts are count of the origin and progress of taken by the Duke of Leinster and Sir Archibald Keppel; the trumpets by the

ABBEY GLEE CLUB.—Established 1841. "The Royal Academy of Music was It takes its name from being established established in 1822, came into operation by a number of young men, who were in 1823, under the auspices of Geo. IV., educated at Westminster Abbey. The and was incorporated by Royal charter meetings are held at the Freemasons' in 1830. It was founded to 'promote Tavern; where the members, assisted the cultivation of music amongst the by the young choristers, perform glees,

ADELPHI GLEE CLUB.— Established the art, to a limited number of pupils. 1833. It was founded by two brothers, No students are admitted, who have and the members meet at the London The season is genius; they are boarded in the house, from October to May, and the meetings club dines together at the commencement of the season. The meetings and dinner are open to the friends of the members by invitation.

CECILIAN SOCIETY.—Established 1785. the Academy. (The first took place For the purpose of promoting the study of music. It is the oldest musical society in London; and was formerly one male and one female, are contended the only school for chorus-singers. Rehearsals and concerts are held twice a to the pupils of the Academy, with all month, in Albion Hall, London-wall.

CHORAL SOCIETY.—Established 1791. usual musical education gratuitously for Is a charitable institution, intended to benefit musical professors. It is under very distinguished patronage.

THE CHORAL HARMONISTS' SOCIETY. -Established 1834. This is a society has produced some distinguished orna- of amateurs, established for the perments of the profession; and being the formance of the sacred works of Handel, only public establishment for the in- Mozart, Haydn, &c.; they give concerts struction of native vocalists and instru-in the winter seasons, commencing in the month of October, which are on a 1887. Meets annually in Westminster small scale, but very agreeable, at the Abbey, and performs, during Divine London Tavern. Admission by sub-service (with the assistance of other scribers' tickets.

THE GLEE CLUB.—Established 1787. This club is a practical proof that business pursuits do not incapacitate for dine together; and, during the evening, the enjoyment of music; for the members are chiefly merchants, who dine compositions is performed. together, and after dinner indulge in glee singing. The meetings, held at Established 1843. the Freemasons' Tavern, are open to members of the metropolitan chorus, visitors, friends of the members.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—Was established 1741. It was founded for the pur- November to March inclusive. After dinpose of performing English madrigals; ner, rounds and canons are performed, is under the Presidency of Lord Saltoun: a class of vocal music that requires congives an annual festival; and holds siderable practice: for, if the various ordinary meetings, on the third Thurs- parts are not taken up with the greatest day in each month, from October to precision, all the effect is spoiled. The June, at Freemasons' Hall. The friends club is patronised by several noblemen of the members are admitted as visitors and gentlemen.

to all the meetings.

are held at Freemasons' Tavern, to families. are admitted.

THE MUSICAL UNION. - Established 1845. This is a society of noblemen blished 1832. This society was founded and gentlemen, associated for the performance of instrumental concerted formance of oratorios and sacred music pieces, such as trios, quartetts, &c.; generally. Under the direction and inand gives eight concerts between the defatigable exertions of Mr. Surman it months of March and July; held in speedily assumed a prominent position Willis's Rooms, St. James's street. La-amongst the metropolitan musical enterdies and gentlemen are admitted to tainments. In 1848 Mr. Surman retired these performances.

THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S CATCH CLUB.—Established 1761. is a fashionable and select society for performers are about 700 in number, and the performance of good catches, gless, execute, with considerable effect, the &c. It also gives prizes for successful sacred works of Handel, Hayda, Mozart, composers. Many professional gentle-Mendelssohn, Spohr, &c. men are honorary members. Its meet-latter have occasionally conducted this ings are held at the Thatched House choir in their own performances. The Tavern, St. James's street, every Tuesday, rehearsals and concerts are held at from March to June. At the last meeting Exeter Hall, in the Strand, and are duly a banquet is given to the ladies.

vocalists) a selection of the celebrated sacred compositions of Henry Purcell. The members and friends afterwards a selection of the composer's secular

THE ROUND AND CANON CLUB.-Consists of some who meet and dine together at the Freemasons' Tavern once a month, from

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—Esta-THE MELODISTS' CLUB.—Established blished 1738. Is a charitable institution. This society has for its object and holds an annual festival in Freethe encouragement of composers of masons' Hall, Great Queen-street for the vocal solos. The meetings of the society benefit of decayed musicians and their Handel was a member and which visitors, friends of the members, benefactor of this Society, which is under Royal and other distinguished patronage.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. - Estaby a few musical amateurs, for the perfrom the conductorship, and was succeeded by Mr. Costs, the present con-The vocal and instrumental It ductor. The two advertised in the newspapers. The THE PURCELL CLUB.—Established in prices of admission are 3s., 5s., and

Offices of the Society, Exeter 10s. 6d. Hall, Strand,

SACRED (LONDON) HARMONIC SOCIETY. -Established 1848. Mr. Surman estahlished this Society upon his retirement The latter still perseveres with his from the Sacred Harmonic Society; it system; and has trained up a large has for its object performances of the number of students, both males and same character. Its band and choir, females, to considerable proficiency in which are the largest in this country, vocal music. In 1848, the large Music consist of 800 performers; and it has Hall, in Wilson-street, leading from acquired, after contending with the Endell-street to Drury-lane, was erected usual difficulties of a new society, a re- from designs by Mr. William Westspectable and popular standing. The macott, for the use of his singing classes. Offices are at Exeter Hall, where the re- It is in the Elizabethan style of archihearsals and concerts are also held; and tecture, and has entrances at three difare duly advertised in the newspapers. ferent sides of the building—from Long Prices of admission 8s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Acre; on the east part, in Charles-The existence of this and the "Sacred street; and on the north part, in Wilson-Harmonic Society," afford to the musical street. Concerts are now frequently world in London an opportunity of performed in the Great Hall, which hearing, on the grandest scale, the sacred affords accommodation for 3000 perwerks of the best composers. Each sons. Society is supported by annual Subscribers of One and Two Guineas, who certs at Hanover-square, St. Martin's are satisfied to a certain number of Hall, the Argylerooms, &c., there are tickets for each concert during the several other places where it is worth 666.80m.

Society of young composers of music, places which can only be visited by vocal and instrumental, and gives several gentlemen; and the fastidious will not concerts in the year, at which the mem-hear of them; we expect to be blamed bers perform the compositions of each even for alluding to them. But we are other, under the direction of the com-DOSST.

institution, to provide for the wants and necessities of female members of the Garden, singing of a description far

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY. Established 1840. Is similar in its ob- English madrigals are sung in perfection: ject to the "Madrigal Society," except it is quite a treat to hear them; and that the latter practises the works of any lover of that beautiful variation the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from the genuine English glee, will do while the former recognises only those well to "drop-in" one evening, and of modern, or living composers. This over a glass of punch, his ears will be society gives one festival and several regaled with a harmony he little exmeetings during the year, (to which pects. friends of the members are admitted,) held usually in the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians, Lisle Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.-Of recent years a most favourable attempt to popularise music has been made by the late Mr. Wilhelm, Mr. Mainzer, and Mr. Hullah.

Besides the Opera-houses, the Conwhile to go once in a man's life, at least, SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—Is a to hear real English singing. These are pointing out what is worth seeing and hearing in London; and at the "Cider THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS. Cellar," the "Coal Hole," (so celebrated - Ketablished 1889. It is a charitable in Kean's time as one of his rendezvous) -above all, at "Evans's Hotel," Covent profession in adverse circumstances. superior to anything that one who has Their first concert took place in 1840. is constantly heard. At the latter place

### DIVISION IV.

ORGANS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS. Organs in London. -- The art or science

art appeared to have arrived at its and calibre, in addition to, and indemaximum point of perfection; for during pendent of, the other parts of the the remainder of that, and the whole of instrument. the following century, little or no pro- When Handel presided at the organ gress was made in the mode of con- in Westminster Abbey, during the perstructing this noble instrument—indeed formance of one of his own compositions we seemed rather to have degenerated the deepest note in the bass he could in the art—so that in the commence- command, would be from a 12 feet pipe, ment of the present century, we were giving in a subdued tone GGG, and that accustomed to look on old organs with attached to the manuals : now, the a respect amounting almost to venera. Abbey organ contains pipes 32 feet tion, believing them to possess qualities long, speaking with a voice like thunder either consequent to their age, or the CCCC, and assisted in power with large superior skill of their builders.

tions and improvements have been grandeur of bass, that even that great made in rapid succession, not only in master perhaps never dreamt of; the formation of the pipes, but in the although we must do that subline entire mechanism of the instrument, composer the justice to say, as a proof giving it such an extension of power how far his ideas were in advance of his and capability, as to render us posi-age, and it is truly remarkable, that tively diseatisfied with all old organs no modern composer has succeeded in not possessing the modern improve-producing compositions better calcumenta.

the Germans in many of the more the choruses in Handel's Orstories of important improvements, but we may Samson, Israel in Egypt, &c. justly take credit for having carried out Although we cannot say that London the details to an extent unsurpassed in contains the best organs in the king

any other country.

modern organs over the old ones are organs, yet we shall be able to point various; for instance, we have intro-out at least twenty that must be conduced a number of solo-stops of great sidered as first-class instruments of a sweetness and variety of tone, some superior order. representing solo wind instruments, others possessing a distinctive character. CHURCH, Snow Hill .- This fine instru-We have also added considerably to the ment was built in 1667, by Harris; power of many of the old stops—espe-enlarged, in 1730, by Byfield; cially the reeds. application of intricate mechanism, pro- tions, the latest by Mr. Gray. It is duced an extended reduplication or considered one of the best in Lordon

of Organ building in England had never coupling of pipes, giving a considerable attained to anything like perfection till increase to their power and effect. We within the last twenty or thirty years. have greatly simplified the bellows and We were originally indebted to the its machinery, and have gained con-Germans for the introduction of the siderably in supply of wind and presmanufacture of organs into this country, sure. But the leading feature of supeand for a long time our best organ- riority in new organs, is the depth and builders were Germans resident here. grandeur of their bass—which is pro-In the middle, or towards the latter duced by the adoption of separate pedal part, of the seventeenth century, the organs, with pipes of increased length

16 and 8 feet dispasons, in metal and But of late years, numberless inven-wood, trombones, &c., producing a lated to show off the power of a grand We must confess to having followed present-day pedal-organ, than many of

dom, while we remember the existence The points of superiority in the of the grand York and Birminghess

THE OBGAN IN ST. SEPULCHRES We have, by the which time it has received various addisists of three rows of keys, each 3G to F; the swell is very power-The pedal-organ, CCC to F, is very ete.

#### GREAT ORGAN.

**iapas**on iapason d diapason ella al th

Tierce Larigot Sesquialtra, 8 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Furniture, 2 ranks Trumpet Clarion.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

d diapason

Flute Fifteenth Clarionet.

### SWELL ORGAN.

diapason liapason d diapason pal 1th

Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Horn Trumpet Hautboy Clarion.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

open diapason, violin, metal, bourdon, 16 ft. pal, 8 ft.

Fifteenth Mixture, 5 ranks Posaune, 16 ft. Trumpet, 8 ft. Clarion, 4 ft. 8 Couplers Sforzando coupler.

STMINSTER ABBEY. -- This organ, by Messrs. Hill and Co., is one of air has but little influence. inest in London, and is admired aovements. It consists of—Great 1, Choir Organ, Swell Organ, and Organ—forming four sides of a re diapered.

### GREAT ORGAN.

n double liapason liapason d diapason

Fifteenth Sesquialtra, 5 ranks Mixture, 8 ranks Flute Possuna Double trumpet, 16 ft. Clarion.

#### SWELL ORGAN.

Double diapason Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Fifteenth

Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Cornopean Hauthoy Clarion.

### CHOIR ORGAN.

Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal

Hohl-flute Flute Cremons.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

Open diapason, 32 ft. | 3 Composition pedals Open diapason, 16 ft. | 4 Couplers.

THE LARGE ORGAN over the Western entrance of the Great Exhibition Building, Hyde Park, consists of 3 rows of keys and two octaves, and a fifth of pedals. This instrument, built by Mr. Willis, of Argyle-square, is upon the German plan, viz., 8 feet manuals, and 32 feet pedals, contains 77 stops, or nearly 4500 pipes, the largest being CCCC open pipe 32 feet, the smallest only three-eighths of an inch in length.

The great and swell organs are played by means of the pneumatic lever, exhibited in a vertical position, and worked without the aid of additional pressure of air.

In the choir and pedal organs are introduced two newly-invented patent valves, over which the pressure of the

There is also introduced a patent ne singularity and complexity of movement in connexion with a compound application of the pneumatic lever, which brings the command of the instrument completely under the The case is of oak, carefully thumbs of the performer, enabling him ned to harmonise with the style of to draw stops in combination, of which uilding; the pipes in front of the there are 24 changes, thus rendering it. although extremely elaborate, the most manageable organ yet built.

In the various bellows there are five different pressures of air, and in the mechanism of the instrument there are several novel inventions. This organ has just been completed, and is in every respect rightly considered a first-class

instrument.

The Organ in the Wesleyan Chapel. Poplar, built by Messrs. Hill & Co., is a fine instrument of 3 rows of keys and pedal organ, in a stone case.

# GREAT ORGAN, CC TO F.

Double open diapason Open diapason Open diapason Stopped do Quint Principal Twelfth Fifteenth

Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Furniture, 3 ranks Contra-Trumpet, 16 feet, metal Posaune Clarion.

#### SWELL ORGAN, CC TO F.

Bourdon and Tenoroon | Open diapason Stopped do Dulciana Principal Twelfth

Fifteenth Sesquialtra, 8 ranks Swabe-flute Cornopean Ohne Clarion.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

Gamba Stopped, diapasen Clarabella Hohl-flute Wald-flute

Piccolo Gems Horn Fifteenth Cremona ' Bassoon.

#### PEDAL ORGAN.

Open diapason, 16 feet Ditto, ditto, metal, 16 Principal, 8 feet | Fifteenth, 4 feet Trombone, 16 feet 4 Couplers 3 Composition Pedals. Twelfth, 6 feet

The Organ in Christ Church, Newgate-street, built by Messrs. Hill & Co., is intended for 70 stops, but at present incomplete. It has 3 rows of keys, and separate pedal organ. Swell to CC. The CCC metal pedal-pipes are placed at the sides of the instrument as showpipes, and are very effective. As far Principal dispeson as it goes, this is a first-rate instrument, and would, if complete, be one of the largest in the kingdom.

ST. GILES'S ORGAN, Camberwell,-A very perfect instrument, built by Mr. Bishop. Has 3 complete sets of keys from CC to F in alto.

### GREAT ORGAN.

Open diapason Open diapason Do. do. (large wood) Clarabella Stopped diapason Principal Principal Twelfth

Fifteenth Doublette Sesquialtra Mixinra Furniture Trumpet Clarion.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

Double open diapason. | Large unison (word).
Double trumpet.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

Open diapason Dulciana Stopped diapason Principal Fifteenth Mixture

Clarabella Cremona Bassoon Flute Extra slider.

## COUPLERS.

Pedals great Pedals choir Pedale ewell

Swell to great Choir to great.

#### SWELL.

Bourdon Double open diapason Open diapason Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Fifteenth

Sesquialtra Mixture Trumpet Horn Hautboy Clarion.

Two octaves and a fourth of German pedals. Eight composition pedals in great choir, and swell. The couplers acted upon by pedals as well as drawstops.

THE ORGAN IN ST. PETER'S, Cornhill. Built by Mesers. Hill and Co. List of stops :-

### GRAND ORGAN.

Compass, 54 Notes, CC.

Bourdon, CCC Tenoroon diapason, CC Stopped dispason, bass Stopped diapason, treble Principal octave Twelfth Fifteenth

Sesquialtra, 2 ranks

Tierce

Mixture, 2 ranks Doublette, 2 ranks Corno-tromber \*Corno-clarion Claribel-flute Oboe-finte •Wald-flute Stopped-finte. Cromorne.

## SWELL ORGAN.

Same compass as the Grand.

Bourdon, CCC Tenoroon dulciana, OO Stopped diapason, bass Stopped diapason, treble Principal diapason

Principal octave Swabe-flute Flageolet Twelfth

Fifteenth Piccolo Sesquialtra, 8 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks \*Cornopesa Tromba Oboe Clarion †Echo Dulciana Come 5 ranks.

INDEPENDENT PEDAL ORGAN. Grand dispason, 16 feet | Contra Possume, 16 dependent pedal organ, an octave lower feet CCC CCC

(The lower octave of the swell forms the Octave Pedal Organ, adding 16 ranks E-with nine ranks of pipes throughout. of pipes.)

#### COPULA STOPS.

Swell to grand Grand to pedal Swell to pedal Octave pedal

The compass of the pedal board is two octaves and two notes, from CCC to D. Four composition pedal movements. The stops are of ebony inlaid with mother-o'pearl. The keys of tortoiseshell, ivory and ebony. Those stops marked with an asterisk \* are of a new quality of tone in this country.

This stop + is after the plan of that in the organ in Cologne Cathedral.

St. Michael's Church, Cornhill. This organ, originally built by Harris, was recently remodelled and enlarged by Messrs. Robson and Son, and is now a very complete instrument. It contains :-

## GREAT ORGAN, CC TO G.

Double open metal, 16 Twelfth feet

Open diapason Large diapason Stopped diapason Principal Wald-flute

Fifteenth Sesquialtra, 4 ranks Mixture Clarion Trumpet.

### CHOIR ORGAN, CC TO G.

Dulciana Viol de Gamba Stopped diapason Principal

Flute, metal Fifteenth Bassoon Clarionet.

### SWELL ORGAN, CC TO G.

Double diapason, 8 feet | Open diapason, 8 feet Dulciana Stopped diapason Principal Fifteenth

Piccolo Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Oboe, 8 feet Horn, 8 feet Clarion.

PEDAL ORGAN, CCC to F 21 OCTAVES. Open diapason, 16 feet | Six couplers Stopped dispason, 8 feet | Four composition pe-Trombone, 16 feet

THE ORGAN IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Willen-place, Knightsbridge.—Built by Grave and Davison. This instrument

stops—seven of 16 feet—and has an inthan the manuals, of two octaves and three notes in compess—CCC 16 feet to The following is a list of the stops in: the instrument.

### SWELL ORGAN.

Double diapason, bass, | Fifteenth, 2 ft. 16 ft. Double diapason, treble Open diapason, 8 ft. Stopped diapason, 8 ft. Principal, 4 ft.

Finte, 4 ft.

Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Hautboy, 8 ft. Cornopean, 8 ft. Trumpet, 8 ft. Clarion, 4 ft.

#### GREAT OBGAN.

Double diapason, bass, Twelfth, 3 feet Double diapason, treble, Open diapason, 8 ft. Open diapason, 8 ft. Stopped diapason, 8 ft. Principal, 4 feet

Fifteenth, 2 feet Sesquialtra, 4 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Furniture, 2 ranks Trumpet, 8 feet.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

Dulciana, 8 feet \*Keraulophon, 8 feet Stopped diapason, bass, 8 feet Stopped treble diapason, Clarabella-flute, 8 ft.

Flute, 4 ft. Principal, 4 ft. Piccolo, 2 ft. Fifteenth, 2 ft. Mixture, 2 ranks Clarionet, 8 feet.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

Open diapason, 16 ft. Stopped diapason, 16 ft. Principal, 8 ft. Fifteenth, 4 ft. Sesquialtra, 4 ranks Trombone, 16 ft.

### COPULA STOPS.

Swell to choir manual Swell manual to pedals

Swell to great manual | Greatmanual to pedals Choir manual to pedals.

The swell organ is of the same compass as the great choir organs—CC 8 feet—and is of an improved construction. The four reed stops, hautboy, cornopean, trumpet and clarion, as well as the double dispason of 16 feet, are throughout the whole compass of this. part of the instrument. In the choir organ are five solo stops. There are eight composition pedals.

A new stop resembling that of a Reed of the most delicate quality of tone—a desideratum. which all conversant with the precarious mature sts of four rows of keys, forty-eight of Reeds will readily appreciate.

St. Paul's Cathedral Organ.—This instrument was built by Father Schmidt. It was originally, as were most of the old organs, very deficient in bass, and limited in number and variety of stops, though, as far as it went, of unexceptional quality. Considerable additions have been recently made to it by Mr. Bishop, viz.—the entire swell organ, a great portion of the stops in the great and choir organs, to which, for distinction, we have annexed an asterisk, also two octaves of German pedals, the composition pedals and couplers. Mr. Bishop has also applied to this instrument his invention for steadying the wind. From its position in the building, the organ tells with remarkably fine effect. Its contents are as follow:-

### GREAT ORGAN, CCC TO F.

Open diapason
Open diapason
Stopped diapason with
\*Clarabel treble
Principal
\*Twelfth
\*Fifteenth

•Sesquialtra
•Tierce
Large fifteenth
•Mixture, 3 ranks
Trumpet
•Clarion
•Extra trumpet treble.

### CHOIR ORGAN, FFF TO F.

\*Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Twelfth Fifteenth
\*Viol de Gamba
\*Cremona
\*Dulciana.

# SWELL ORGAN, GAMUT G TO F.

\*Open diapason \*Stopped diapason \*Principal \*Sesquialtra \*Horn \*Trumpet \*Hautboy.

The keys below the swell, act on the choir organ.

\*Double open pedalpipes from CCC | \* 5 composition pedals 5 couplers.

ORGAN IN THE GREAT HALL, Exeter Hall.—This is a fine instrument, built by Mr. Walker, in 1840, for the Sacred Harmonic Society. It has three rows of keys, and two octaves of pedals. The GREAT ORGAN, FF to G in alto, contains,

Open diapason
Open diapason
Stopped diapason
Principal
Twelfth
Fifteenth

Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Furniture, 2 ranks Trumpet Clarion.

### SWELL OBGAN.

Double diapason
Open diapason
Stopped diapason
Dulciana
Principal
Twelfth

Fifteenth Sesquialtra French Horn Oboe Clarion.

### CHOIR ORGAN.

Open dispason Stopped dispason Dulcians, FF Flute

Principal
Fifteenth
Cremona to G
Bassoon bass.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

Metal diapason, 16 ft. Wood diapason, 16 ft. Trumpet, 16 ft. Principal, 8 ft. Clarion, 8 ft.

Fifteenth Mixture, 3 ranks 5 Couplers 5 Composition pedals.

TEMPLE CHURCH ORGAN.—Built by Father Schmidt. The chief peculiarity of this organ consists in its possessing additional keys, for producing the notes A flat, and E flat, throughout the instrument, instead of making the same key serve for G sharp and A flat, and for D sharp and E flat, as is the usual custom.

The following is the description of this organ. Compass of great and choir organs, FFF to F.:—

### GREAT ORGAN.

Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Twelfth Fifteenth Sesquialtra Mixture Nason Cornet Trumpet Double pedal pipes.

### CHOIR

Dulciana Stopped diapason Flute Principal Fifteenth Cremona Six couplers.

### SWELL FROM TENOR C.

Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Sesquialtra Horn Hautboy Clarion.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

Open diapason, 16 ft. | Stopped diapason, 16 ft. | Ditto, 8 ft.

The organ was some time ago entirely rebuilt by Mr. Bishop, and the pitch, which was half a tone too high, altered s also undergone further additions lterations by Messrs. Robson and

JAMES'S ORGAN, Bermondsey. by Mr. Bishop. Compass of great hoir organs, GG to F complete.

#### GREAT ORGAN.

Fifteenth liapason liapason d diapason, with Sesquialtra Mixture ibella tube Trumpet Clarion.

### CHOIR ORGAN.

Fifteenth lianason Cremona, with claraid diapason bella tube nal Bassoon bass.

### SWELL FROM GAMUT G TO F.

diapason Cornet diapason d diapason Horn Trumpet Hantboy. nel

### PEDAL OBGAN.

e open diapason | Unison open diapason Trombone.

extra set of keys to act on the of great organ, choir organ, or organ, as required.

ouplers composition peto great organ

Shifting movement to swell.

RIST CHURCH, Spitalfields. - Orily built by Bridge, recently end by Messrs. Gray and Davison. e rows of keys; great and choir is, GG to F; swell tenor, C to F. ains the following stops :-

### GREAT ORGAN.

diapason diapason ed diapason Tierce Sesquialtra Mixture bella Trumpet ipal Trumpet Bassoon nth Clarion. ot

### CHOIR ORGAN.

Fifteenth ed dispason Cremona ipal Vox humana.

#### SWELL ORGAN.

Double diapason Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Fifteenth

Sesquialtra Horn Trumpet Ohne Clarion.

#### PEDALS.

GG to E, two octaves, and a sixth with double open pipes

### COUPLERS.

Swell to great manual | Great manual to pedals Choir manual to pedals | Swell manual to pedals,

St. MARK'S ORGAN, Hamilton-terrace. Built by Messrs. Gray and Davison. 1847. Three rows of keys; great and choir organs, CC to F in alt.; swell tenor, C to F, the keys below acting on bass of the choir organ.

### GREAT ORGAN.

Double diapason, 16 ft. Fifteenth, 2 ft. Open diapason, 8 ft. Stopped dispason, 8 ft. Principal, 4 ft. Twelfth, 8 ft.

Sesquialtra, 8 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Trumpet, 8 ft.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

Dulciana, 8 ft. Keraulophon, 8 ft. Stopped diapason bass, 8 ft. Clarabella, 8 ft.

Principal, 4 ft. Flute, 4 ft. Fifteenth Clarionet, 8 ft.

#### SWELL ORGAN.

Double diapason Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Fifteenth

Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Cornopean, 8 ft. Hautboy, 8 ft. Clarion, 4 ft.

### PEDAL ORGAN.

Grand open diapason | Grand principal, 16 ft. | Grand flute, 8 ft.

### COUPLERS.

Great manual to pedals | Swell to great manual Choirmanual to pedals.

St. Anne's. Limehouse. - Built by Messrs. Gray and Davison this year, and now erected in the north Transept of the Great Exhibition Building, Hyde Park. Three complete manuals, CC to F in alto; swell tenor, C, the bass acting on the keys of choir organ; pedals. two octaves, and a third, CCC to E.

#### PEDAL ORGAN.

Grand open dispeson, | Grand octave, 8 ft. Grand bourdon, 16 ft.

Grand bombarde, 16 ft.

## CREAT ORGAN.

Bourdon, 16 ft. Open diapason, 8 ft. Open dispason, 8 ft. Stopped dispason, 8 ft. Octave, 4 ft. Flute, 4 ft. Twelfth, 8 ft.

Fifteenth, 2 ft. Flageolet, 2 ft. Sesquialtra, 8 ranks Mixture, 2 ranks Possune, 8 ft. Clarion, 4 ft.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

Dulciana, 8 ft. Keraulophon, 8 ft. Stopped diapason bass, Clarionet flute, 8 ft.

Octave, 4 ft. Flute, 4 ft. Fifteenth, 2 ft. Clarionet, 8 ft.

#### SWELL ORGAN.

Double diapason, 16 ft. | Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Open diapason, 8 ft. Cornopean, 8 ft. Stopped diapason, 8 ft. Hautboy, 8 ft. Octave, 8 ft. Fifteenth, 2 ft.

Clarion, 4 ft.

## COUPLERS.

Great manual to pedals | Choir manual to pedals Swell manual to great | Swell manual to pedals.

THE ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, Pimlico .- Built upon the plan, and under the direction, of the Rev. Sir F. Ouseley, Bart., by Messrs. Flight and Son.

## GREAT ORGAN.

## Compass, CCC to F, 66 Notes.

Open diapason Large open diapason Stopped diapason and clarabella Principal Twelfth

Fifteenth Sesquialtra, 3 ranks Tierce Mixture Trumpet Clarion.

## CHOIR ORGAN.

## Compass, CCC to F.

Stopped diapason Dulciana Principal

Fifteenth Flute Cromborn.

## SWELL ORGAN.

Compass, tenor C to F. Double dispason Open diapason Stopped diapason Principal Doublette

Sesquialtra Gems horn Cornopean Hautboy Clarion.

## PEDAL ORGAN, CCC TO F. Two and half cotaves of open diapeson.

#### COUPLERS.

Swell to great organ Swell to choir organ Pedals to great unison Pedals to great octaves Great to double choir

Pedals to choir

Four composition pedals to great organ Three composition pedals to swell organ One composition pedal to couplers.

ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-AT-HILL, City .- Built by Messrs. Hill and Co. Two sets of keys, with separate pedal organ.

## GREAT OBGAN, CC TO F.

Double open dispeson Open diapason Gamba (throughout) Stopped diapason Quint Principal Twelfth Fifteenth

Wold fints Piccolo Sesquialtra: 3 ranks Mixture, 3 ranks Posaune Clarion Cremons (throughout)

#### SWELL ORGAN, CC TO F.

Tenoroon Open diapason Hohl-flute (tenor C) Principal Twelfth Fifteenth

Sesquialtra, 8 ranks Swabe-flute Cornopean Oboe Clarion Stop diapason out

#### PEDAL ORGAN, CCC TO E.

Open wood, 16 feet Principal, 8 ft. Trombone, 16 ft.

Three couplers Three composition pedals.

ORGAN BUILT FOR THE GREAT EXHI-BITION, by Messrs. Hill and Co.-There are two sets of channels, from CC to F, and separate soundboards, same compass, on an extra pressure of wind for a reed stop of immense power. Separate pedal organ, from CCC, 16 feet open pipes. The whole of the work in the manuals inclosed in a swell-box. with interior swell also. The compositions are on a new principle, as also the drawing of the stops: the latter is a most desirable improvement. The valves in the great organ were designed by the builders to secure lightness of touch, with great supply of wind. Other minor improvements are introduced. The instrument is purshow the visitors its interior mechanism, which is certainly very beautiful. Considering its size, the organ tells with surprising effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGAN PLACED IN THE EAST GALLERY AT THE EXHIBI-TION OF ALL NATIONS, LONDON.—Exhibited by J. F. Schulze, Paulinzelee,

near Erfurt."

#### GREAT ORGAN.

Open diapason, 8'.
Double diapason
(wood), 16'.
Bass-viol, 8'.
Hollow flute, 8'.

Stopt diapason (wood), 8'. Principal, 4'. Mixture, 5 ranks, 2 ft. Trumpet, 8'.

## CHOIR ORGAN.

Violin open diapason, 8'. Stopped flute, of sweet intonation, 16'.

on, Ditto ditto, 8'.
German flute, 8'.
Ditto, 4'.
Diapason, 4'.
PEDAL.

Octave bass, 8.'
Posaune (trombone) 16'.
Sub-bass, 16', taken
from the double diapason, 16'.

Violin (double-bass) , principal, 8'.
Flute bass, 8', ,, the hollow flute, 8'.

This instrument will be found to be quite a curiosity—with the roughest of mechanism it combines much sweetness of tone and considerable power.

THE APOLLONICON, Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, Strand.—This wonderful instrument has for many years been a prominent feature among the objects of musical interest in London. It was originally built by Messrs. Flight and Robson, and was so constructed that, besides having several separate keyboards for various performers, it contained a series of very elaborate mechanism, producing a performance of many of the first overtures, &c., with solo parts, light and shade, resembling closely the effect of a complete orchestra. The mechanical portion, however, of this instrument, is not used now, but considerable improvements have been recently effected in the arrangement of the key-boards, so that six different performers may play at the

same time. It contains 58 stops, among which is Mr. Hill's great reed stop of astonishing power, the Tuba mirabilis, so that the instrument may be justly ranked with first-class organs. The performances, which take place on that instrument daily at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m., are of a very creditable character, the organ-music being varied by good vocal performances; rendering this one of the most pleasing musical entertainments the metropolis affords.—Admission 1s.

PIANOFORTES, &c.—The most popular instrument in London, that in most general use, is the pianoforte. It is now found in every respectable family; and is an improvement on the old harpsichord and spinnet. The Messrs, Broadwood were the great improvers of this instrument; they long stood alone and unrivalled as manufacturers; and their pianos are considered now equal to any that are made. Other firms, noted for the manufacture of this instrument, are those of Messrs. Erard, Stoddart, and Collard and Collard. The instruments of the latter are excellent in tone, and will stand for a long time; but why we mention them in this work is, that they have just introduced a great improvement what may be termed "a piano for the people." Equal to the others in its musical qualities, it is constructed of cheaper materials. The case is made of Norwegian pine, a hard white wood, which, when French-polished, resembles the most expensive satin wood in the purity and delicacy of effect. It has the full compass of six-and-three-quarter octaves, the improved single action, and all the advantages of construction usually This firm sent in five pianoadopted. fortes, of superior construction, to the Exhibition. One of them is a very elegant grand, of seven octaves, in very choice mottled oak, richly carved and gilt in the style of Louis Quinze. This instrument is valued at 500 guineas. The others are a cabinet, a semi-grand, and two semi-cottage, or "Microchordon." All are elegant in appearance; the latter, specimens of an excellent

<sup>\*</sup> The names of the stops are in German, the above are the nearest English Equivalents.

instrument at a low price. Broadwood and Erard have also some and sensitive is the action, that, by the

also a great improvement of the piano- may be obtained from the piano to those forte. It combines the portability and produced by the voice of an accomcomparative low price of that instrument plished singer, or by the violinist on It is made like the organ, with each and diminuendo. stop producing the exact tone of the repeat the notes too rapidly. The meflute, clarionet, octave, hautboy, cornet, chanism appears also very strong in its bourdon, clarion, and bassoon; and construction, and less likely to get out the effects are extraordinary; the player, of order than the actions at present in at will, can one moment produce the use; we therefore believe it to be an sweetest melody, and in the next the exceedingly valuable improvement, and power of the full band. It occupies one that will be readily appreciated by less space than a cottage pianoforte, all good pianists. The first instrument is also another useful variation in this the Great Exhibition. The name given instrument. - Other improvements on to the invention by the patentees is the piano are those of Messrs. Hopkinson, "Hopkinsons' patent Repetition and of 18 Soho-square, who have just patented a restal a tented a new action for that instrument, which adds greatly to the power and London friends, will feel interest in certainty of the touch, combined with these advances in musical science.

Messrs. the utmost delicacy: indeed, so true excellent instruments in the Exhibition. mere trembling of the fingers of the Messrs. Luffs' patent Harmonicon is performer upon the keys, similar effects with the power and majesty of the organ. sustained notes, viz., the tremolo, crescendo, It is impossible to -Mr. Addison's transposing pianoforte made upon this principle appeared at

No doubt our visitors, as well as our

## CHAPTER XVI.

## PARKS, SQUARES, AND GARDENS.

Amongst the most beautiful features of London are its parks. They have, not inaptly, been termed "the lungs" of the metropolis; and, doubtless, they contribute greatly to the free current and circulation of that air, which, if we have it not, we die. Alike the resort of all classes of society, they have charms for all. Volumes might be written about them, but we must confine ourselves to a brief description of the peculiar features of each. We will commence with-

ST. JAMES'S PARK, including the GREEN PARK.—This is one of the oldest of the metropolitan parks, having been first formed by Henry VIII. Access

Through the Green-park, by Piccadilly: by the steps in Carlton Gardens, in front of the Duke of York's Column, at the bottom of Waterloo-place (given by Will. IV.); from Spring-gardens, by Storey's Gate, at the end of what is called the Bird-cage Walk; and by the archway, in Whitehall, under the Horse No carriages can, however, pass by the latter entrance, except those of the royal family, or of other persons who have leave. One of the most pleasant modes of obtaining access to St. James's is through the Green-park, by the gate opposite Hamilton-place, on the west side of Piccadilly. This park is separated from St. James's by the to it can be had in various directions. | walk called the Mall, and is an open

but George III. took some portion of walks, and seats being provided, whilst the ground to enlarge the gardens of a fine sheet of water, which runs Buckingham Palace, which lie to the through it, is enlivened by the presence pleasure to the surrounding inhabitants, to the Ornithological Society. from its promenades, and the refreshing park is full of objects of great interest: piece of water on the north side, which here stands the royal town residence of Waterworks. is by a triumphal arch, erected at the court; Marlborough House, once the kingham Palace, meet his view. originally formed by Henry VIII., when play for twenty minutes. he built St. James's Palace, was replanted and ornamented, in the reign the Horse Guards; one is Turkish, of Charles II., by Le Nôtre, a French and was brought from Alexandria; the architect (the King himself planting other a mortar, brought from Cadiz, some acorns from the "Royal Oak," at after the siege in 1812. Boscobel), and greatly improved by Henry VIII. acquired possession of George IV. To the visitor to the Park, the property occupied by the palace rural picture presents itself. Under lands in Suffolk. The Hospital of St. the trees stand a row of fine cows, with their attendant milk-women, who now, as in the days of Tom Brown, fre-for the "goodly palace" he erected, quently offer the passers-by a can of and its pleasure-grounds. pleasant resort to the public, the Palace and its parks, by a fair exchange;

area of 56 acres. It was much larger, centre being beautifully laid out in It is calculated to afford great of a variety of aquatic birds, belonging is a basin or reservoir of the Chelsea Her Majesty, Buckingham Palace; also The principal entrance St. James's Palace, where she holds her west end of Piccadilly, from a design residence of Queen Adelaide; on the by Mr. Decimus Burton. In 1846, a north was once Carlton Palace, now a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke range of beautiful houses, close to which of Wellington, in bronze, by Mr. Wyatt, is the Column raised to the memory of was erected on this arch, by a sub-scription, which amounted to 30,000% bronze figure of his Royal Highness, by Proceeding along the walk, that de Westmacott. The north side of the park scends close by the spot formerly occu- is called the Mall, a game so called pied by the Ranger's lodge, the visitor having been formerly played there. It has several objects of interest presented is composed of four broad avenues of to his view, as he passes towards St. trees, three of which are appropriated James's park. The towers of the fine to pedestrians only. One of them con-old abbey, the standard of England, ducts to Buckingham Palace, which is "floating in the breeze," at the bottom most advantageously seen at the bottom of Constitution-hill, and part of Buck- of the long vista. On the south is Bird-He cage Walk: the gravelled space in front must pass on, and turning to the right of the Horse Guards was formerly part hand, by a noble mansion which be of the Tilt-yard at Whitehall. Leading longs to the Duke of Sutherland, he from Storey's Gate, are some good barenters St. James's-park, an area of 87 racks; also a chapel for the military, acres, but which, like the Green-park, There is a daily parade of the Foot was once much larger, Pall-Mall being Guards, between 10 and 11 o'clock, included within its boundary. It was when, at St. James's Palace, the bands

There are two great guns opposite

entering from Spring Gardens, quite a and the park, in exchange for some

Though the property of the HYDE PARK. - We have seen how Crown, great privileges have been Henry VIII. acquired the property granted to the people, rendering it a which he covered with St. James's

into his possession at the dissolution of River," which terminates in Kensington the monasteries, having formed part of Gardens. A bridge was built over this the manor of Hyde, or Hida, the pro- "river," at the point of separation, in perty of the Abbot and Monastery of 1826, by Sir John Rennie. On the St. Peter at Westminster. It is situated east side of the Serpentine is the to the north-westward of the Green-park, from which Piccadilly separates Society, built after a design of Mr. it on the south; and on the north, Decimus Burton; also several bostit is bounded by the road leading from houses, belonging to the Society; Oxford-street to Bayswater. It was an whose officers (the spot being much inclosed space before it came into the resorted to by bathers in the summer. possession of the Crown; Charles II. and skaters in the winter) are always inclosed it with brick; and, under on the alert to prevent accidents. George IV., the iron railing on the Sailing and rowing boats may also be south side was erected. The railing hired here, for excursions on the water. on the north side has been put up Behind the receiving house, is a governtained 620 acres, Kensington Gardens, tary stores; on the south or Knightsand the site of Kensington Palace, bridge side are the barracks of the being part of them: the part now in- Life Guards; at the south-east corner closed is rather less than 395 acres in stands Apeley House, the town residence extent. There are seven entrances to of the Duke of Wellington; close to Hyde-park: at Hyde-park Corner, which is the principal entrance from which is the great West-end entrance Piccadilly, by a triple arch, with an into London, by Piccadilly; Stanhope Ionic screen, designed by Mr. Decimus Gate and Grosvenor Gate, in Park-lane; Burton; opposite to which, in the Cumberland Gate, at the end of Oxford-park, is a huge statue of Achilles, by street (where the marble arch taken Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., cast from Buckingham Palace is now from cannon taken in the victories of erected); Victoria Gate, on the Bays- Salamanca, Victoria, Toulouse, and water-road; the Prince of Wales's Gate Waterloo, and erected from the proon the Kensington, and the Albert Gate ceeds of a ladies' subscription, amounton the Knightsbridge-road. Its site ing to 10,000l. It has the following lies high, and it is considered the inscription: "Inscribed, by the women healthiest spot in London, which causes of England, to Arthur, Duke of Welit to be greatly frequented, as a drive lington, and his brave companions inand promenade. Between April and arms; and erected, 18 June, 1822."

July, in the afternoon, all the wealth St. James's-park, Green-park, and and fashion and equipages assemble Hyde-park, are in a continuous chain, here; and, except on Levee days, &c., only divided by Piccadilly and the there is no place which illustrates the Knightsbridge-road; and the citisens wealth and luxury of London so clearly of London can roam, with little trouble, as this park at 4 or 5 o'clock on a fine and no expense, over 580 acres of parks day in June. The great equestrian and gardens, (including Kensington Garscene was at "Rotten Row," a road for dens, subsequently mentioned, nearly saddle-horses only, on the south side, 900 acres), almost every part of which between Hyde-park Corner and Ken- is rich with historic recollections, or as sington Gardens. This ride has been sociated with some memorable event, injured by the erection of the or connected with some pleasant story Crystal Palace, opposite the Prince's reported of the men and women of old. Gate. There is a fine sheet of water | REGENT'S PARK.—Leaving Hyde-park

that which now forms Hyde-park came in the park, called the "Serpentine The grounds originally con- ment depot for gunpowder and mili-

by Cumberland Gate, and proceeding Colosseum [see Chap. V.]; Diorama [see Orchard-street, on the left the visitor, pital and Church; besides the elegant Macor the citizen, as the case may be, by clesfield-bridge, which crosses the Repassing along that street, Baker-street, gent's Canal at the north end of the park. and York-place, which lie in a direct line, will reach the New-road; and, were no places of public recreation crossing over this road, he reaches that where the pure air could be breathed, fine modern enclosure, the Regent'spark, which has been justly termed on the east of London. In that year, "one of the wonders of the metropolis, Victoria Park, which was suggested in for architectural beauty and every 1842, was opened; and if, as is remarked quality of magnificence." On the site in Mr. C. Knight's pleasant work, The there was, in the olden time, a palace, Land we live in, "the dingy unwholewhich was the residence of Queen some character of the neighbourhood Elizabeth, and which was not pulled through which lie the approaches to down till 1791. The house and the Victoria Park, are very unsuggestive of ground were leased to various parties. the existence of such a place; they at The palace, (or manor-house of Maryle-least suggest, very forcibly, its necesbone,) had a bowling-green attached to sity." It is situated in Bishop Bonner's it, which was much frequented, and fields, Bethnal-green, and is intended, where, as Lady Mary Wortley Montague chiefly, for the use and recreation of wrote, even "some dukes bowl'd time the inhabitants of that crowded district. away;" and where John Sheffield, and the adjoining ones of Whitechapel Duke of Buckingham, gave an annual and Shoreditch. It is approached by feast, his parting toast at which was, roads leading from Spitalfields and May as many of us as remain un-bethnal-green. The chief entrance is hanged, next spring, meet here again." at the corner of an open grassy space, The leases expired in 1811; and then called Bonner's field, where once stood an Act was obtained to form a park, a house inhabited by that prelate, whose and let out the adjoining grounds on memory is execrated by Protestants. building leases. Mr. John Morgan while Roman Catholics revere it, for his laid out the plan in 1812, and the zeal for their Church. The entrance-magnificent terraces bounding the lodge is a neat building in the Elizapark were laid out by the following bethan style; and is approached by a architects:—Cambridge, Hanover, York, light and airy iron bridge over the and Chester terraces, and Sussex-place, canal. Just within the gates we see a by Mr. Nash; Cumberland-terrace, by piece of water in which is an island, Mr. Nurse; and Clarence and Cumber-crowned with a pagoda, the only buildland terraces, by Mr. Decimus Burton. ing yet erected in the park. There is For these fine architectural displays, as, another piece of ornamental water in indeed, for the park itself, the public the park; and also a gymnasium. The are indebted to the magnificent spirit whole has been laid out with great and fine taste of George IV. Besides taste by Mr. Curtis, the superintendent, these terraces, there are numerous and a scientific arboretum is forming, ranges of buildings, with handsome upwards of 20,000 trees having been villas and lodges; and the park grounds, planted. Victoria Park, which contains which contain about 450 acres, are well 295 acres, cost about 50,000L, and was laid out, and ornamented with a fine paid for by the proceeds of the sale of piece of water. The park contains the York House to the Duke of Sutherland. Botanical and Zoological Gardens, (de-The annual expense is about 2,000%. scribed at the end of this Chapter;) the Money was never better laid out; and

a short way down Oxford-street, to Chap. XVIII.]; and St. Katherine's Hos-

VIOTORIA PARK.—Prior to 1847, there and health wooed, for the inhabitants it is a sufficient reward for those who One of the most distinguished in the planned and carried out the scheme of metropolis. It was designed by George forming this place of health and recrea- Bassevi. The detached villas are by tion for the surrounding inhabitants, H. E. Kendall, and others. Its circumthat those inhabitants largely avail ference is 748 yards. The houses are themselves of the privilege. attend the gymnasium in great numbers: and cricket, archery, foot-ball, &c., are played there by thousands during immense establishment, called the Panthe season.

Battersea Park.—This is another modern improvement for the promotion of health and comfort. It is at present (1851) in the course of formation, and will extend the whole distance between Battersea-bridge and Nine Elms, and from the bank of the river to the public road across Battersea fields, making the length of the park about two miles and a quarter, and its width a little more than a mile. A carriage-drive, fifty feet in breadth, will be formed along the bank of the Thames, and a suspension bridge will be thrown across the river to the spot where the Red House now stands; towards the construction of which the Marquis of Westminster has contributed 60,000l.

FINSBURY.—A park for the district of Finsbury is in contemplation. The proposed site, in the neighbourhood of Highbury, would include nearly 800 have resided in this square. acres.

## THE SQUARES.

an inspection of the squares of London, appear to be sunk in the "dead weight" of buildings and furniture. We shall give all visitors a "guide" to their localities; and, as the most convenient mode of reference, arrange them in alphabetical order.

BEDFORD SQUARE. - This square is Bedford's property, in Bloomsbury. The houses have no architectural disfor large and genteel families.

BELGRAVE SQUARE.—Built in 1829.— honour of his public virtues."

They large and uniform, with columns of Corinthian architecture, and occupied by eminent inhabitants. Contiguous, is an technicon, which includes wine stores. carriage repository, furniture rooms, and a bazaar.

> BERKELEY SQUARE.—Built in 1698.— Is situated on the north side of Piccadilly, and contains three acres of ground. The south side is occupied by a garden, in which is situated Lansdowne House, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne-one of the most noble mansions in London.

> BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.—Built, 1665.— Thomas Wriothesly, the Earl of Southampton, built this square, of which his own residence, "Southampton House," formed one side. He was the son of Shakspeare's patron. Evelyn, writing on the 9th of February, 1665, records dining with the Earl, then Lord Treasurer, "in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble square, or Piazza, quite a little town." Many eminent persons

BRUNSWICK SQUARE.—At the back of the Foundling Hospital.

BRYANSTONE SQUARE. - Stands be-Nothing can be more suggestive to a tween Cumberland-street, leading from foreigner of the wealth of England, than Cumberland-gate towards the Regent's Park, and Quebec-street. Lord Portman in which the revenues of a nation would is the ground-landlord; and it takes its name of "Bryanstone," from his lordship's seat, near Blandford, Dorsetshire.

CAVENDISH SQUARE. - Planned in 1717-18.—This square contains many noble houses, and has been the residence of some celebrated persons. centre of the square is an equestrian erected upon a portion of the Duke of statue of the hero of Culloden, William, duke of Cumberland, erected in 1770. as the inscription tells us, "by Lieuplay, but are good plain buildings, fit tenant-General William Strode, in gratititude for his private friendship, and in

1840-2.—This square is in Pimlico. It indignant at the vulgarity of the name, is named in honour of the ground-landlord. the Marquis of Westminster, whose seat, Eaton-hall, is in Cheshire. There is a neat church in this square, dedicated to St. Michael, built by Mr. Gandy.

EATON SQUARE.—Erected in 1827.-This is a parallelogram, designed by the Messrs. Cubitt. It is situated to the south-east of Belgrave-square. Marquis of Westminster is the groundlandlord, and it is named after Eatonhouse. At the north end is St. Peter's church.

ECCLESTON SQUARE.—This square is in Pimlico, and is built on the property of the Marquis of Westminster; the

name is taken from Eccleston, in Cheshire.

EUSTON SQUARE. This square is situated in the New Road, near the London Hoorst, by direction of Sir R. Grosvenor, and North Western Railway, and is a pleasant place of residence. The Duke of Grafton is the ground-landlord; and it is named from his seat, Euston-hall, near Thetford.

FINSBURY SQUARE.—Built in 1789.-Is the residence of some of the large traders of East London. It occupies part of the site of the old Moorfields, a tract described by Stow, as "stretching from the wall of the city (to the north) betwixt Bishopsgate, and the postern

called Cripplegate."

FITZROY SQUARE.—Commenced, 1793. -Between Cleveland-street and Tottenham-court-road. It is a fashionable square, and named after Charles Fitzroy, second Duke of Grafton, who inherited the manor of Tottenham Court from his mother, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, one of the celebrated "Cabal" cabinet of Charles II.

GOLDEN SQUARE.—Built between 1688 and 1700.—It was called Golding-square, from the name of the first builder, which name it bore, according to Hatton, in It is now called "Golden." Pennant says, that "it was originally called Gelding-square, from the sign of Norfolk House was the birth-place of

CHESTER SQUARE. — Erected about a neighbouring inn; but the inhabitants, changed it to the present." He says. he had this anecdote from a friend, who received it from the late Earl of Bath; but the first-mentioned derivation is no doubt correct. Dr. Wiseman, whose name has been so repeatedly before the public of late, resides in this square, which lies to the east of the Regent's quadrant.

GROSVENOR SQUARE,—Erected before 1716.—This square, named after Sir Richard Grosvenor, who died in 1732, is situated on the south side of Oxfordstreet; it contains six acres of ground, and is one of the most aristocratic places of residence in town. The houses are magnificent, and the garden in the centre well arranged. An equestrian figure of George L, executed by Van and erected in 1724, has been removed. leaving the empty pedestal. large iron extinguishers affixed to the railings of several of the houses in this square, may excite the wonder of many persons as to their use; they are torchextinguishers, and were used before the streets were so well lighted as they are now, to extinguish the torches, with which boys, called "link-boys," used to light home parties from theatres, and other public places, and from the houses of friends.

HANOVER SQUARE. - Built 1718. -It is contiguous to Regent and Oxfordstreets. It is a fashionable place; and was built soon after the accession of the house of Hanover. On the east side is a statue of Pitt, by Chantrey. The "Hanover-square Rooms," on the east side of the square, are celebrated in the musical world, as the headquarters of the Philharmonic Society, and where the most fashionable concerts are given.

St. James's Square.—Commenced in 1676.—This square is one of the most fashionable and celebrated for the distinguished persons who have lived in it.

George III. town house of the bishops of London. In the centre is a statue of William III. Dr. Johnson and Richard Savage one night walked round this square, because they had not money to pay for a lodging. Johnson told Sir Joshua Revnolds the anecdote: and said. "they were not at all depressed by their situation, but in ing to - Lowndes, Esq.," and to be so high spirits, and brimful of patriotism; traversed the square for several hours; inveighed against the ministry, and resolved they would stand by their Russell, first lord of the Treasury, is in country."

LEICESTER SQUARE.—Built between 1635 and 1671.—It is situated to the 1778.—It stands on the north side of south-west of St. Martin's-lane. Strype speaks of it under the name of Leicester the north side being occupied by the Fields, as "a very handsome large square, enclosed with rails, and graced Manchester, which was the first house on all sides, with good built houses, well inhabited, and resorted to by the gentry." There are several good hotels and eventually became the property of in the square, much resorted to by foreigners. In a house on the west side of the square, Miss Linwood exhibited her needlework for many years. There is generally a panorama exhibiting there now; and Mr. Burford has a panoramic exhibition in the square. Owing to some dispute about the ownership, the garden fell into great decay. It is now leased to Mr. Wyld, the great geo-graphical bookseller, who has erected in the centre a large dome-like building, in which the various features of the globe will be exhibited on a large scale. See the Introduction of this work.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.—Planned in 1618.—This is a very noble square, lying on the south side of Holborn. It has been a very fashionable place of residence, but is now principally the site of lawyers' chambers, and the residence of solicitors. Sir John Soane's 1st of May, annually, all the chimney-Museum is in Lincoln's-inn-fields. Chap. V.]

collection of handsome and pleasant was the owner of an estate of 270 acres, residences, in which some of our first in Mary-le-bone, formerly the property legal men have resided. They are built of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

On the east side is the Croft, which extended from the Bell (the site of Bell-yard, Temple-bar), to Portugal-street.

LOWNDER SQUARE.—Built, 1837-39.— This square, which is near Belgravesquare, is erected on a piece of ground, which in Bogue's Map of London, published in 1746, is described as "belongcalled, after Mr. Lowndes, of the Bury, near Chesham, Buckinghamshire. Chesham-place, the residence of Lord John the same vicinity.

MANCHESTER SQUARE. - Built. 1776-Oxford-street, and took its name from town residence of the late Duke of built in the square. It afterwards belonged to the Spanish ambassador, the Marquis of Hertford, who used to be frequently visited there by Geo. IV. when prince of Wales. Tom Moore, in his "Diary of a Politician," makes his hero write-

" Through M-nch-st-r Square took a canter just Met the old yellow chariot, and made a low

The "old yellow chariot," was the carriage in which the prince made his incog. visits.

MECKLENBURG SQUARE.—On the west of Gray's-inn-lane, abutting on the grounds of the Foundling Hospital.

Portman Square.—Built, 1764-1784. This square is 606 yards in circumference. It contains large and elegant mansions, in one of which, at the northwest angle, resided the famed Mrs. Montague, who benevolently regaled on the See sweeps of London. The square is named after William Henry Portman, Esq., of LINCOLN'S INN NEW SQUARE-IS a Orchard Portman, Somersetshire, who on part of the site of Fickett's Field, or Prince's Square—Is a small obscure

square in Ratcliff-highway, St. George's in the East, but is noted for the Swedes' contiguous to Oxford-street, and wellchurch, where the famed Emanuel known for its famous bazaar on the Swedenborg was interred. In the vestry-north-west side. room, among portraits of eminent per- of Charles II. is enclosed in an area in sons, may be seen that of Dr. Serenius, the centre. The whole is 105 square bishop of Streenss.

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE. - This square takes its name from having contains some handsome houses; it is been, as far back as the Stuarts, the situated not far from Russell-square, locale of the King's Printing-offices. It and is rather remarkable for an echo. is now celebrated as the place where which may be heard by repairing to the Times printing-office is situated, the north side.

See Chap. V.

of Queen Anne.—A parallelogram, the tains some good houses. north end of which is open to Guildford-street, but it is not a thoroughfare, being occupied by the garden-front of square at the east end of London, in the residence of the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock. In the centre the centre, built by Christian V., king of the square is a statue of Queen Anne. after whom it was named. In the southwest corner stands the church of St. George the Martyr; and on the east side of the square the interesting institution, patronised by Her Majesty the in the new portions, which cannot be queen, designated "Industrial Home included in the limited space of this for reduced Gentlewomen." There is publication. also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

QUEEN SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.—This square is also named after Queen Anne. \*a beautiful new (though small) square the continental bazaars; and several of very fine buildings, on the north side arcades, or covered streets, occupied by of the Broadway, near Tothill-street, shops, in some of which a considerable Westminster." There is, in the upper share of business is done. They are end of the square, a statue of Queen Anne, without a nose.

RED LION SQUARE.—Built about 1698. Holborn.

-Is 803 vards in circumference. Its two old-established hair-dressers' shops. central garden is very prettily planned, The occupants are mostly foreigners. and contains an admirable statue of the late Duke of Bedford, by Westma-Strand.—Has not been opened long, cott. with embellishments. The whole and is yet scarcely known to the public. is surrounded by capital houses, one of Very few of the shops are occupied. which was the residence of the late famous Sir Thomas Lawrence.

SOHO SQUARE.—Built in 1681.—It is A pedestrian statue vards.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE. - This square

TORRINGTON SQUARE.—This square is QUEEN SQUARE.—Erected in the reign not far from Tavistock-square. It con-

> TRAFALGAR SQUARE. [See Chap. V. Wellclose Square.—This is a small Whitechapel. The Danish church is in of Denmark: architect, Cibber.

WOBURN SQUARE.—In the neighbour-

hood of Torrington Square.

There are various other squares in and about the metropolis, particularly

## ARCADES AND BAZAARS.

There are two huge establishments in Hutton mentions it, writing in 1708, as London, somewhat after the fashion of

BAZAAR, Baker-street .- Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. See Chap. V.

BURLINGTON ARCADE, Piccadilly. -—This square was named after the Red Erected, 1819.—Mr. Samuel Ware was Lion inn, long esteemed the best in the architect. The principal articles sold are foreign shoes, flowers, millinery, RUSSELL SQUARE.—Built about 1804. books, and prints, &c. There are also

EXETER ARCADE, Wellington-street,

HUNGERFORD ARCADE.—This is a range of shops attached to Hungerford Market. They are of no great importance.

LOWTHER ARCADE, Strand. See Chap. V.1

LOWTHER BAZAAR, Strand.-A capacious, and well-arranged establishment lations, to the public. for the sale of fancy goods, jewellery, toys, &c.

PIAZZAS. Covent Garden.—Erected in 1634.-Inigo Jones was the architect. This arcade stands on the north and part of the east side of Covent Garden Market, and was much frequented as a fashionable lounge; it is now deserted for that object, but the shops are kept open, and probably do a good business.

Pantheon, Oxford-street. - Was ori-

much frequented. shops where opera-glasses can be obduring the performance.

ROYAL ARCADE, New Oxford-street .long double row of stalls, for various members of that body. kinds of fancy goods, extending about the length of the Lowther Arcade to- hall of the Drapers' Company, in Throgwards the west-end of New Oxfordwith a glazed roof, and have a very

attended by females.

Soho Bazaar, Soho-square. - Established, 1815, by Mr. Trotter.—This is The gardens are attached to Grav's Inn, an extensive establishment, and the and the privilege of walking in them stalls contain a very valuable assortment of mercery, millinery, haber- of the Inn. dashery, and jewellery goods, toys, &c. About four hundred females are emploved here.

## GARDENS.

We have now to mention those "Gardens" which are objects of interest, and are accessible, under certain regu-

BOTANICAL GARDENS, Chelsen.—Established in 1676.—These gardens were established by the Company of Apothecaries, as a physic garden. The site is nearly square, and covers about two acres of ground; the southern side being bounded by the river, and the northern by the main street of Chelses; the whole is surrounded by a lofty wall. The green-house and two conservatories which adjoin it, are on the northern side, and the whole is laid out in walks, ginally a theatre, built by Mr. James dividing the ground into square and Wyatt in 1791, and opened in 1792. It oblong plots, of which there are a great was converted into a bazaar in 1834. It many. On the western side, there is contains a number of stalls, prettily also a hot-house of smaller dimensions; fitted up, and tastefully set out, attended and two tanks of an oval shape for the by females. The premises extend from cultivation of aquatic plants, which are Oxford-street to Marlborough-street, the very old, and surrounded by stone in a end abutting on Marlborough-street is ruinous condition. On the southern. converted into a conservatory and side, are two gigantic cedars, of singular shape, planted in 1635. The plants are OPERA COLONNADE.—This colonnade generally in a very healthy state; but surrounds the Queen's theatre. It is the gardens are susceptible of great occupied with shops, which are not improvement, and many repairs are There are several absolutely necessary. In the centre is a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrack, tained, and cloaks and bonnets left executed in 1733. These gardens are open daily (except Sunday). Admission, by tickets, to be obtained at the Anothe-Opened December, 1850. - This is a caries' Hall; or by the intervention of

DRAPERS' GARDENS.—Adjoining the morton-street, are good gardens, also These stalls are arched over the property of the company, which is open to the public. This, in the heart light and airy appearance. They are of the city, is a great accommodation to the citizens.

> GRAY'S INN GARDENS, planted 1600. can be obtained through the occupants

KENSINGTON GARDENS. [See Chap. V.] ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS,

Recent's Park.—This Society was in-price of tickets, on or before May 3rd. corporated in 1839, by Royal Charter, will be 4s. each, or after that day 5s., "for the promotion of Botany;" and or on the General Exhibition days 7s. 6d. also for the formation of extensive To be obtained only by orders from Botanical and Ornamental Gardens, Fellows or Members of the Society. within the immediate vicinity of the A ticket will admit one person upon metropolis. The land in the possession any one of the six Exhibition days, or of the society consists of above 18 upon any day in June, except a Sunday. acres, and is well adapted to the pur-Observe. — On the six Exhibition days, poses contemplated, both as regards its the gates will not be open before situation near the metropolis, and its 2 o'clock; on ordinary days, in the elevation, by which it obtains the months of May, June, and July, at advantage of distant scenery. The 7 a.m.; on Sundays, at 9 a.m., and close whole of the Gardens is laid out orna-mentally, and planted, and the Con-J. D. C. Sowerby, Esq., will always be servatory covers nearly 15,000 feet of happy to facilitate the admission of ground: it is heated to a congenial foreigners who may be recommended temperature, and a small portion is set to him. Offices at the Gardens, Inner apart for tropical plants. The Con-Circle, Regent's Park. servatory is the largest greenhouse in Kingland, and is tolerably well filled; banks of the Thames, south of the range the hothouse is small, but contains of buildings forming the Inner and Midsome interesting plants, and in a large dle Temple, is a very pleasant range of tank, in another house, is a collection Gardens, both for the open space they of Nympheacese, which, in the summer, afford, and for the agreeable view which is very showy; among them is the is opened out over the river. They are Victoria Regia. The principal features divided into two parts; one belonging in the gardens, the ensuing season, to the Inner Temple, the other to the will be the General Exhibitions; on Middle Temple. The former is the May 14th, June 11th, and July 2nd; largest, containing about 3 acres; the on the two latter days, fruit, as well as latter is laid out with most taste. The Slowers will be exhibited for prizes. Benchers permit the public to pro-Next will be the collection of Roses, menade here, on leave from one of planted in the ground, forming a new them, which is easily obtained. Exhibition, which will last throughout The Exhibition of American plants, on May 31st, and June 7th, will Parks, Squares, and Gardens in London: remain open for at least a month. The Medical Garden is well stocked number of the first and last to occupy with hardy plants; and students and a considerable portion of the time of artists are admitted with great free- any visitor, if he takes a proper survey dom. On the Exhibition days, and ten of them all. But besides those we promenade Wednesdays, the band of the have mentioned, there are many very Horse Guards attend. In consideration fine and extensive private gardens and of the great number of foreigners and grounds in and near London, access to other persons expected in London this which is not difficult to obtain. There year, who may wish to visit the Gardens is the Grove, also belonging to the Duke while the American plants and roses are of Devonshire, a little beyond Chiswick; in bloom, admission will be given to Corney, just above Chiswick church, a strangers, on every day except Sundays, seat of the Earl of Mansfield; Sion during the month of June, upon the House, 7 miles up the Thames, the seat same terms as to the Exhibitions. The of the Duke of Northumberland, most

THE TEMPLE GARDENS. - On the

This must finish our notice of the and we have mentioned a sufficient which they deserve, as models of the worth, for Pelargoniums.

liberally opened to the public; Wimble-improved acience of gardening, and don Park, 10 miles from London, the showing to what perfection the practice residence of the Duke of Somerset, of horticulture is brought in these days. from whence one of the finest views We shall, no doubt, have many near the metropolis is obtained; Caes- market-gardeners peruse this Guide second, another seat of the Earl of who will be anxious to know if there Mansfield, between the picturesque hills are no faculties afforded to them, of of Highgate and Hampstead; Holland seeing something more intimately con-House, Kensington, where there is much nected with their own immediate purto admire in the gardens; Bedford suits. To such readers, we would say, Lodge, the residence of the Dowager visit Fulham, Bettersea, Hammersmith, Duchess of Bedford, at Camden Hill, Deptford, in each and all of those Kensington; Monor House, Fulham, the places they will find their art carried remainington; memor nose, runnam, the places they will find their art carried seat of the Bishop of London; Lord on in perfection, and will have no difficulty in obtaining access to any of Mrs. Laurence's Gardens, at Raling Park; the gardens of the growers who supply and Gunnersbury, the seat of Baron Rothschild, also at Raling; Wimbledon food. Mr. Wilmot's establishment, at House, the seat of Mrs. Marryatt; the Isleworth, is also worth visiting. The Gardens of A. Antrobus, Esq., at Cheam; nurseryman should pay a visit to one and Nonesuch, the seat of W. F. G. or other of the following nurseries:-Farmer, Esq., adjoining; Cambridge Messrs. Chandler, Vauxhall; Messrs. House, Twickenham, the residence of Frazer, Lea Bridge, near Leytomstone; B. Bevan, Esq.; Brentwood Grange, between Wandsworth Common and Gar-Messrs. Handerson, Pine Apple Place, ratt-Lane, the seat of H. Grisewood, Esq.; Edgeware Road; Messrs. Lee, Hammer-Pain's Hill, the seat of Mrs. Cooper, at smith; Mr. Smith, Norbiton; Messrs. Cobham, Surrey; the Gardens of Sigis- Whitby & Osborn, Fulham; or Mr. mund Rucker, Esq., at Wandsworth; Waterer, Knapp Hill. Mr. Groom, at those of Wm. Leaf, Esq., at Streatham; Clapham Rise, is famous for bulbous and that of John Warner, Esq., at plants; Mr. Cattleugh, Chelsea, for Broxbourne,—have acquired a celebrity, florists flowers; and Mr. Beck, Iale-

## CHAPTER XVII.

## TO THE PHILANTHROPIST.

WE have the pleasure of presenting of every denomination, and from all to the philanthropist a brief sketch of the results of London benevolence.

Observe.—With the exceptions Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the Instituted 1813. Number of children charities enumerated are supported by voluntary contributions.—See Summary at the end of the Chapter.

The Institutions marked with an asterisk have buildings, and any gentleman or lady calling and presenting their card, will, by the majority, be welcomed and admitted to view the premises.

The Contents of this Chapter are divided into the following parts:-

DIV. I.—EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES. DIV. II. - PREVENTIVE CHARITIES. AND INSTITUTIONS FOR RELIEVING AND Assisting the Fallen.

DIV. III.—FOR THE DRAF AND DUMB. AND THE BLIND.

DIV. IV.—ASYLUMS FOR THE AGED. DIV. V.—Societies for the Relief OF THE DISTRESSED OF PARTICULAR CLASSES.

DIV. VI.—VARIOUS.

DIV. L-EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES FOR ORPHANS, AND OTHER NECESSITOUS CHILDREN.

INCORPORATED CLERGY ORPHAN Society.—Founded 1749, for educating and maintaining Clergymen's Orphans. St John's Wood, Marylebone.

\* Female Orphan Asylum.—Bridgeroad, Lambeth. Founded 1758.

\* FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guildfordstreet. Incorporated 1739. Founded by Capt. Coram. The chapel is a source of great attraction on Sundays. [See also Chapter VIII.]
\* ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haver-

stock-hill. Instituted 1758, for children Company.

parts of the kingdom. Accommodation for 250.

\* LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, Clapton. (of both sexes) 397.

\* British Orphan Asylum, Clapham Established 1827.

 ADULT ORPHAN ASYLUM. Andrew's-place, Regent's park. Instituted 1818; for the education of orphan daughters of clergymen of the established church, to become governesses, from the age of 14 to remain till 17. Number, from 70 to 80.

\* INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead. Instituted 1827, for the maintenance of orphans, till they are 8 years old; old enough to be admitted to other Institutions.

 New Asylum for Infant Orphans. Stamford-hill, founded, 1844, for the same objects as the last mentioned Institution.

\* ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM. Chelsea. Established, 1801, for the orphan children of soldiers of Great Britain. Friday is the best day for viewing the children parade, with their military band. Open from 10 till 4 o'clock.

 Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asy-LUM, New Grove, Bow Road. Instituted, 1827.

\* ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S Society, Streatham, Surrey, and Aldersgate, London. Instituted, 1709, for the legitimate children of parents who have seen better days.

\* BANCBOFT'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL. Mile-end-road, founded, 1758, for the maintenance, &c., of 100 boys, by favour of the court of assistants-Draper's the East, founded, 1786, for the educa- service, on board the Venus, off Wooltion of 50 boys, and 50 girls; the latter wich, where applications for them are afterwards are prepared for domestic made by masters of vessels. servants, and certain of them on producing certificates for conduct, draw lots for 100l., as a marriage portion, according to Mr. Raine's will.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL, 30, John-street, Bedford-row. Instituted 1702, for maintaining, &c., 51 poor girls, the daughters of those who have moved in a respectable sphere.

HANS TOWN SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, 103. Sloane-Street. Established, 1804, for training female servants.

St. John's Servants' School, 22, New Ormond-street. Established, 1842, maintains 113 female children, and trains them for service.

Westminster French Protestant CHARITY SCHOOL, Bloomsbury, founded, 1747; maintains and educates a certain number of girls, descendants of the French refugees.

\* Welsh Charity School, Gray's-

inn-road. Founded, 1715.

\* ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM. Copenhagen-fields, Islington. Incorporated 1815, for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland. The boys' military band, is a justly admired one.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK, Stamford-street, Blackfriarsroad. Instituted, 1784; 500 children of Irish parents are clothed and educated, but not maintained.

ROYAL FREEMASON'S SCHOOL, FOR FEMALE CHILDREN. Instituted, 1788. near the Obelisk, Westminster-road.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR Boys, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsburysquare. Instituted, 1798—children of

\* Licensed Victuallers' School, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, for the children of decayed or deceased victuallers. Instituted, 1803.

 MARINE SOCIETY, Office, 54, Bishopsgate-street. The object is to maintain

\* RAINE'S CHARITY, St. George's in and instruct distressed boys for the sea

\* ROYAL NAVY ASYLUM, Greenwich. Instituted, 1801. Incorporated with the Hospital in 1821, where the sons of officers and seamen in the navv. marine, and merchant service, receive a practical education in navigation and nautical astronomy.

St. Margaret's Hospital, or Green-COAT SCHOOL. Tothill-fields, Westmin-

ster. Established, 1633.

SCHOOL, Tothill-fields, Blue-Coat Westminster. Instituted, 1688.

GREY-COAT SCHOOL, Tothill-fields, Westminster. Founded, 1698.

THE BURLINGTON CHARITY SCHOOL, Boyle-street. Instituted 1699.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL, Savoy, Strand. Founded 1743, for clothing and educating the children of poor Germans. THE ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARI-

TIES, 16, Great Windmill-street. Under this title is combined the management of the various charities for poor Roman Catholic children; also for orphans. JEWS' ORPHAN ABYLUM, 69, Lemanstreet, Goodman's-fields. Established

"GATES OF HOPE," and other charity schools, 11, Bevis-marks, St. Mary Axe. Instituted in the congregation of the Jews.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL, Bell-lane, Spitalfields. Instituted 1817, for the education of 600 boys and 300 girls. The whole number annually clothed by the Baroness Rothschild.

Western Jewish Girls' Free School 20, Dean-street, Soho. Instituted 1846. Promoted by the Chief Rabbi.

WESTERN JEWISH FREE SCHOOL FOR Boys, 59A, Greek-street, Soho.

West Metropolitan Jewish Schools. Boys' School, 256, High Holborn. Opened 1845.

Girls' School, 12, Little Queenstreet. Opened 1846.

DIVISION II.-CHARITIES OF A PREVEN-TIVE CHARACTER, AND FOR RECLAIM-ING AND ASSISTING THE FALLEN.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 3, Trafalgarsquare, Charing Cross. Instituted 1774. for saving and recovering drowning persons. The visitor should see the House of this Society in Hyde DON PENITENT FEMALE ASYLUM, Weston

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 169, Fleet-street. First established in 1836; re-established in 1843.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK, 20. Austin Friars. Founded 1824.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVEN-TION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, 12, Pall Mall. Established 1824.

METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING ASSO-CIATION, 32, Ludgate-hill. Established the "House of Occupation," St. 1842.

National Temperance Society, 11, Tokenhouse-yard. Established 1842.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE Society, Aldine Chambers, Paternosterrow. Established 1830.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF Vice, 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Established 1802.

LOCK HOSPITAL, ASYLUM AND CHAPEL, Westbourne-green, Paddington. Instituted 1746.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, St. George'sfields. Instituted 1758. Incorporated

LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY, Pentonville-hill. Established 1807.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY ASYLUM, 12. North-side, Bethnal-green. Established

BRITISH PENITENT FEMALE REFUGE. Cambridge-heath, Hackney. Established 1829.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF YOUNG FEMALES. Asylum, Tottenham. Established 1835.

Female Aid Society, 20, Red Lion-1799. A concert monthly. square. Established 1836, which fur- REV. W. HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY

nishes three distinct homes for the various objects:-

17. New Ormond-street, for friendless females of good character.

5, Millman-street, Bedford-row, for female servants.

57, White Lion-street, for penitent females.

Westminster and North-west Lon-House. Weston-street, St. Pancras. Established 1837.

St. MARYLEBONE FEMALE PENITEN-TIARY SOCIETY. Instituted 1838. Asylum, 11, Queen Charlotte-row, New Road.

South London Institution for Re-FORMING FEMALES, &c. &c., Gloucester House, Lock's-fields, Walworth, Established 1841.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Founded by Edward VI. in 1553. Additional institution, called George's-fields, near Bethlehem Hospital.

BRITISH LADIES' SOCIETY, Friends' Meeting-house, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross. Established 1821.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, Manor House, Dalston. Founded 1804. Incorporated 1838.

ROYAL FEMALE PHILANTHROPIC SO-CIETY, Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, Fulham-road. Instituted 1822.

SHERIFF'S FUND, Sessions House, Old Bailey. Founded 1808, chiefly for the assistance of discharged prisoners (for dishonesty), for female convicts, and for released female prisoners to emigrate.

DIVISION III.-CHARITIES FOR THE BLIND. AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.

INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY. 20, Red Lion-square. Instituted 1834. LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE

BLIND TO READ, 1, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood. Instituted 1839.

\* School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Surrey. Established

TO THE BLIND. Established 1774. Now twelve almshouses. Founded 1619; in the gift of the Governors of Christ's and in 1810, Sir Francis Bourgeois left the whole of his collection of pictures,

THE BLIND MAN'S FRIEND, 29, Savillerow. Pensions. Established 1836.

PAINTERS' CHARITIES TO THE BLIND, in London.
Painters' Hall, Queenhithe.

\*ASYLUM FOR THE SUPPORT AND EDU-CATION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, Old Kent-road, Surrey. Instituted 1792.

CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, Radley's
Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Established 1836.

• Institution for the Employment, Relief, and Religious Instruction of the Adult Deaf and Dumb, 26, Red Lion-square. Instituted 1841.

# DIVISION IV.—ASYLUMS AND ALMSHOUSES FOR THE AGED.

- \*St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park. Founded 1145. This establishment is collegiate, and under the management of the reigning sovereign as visitor.
- \* WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE, OR ALMS-HOUSES, Highgate. Founded 1421. Originally at College Hill. The present decayed merchants one erected 1822.

\* QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COLLEGE, Lewisham-road.

EMANUEL COLLEGE, James-street, Westminster. Instituted 1594. Incorporated 1660.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE, Charter-House-square, Aldersgate-street. A collegiste asylum for the aged, and an educational establishment for the young. Instituted 1611.

NORFOLK COLLEGE, otherwise TRI-NITY HOSPITAL, Greenwich. Founded 1613.

\*St. Peter's Hospital, opposite the "Elephant and Castle," Newington, containing houses, with gardens, for 42 poor men and women, with a weekly stipend for their support. Founded 1618.

\* DULWICH COLLEGE, Dulwich, containing a chapel, a school-house, and THE WIDOWS

twelve almshouses. Founded 1619; and in 1810, Sir Francis Bourgeois left the whole of his collection of pictures, to which the public are admitted by tickets, obtainable at most printsellers in London.

\* SION COLLEGE AND LIBRARY, Aldermanbury. It is a collegiate establishment, with almahouses for twenty persons. The library is celebrated for its ecclesiastical literature, and particularly for a part of the Jesuit library, seized in 1670.

\* BROMLEY COLLEGE, "for the benefit of twenty poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen," London-road. Bromley, Kent. Founded 1668. \* THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, at Chelsea.

Established 1692, for the admission of in-pensioners who have claims on the public for services performed in the army.

\*THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, at Greenwich. Established 1694. Unrivalled as a specimen of Grecian architecture and as a charitable institution. It accommodates 2710 pensioners.

\* MORDEN COLLEGE, Blackheath. Founded 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants. They have 721. per annum, residence, coals, candles, washing, and a library.

STAFFORD'S ALMSHOUSES, Gray's-inmeet, lane, Holborn, for the reception of Indecayed housekeepers. Founded 1638.

SURREY CHAPEL ALMSHOUSES, Hillstreet, Wellington-street. Erected 1811. A Founded by the late Rev. Rowland an Hill.

 LIGENBED VIOTUALLERS' ASYLUM, Old Kent-road, for the reception and maintenance of decayed licensed victuallers and their wives or widows. Instituted 1827.

DIVISION V.—CHARITIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED OF PARTICULAR CLASSES.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DE-TRESSED WIDOWS, 32, Sackville-street. Instituted 1823.

THE WIDOWS FRIEND AND BRIDE

Doctors' Commons. Instituted 1808.

ASYLUMS, ETC.

SOCIETY FOR THE DISCHARGE AND 1844. RELIEF OF PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES, 7, Craven-street, Strand. SUASION, Bevis Marks. Established Instituted 1772.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, New Globe Tavern. Mile End-road. 1803.

DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM. 23. Well-street, London Docks. Instituted 1827.

\* THE SAILORS' HOME, OF BRUNSWICK MARITIME ESTABLISHMENT, Well-street. London Docks. Instituted 1835.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MA-RINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 26. Bucklesbury. Instituted 1839.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL AND CORPORA-TION IN LONDON, Crane-court, Fleetstreet. Incorporated 1665-76; re-incorporated 1775.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DESTRESS, 10, Finsbury Chambers. Her Majesty contributes 100l. per annum.

\* Hospital for poor French Pro-TESTANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS WHO RESIDE IN GREAT BRITAIN, Bath-street, City-road. Incorporated 1718.

Sociètè Française de Bienfai-SANCE, 10, Duke-street, Portland-place. Established 1842.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF BENEVOLENCE AND CONCORD, 48. Greek-street, Soho. Founded 1817.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND, Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's. Instituted secretary.

1807.

\* Hand-in-Hand Charitable Insti-TUTION FOR AGED HEBREW MEN; Asylum, St. James's-place, Aldgate. Visiting-days, Saturday and Sunday. Established 1840.

Western Jewish PHILANTHROPIC AND PENSION SOCIETY, 4, Manor-street, Chelsea. Established 1827.

VOLENT SOCIETY, 21, Old Fish-street, AND VISITING SOCIETY, 31, Nottinghamplace, Whitechapel-road. Established

> INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT BLIND OF THE JEWISH PER-1819.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR RE-Established LIEVING DISTRESSED WIDOWS AND FA-MILIES OF THE JEWISH PERSUASION, 5, Houndsditch. Established 1825.

#### DIVISION VI.-VARIOUS.

A class of charitable institutions truly valuable are Pension Societies. —viz., money collected and distributed to certain persons as incomes for the remainder of their lives. The incomes vary from 12l. to 30l. per annum. The total number of such societies is sixteen. Their aggregate income, 18.9894. Another very important class are those called Provident or Benefit Societies, — viz., such as assist individual effort. Of this character, one of the most interesting in its operations is the Governesses' Benevolent Insti-TUTION, in Harley-street, Cavendishsquare: which, however, not only assists governesses during their tiresome labour and toil, but has provided an asylum for those of sixty years of age, where they have gratuitously everything but dress. This institution has, perhaps, the largest annual income from voluntary contributions of any in London; and owes its present flourishing condition entirely to the exertions of the Rev. D. Laing, F.R.S., the present honorary

There are several CHARITIES, of a \* Jews' Hospital, Mile End. Founded most serviceable character, for the Relief of the Distressed; some for affording food and shelter to the houseless: and others for visiting the suffering poor. As an illustration of the former. the Mount St. Bernard Hospice, or LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN, is an interesting object, and has been the means of much benefit. During the month of January, 1850, 3,542 women JEWISH LADIES' BENEVOLENT LOAN and children were fed in the Kitchen, and 35.089 men, women, and children at in London benevolence. their own homes. The visitor should by numerous and valuable, and compreall means call and see this institution. hend societies for promoting emigration. In the afternoon, at 2 or 3 o'clock, is The following are the most important: the best time.

of the metropolis, there are, perhaps, none so interesting to the philanthropist as the "RAGGED SCHOOLS,"intended to elevate into decency those children whose abject and demoralised condition debars them from all other means of instruction and improvement. The two following are the principal:-FIELD-LANE, corner of West-street, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill; and the Westminster Ragged Dormitory, New Pye-street, Westminster. - See also Chap. XII.]

There are also Societies for the PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL at home and abroad; the annual income of which, from voluntary contributions, LABOURING CLASSES, in the North-West is nearly 500,000l. It has been well District of the Metropolis, Georgesaid, and often quoted by the Christian advocate, that "it is England's privilege to teach other nations the way gifts annually distributed by City Comof life;" and truly Englishmen have panies, amounting in the aggregate to much to be thankful for when they 37,000l. The following summary, for reflect upon the philanthropy of London which we are indebted to Mr. Sampson and its people.

INDUSTRIOUS, form an important feature support of London charities.

These are \* LABOURERS' FRIEND SOCIETY FOR Amongst the numerous institutions IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. The Model Dwellings, Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, for 48 families, and George-street, Bloomsbury, for 104 single men, are well worth a view. Established 1831.

\* METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES. Buildings in Pancras-road. Incorporated 1845.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIA-TION, for promoting cleanliness and ventilation, and the removal of such evils as interfere with the health of the inhabitants of London and its suburbs. Offices, 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross. \* BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE street, Euston-square. Established 1846.

There are also numerous charitable Low's valuable work entitled the The CHARITIES FOR DIMINISHING DIS- "Charities of London," shows the TRESS AND AIDING THE RESOURCES OF THE amount annually contributed to the

[ 261 ] REVIEW AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Founded in the present Century.	Founded in 18th Century.	Founded previous to 18th Century.	Total.	Income from Voluntary Contributions.	Income derived from Funded Property, or otherwise secured.	For detailed Summary, vide
General Medical Hospitals	5	5	2	12	£ 31,265	£ 111,641	Page 4
Medical Charities for spe-	38	11	1	50	27,974	68,690	20
cial purposes	22	13		35	11,470	2,954	62
Preservation of life and	11	1		12	8,730	2,773	82
public morals	14	4		18	16,299	13,737	96
Relief of general destitu-	12	2		14	20,646	3,234	117
Relief of specified distress	9	2	1	12	19,473	10,408	134
Aiding the resources of the Industrious	13	1		14*	4,677	2,569	148
For the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb	8	3		11	11,965	22,797	179
other Asylums for the	10	24	69	103+	5,857	77,190	205
Charitable Pension Societies Charitable and Provident,	14	1	1	16	15,790	3,199	236
chiefly for specified	56	15	3	74	19,905	83,322‡	248
Asylums for Orphans, and other necessitous chil-	16	15		31	55,466	25,549	291
Educational Foundations § .			10	10	15,000	78,112	328
Charitable modern ditto School Societies, Religious	3	1		4	4,000	9,300	
book, Church aiding, and Christian visiting,	36	3	1	40	159,853	158,336**	357
&c. ¶ Bible and Missionary	27	8		35	494,494	63,058	405
Miscellaneous						***	432
Total	294	109	88	491	1,022,864	741,869	

<sup>\*</sup> This is exclusive of Savings' Banks and Loan Societies, vide p. 173.

† Exclusive of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals, vide p. 215.

† This amount of £88,322 of course includes "Member's Payments."

Exclusive of Parochial Schools.

† Does not include Libraries, modern Colleges, or Proprietary Schools.

† Irrespective of Government grants, or establishments.

\* This apparently large amount comprehends the sale of publications, &c.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## THEATRES AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

DIVISION IL .-- PUBLIC GARDENS. DIVISION III. -- MISCEL-DIVISION I .- THEATRES. LANEOUS AMUSEMENTS.

and mending the heart in its religious Samuel Bearley. Lessees, Mr. Johnson and scientific establishments, so it and Mr. Nelson Lee. Doors open at affords sufficient opportunities for all half-past 6 o'clock, performances comamusement. The principal of those we pit 6d., gallery 3d. shall now enumerate; and, as standing DRURY-LANE THEATRE. - This is a at the head of all amusements, as at noble edifice, situated in Russell-street, Coonce the most rational and intellectual vent Garden, extending from Drury-lane of all entertainments, we give the first to Brydges-street. In the reign of Elizaplace to the Drama. There are in beth a cock-pit stood on the spot; which London, exclusive of Her Majesty's in that of James I was converted into Theatre and Italian Opera-house, (for a theatre, under the name of "The which, as being more particularly con- Phoenix." After the Restoration, Thomas nected with music, see Chap. XV.) the Killigrew, to whom Charles granted a following:-

#### DIVISION L .- THEATRES.

but alphabetically.

theatre is in the Strand, opposite Adam-February, 1809, five months after Covent street. It was projected by Mr. John Garden Theatre had experienced the Scott, colour-maker, Strand; he was same fate. The present edifice was the original proprietor, and opened it erected from the designs of Mr. Benjamin in 1806, when it was called the "Sans- Wyatt, and opened on the 10th of pareil." A new front was added in October, 1812. It extends, from east 1841; and it was greatly improved in to west, 237 feet; and from south to the interior last year. Mr. Benjamin north, 131 feet. The principal entrance Webster is the lessee; Madame Celeste is in the west-front, by a noble portico the manager, who has been fortunate of the Doric order, approached by a in retaining, for several years, Paul flight of steps, which lead through a Bedford and Wright, two of the greatest spacious hall, supported by five Doric favourites of the London public, as columns, to an elegant rotunda, from comic performers, who ever trod the stage. whence staircases leading to the boxes Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock, and ascend. The hall contains statues of performances commence at 7. Ad-Shakspeare, Garrick, and Kean. The mission—boxes 4s., pit 2s., gallery 1s.

1837.—In Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate- by Mr. Peto in 1822, under the direc-

As the British metropolis contains street, nearly opposite the Eastern Counample means for improving the mind ties Railway. The architect was Mr. classes to enjoy recreation and innocent mence at 7. Admission — boxes 1s.

patent, built a new theatre, which was opened in 1662. In 1671 it was burnt down, but it was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren; Which we arrange, not according to and this edifice, in 1793, was taken down their importance or professional rank, and replaced by a magnificent building in 1794, by Henry Holland. The theatre ADELPHI THEATRE, ROYAL - This was destroyed by fire on the 24th of interior of the house is well adapted for CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.—Erected theatrical purposes. Entirely rebuilt

tion of Mr. Bearley, it presents an area compact and elegant little theatre is of about three quarters of a circle, the situated in the Haymarket, nearly opstage being the base; and has, when posite the "Queen's Theatre." A theatre clean and properly painted, a very stood on the site, built by Potter, a handsome appearance. The diameter carpenter, on speculation, in 1702. The of the pit measures 56 feet; the stage is 43 feet wide and 80 deep; the height by Mr. John Nash, in 1821. It was from the pit floor to the ceiling is 65 feet. The audience part of the house is principally lighted up by an elegant glass chandelier suspended over the centre of the pit. Over the portico there is a statue of Shakspere, but this front has been disfigured by the erection, a few years since, of an Ionic colonnade. The house will hold upwards of 3,600 persons .--The legitimate drama, which Drurylane theatre was intended to promote, languished within its walls, more, we apprehend, from the large sums demanded by, and paid to, the actors and actresses, than from a want of support by the public. Gradually the theatre declined, and at length no manager would undertake it, and it was appropriated has for several years been one of the to a variety of purposes. At length Mr. James Anderson was found bold enough to engage it; and it is now open under his management. The prices are reduced, during the Exhibition, to the following:-Private boxes 2l. 12s. 6d., 21. 2s., 11. 11s. 6d., 1l. 1s.; stalls and dress circle 5s.; boxes 3s., half-price 1s. 6d.; pit 2s., half-price 1s.; gallery 1s., second gallery 6d.

EAGLE.—A popular tavern amongst the tradesmen in the City-road, Oldstreet, and in that neighbourhood is "The Eagle." It has been licensed for dramatic performances; and the late landlord. Mr. Rouse, built a very pretty theatre, in which operas, vaudevilles, and farces are performed in a style that would not disgrace theatres of higher pretension. Admission 1s.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Lessee, Mr. John Douglas. Doors open at 6 o'clock, performances commence at half-past 6. Admissionboxes 1s., upper boxes 9d., stalls 8d., pit 6d., gallery 3d.

present theatre was erected from designs erected in less than four months, and opened on the 12th of July in that year. The front presents a lofty portico, supported by six columns of the Corinthian order, over which are nine circular windows. The interior is smaller than that of any of the regular theatres; from which cause the audience can see, and hear, and appreciate the acting better than in most of them. It is exceedingly commodious in every respect: and the box and ante-room, recently constructed for Her Majesty, under the direction of Mr. Manley, are cited as models of elegance and comfort. The present lessee is Mr. Benjamin Webster, under whose admirable management it most attractive theatres in the metropolis. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. performances commence at 7. Admission-boxes 5s., pit 3s., amphitheatre 2s., gallery 1s.

THE LYCEUM, North Wellington-street, Strand.—The first place of public resort built where the Lyceum theatre now stands, was a species of academy, or exhibition-room of the Society of Arts, built in 1765 by Mr. James Payne, architect. It was converted into a theatre in 1790, in which year it was occupied by Charles Dibdin with hisentertainment called "Sans Souci." In 1809 Mr. S. Arnold, son of Dr. Arnold, converted it into an English Operahouse; and some of the best modern English operas were brought out there. In 1829 it was destroyed by fire; and the present theatre was erected by Mr. S. Beazley. The works were commenced in 1831, and the theatre was opened on the 4th of July, 1834. The front is formed by an elegant portico of six Corinthian columns, surmounted by a HAYMARKET THEATRE, ROYAL.—This dome and balustrade; and the interior, refitted-up in 1847, under the direction a theatre; and at present Mr. Charles of Madame Vestris, is the most elegant Kean and Mr. Keeley are the lessees; in London. Mr. Charles Mathews is and light comedy, farces, and occasionthe lessee; and the performances are the ally tragedies, are performed most reopera-buffa, vaudeville, farce, &c. The spectably. Doors open at half-past 6, doors open at half-past 6, performances performances commence at 7. Admiscommence at 7. Admission - dresscircle 4s., upper boxes 3s., pit 2s., galcircle 5s., half-price 2s. 6d.; pit 2s., half-price 1s. No half-price.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE, Church-street, Edgeware-road, Paddington.—This is a drama has been very respectably and Prices—boxes 1s. 4d., half-price 1s.; successfully sustained. The present pit 8d., half-price 6d.; gallery 4d. lessee is Mr. Stirling. Doors open at ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, Whitehalf-past six, performances commence chapel-road. — A commodious little at 7. Admission—boxes 2s. 6d., pit 1s.,

gallery 6d.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych-street, Drurylane.—This theatre, built in the most awkward place for access of any theatre Head. St. John-street-road.—There is a in London, and not in a very respect- curious history connected with this able neighbourhood—being so near theatre, from its first origin, as a Holywell-street, and the worst parts of "Musick-house," built by a Mr. Sadler, Drury-lane—has, nevertheless, attracted who discovered near it some mineral some of the most fashionable and elegant springs, said to have belonged to the audiences. It stands on the garden Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. ground of old Craven-house, and was through its various gradations of a originally built by Philip Astley, the place for the performance of pantowoodwork being composed of the tim- mimes, when "for an additional 6d. bers of a man-of-war, the Ville de Paris, every spectator was allowed a pint of in which William IV. went out as a either Port, Lisbon, Mountain, or midshipman. Under Elliston, and particularly under Madame Vestris, it was pieces, &c.,—during which time Griwell attended; but it declined greatly maldi flourished as clown, and Belzoni, after the latter gave up the lesseeship, the celebrated traveller, exhibited feats On the 29th of March, 1849, it was burnt of strength,—to the present era when down; but was expeditiously rebuilt, and Mr. Phelps, by his excellent managereopened on the 26th of December. It ment, and by the attractions of a good is at present leased by that old favourite company, has created a taste for the of the public, and admirable comedian, legitimate drama amongst a population Mr. William Farren. The performances who, it was imagined, could never have commence at 7. Admission-boxes 4s., pit 2s., gallery 1s.; half-price at nine.

side of Oxford-street.—This theatre was success will continue. Doors open at formerly the "Queen's Bazaar." It was half-past 6; performances commence at converted into a theatre about 1837, by 7. Boxes 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d.; half-Mr. T. M. Nelson; but was soon shut price to the boxes, 1s. up, and in the summer of 1840 was reopened for promenade concerts. Sub- St. James's. - Erected in 1836, from sequently Mr. J. Maddox reopened it as the designs of Mr. S. Bearley, for

sion-boxes 4s, half-price 2s.; dress-

price, 1s.; gallery 1s., half-price 6d.
THE QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenhamstreet, Tottenham-Court-road.-Is open small, but neat house, in which the for melodramas, &c. Lessee, Mr. James,

> theatre for the performance of melodramas and burlettas. The prices of

admission are low.

SADLERS' WELLS THEATRE, New River been brought to appreciate anything of the kind. Mr. Phelps, as he deserves, PRINCESS'S THEATRE, ROYAL, North has been very successful: we hope his

St. James's Theatre, King-street,

operas there; but they were extremely and Dibdin, in opposition to Astley's unremunerative. The interior has been amphitheatre. This building was burnt re-decorated in the Louis Quatorze down in 1805; and the present theatre style by Messrs. Crace. Open for the was then erected, from designs by performance of French plays, under the Mr. Cabanel, jun., and opened at Easter, management of Mr. Mitchell, during 1806, under the present title. the season. Admission—stalls 10s. 6d., boxes 5s., pit 3s, gallery 2s. Three mornings in the week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Mrs. Kemble gives readings of Shakspeare at this theatre. Reserved seats 7s., unreserved 3s. The other three mornings Professor Anderson exhibits his system of modern necromancy.

SOHO THEATRE, Dean-street, Soho .-This theatre was built by Miss Kelly, who so long delighted the public as one Lambeth. —This theatre was built from of the most truthful actresses of parts the designs of Mr. Cabanel. It was in domestic life, requiring great pathos and intense feeling. The patronage she expected was not awarded, and been erected under the patronage of after losing large sums she gave up the struggle. It is now frequently of Saxe Cobourg. It was opened May opened for amateur performances. The 13, 1818. After the accession of her

prices are always high.

Strand.—Was projected about twentysix years since, by the late Mr. Rayner, the comedian, and erected chiefly at company. Doors open at 6 o'clock, the expense of Mrs. Waylett, the exquisite ballad-singer, and lively actress, on Admission—boxes 1s., pit 6d., gallery the site of Baker's panorama. There 3d. Private boxes 1l. 1s. have been many managers since that period, the most successful of whom was the late Mr. W. J. Hammond. The present lessee is Mr. W. R. Copeland, brother-in-law to that gentleman, and THEATRE, Westminster Bridge-road. to Mr. Douglas Jerrold. He opened it First established by the eccentric Philip with two sparkling pieces, a comedy-proverb, "Living in Glass Houses," by school; he having acquired a complete the author of "Time Tries All," and mastery of equestrian science by his "Illustrations of the Exhibition," by training in the 15th Light Horse. He Shirley Brooks. He has a good com- had previously exhibited feats of horsepany. Doors open at half-past 7, per-manship in the open fields. In 1780, formances commence at 8. Pricesstalls 4s., boxes, first circle, 3s., second into a regular theatre for equestrian circle, 2s., pit 1s.; half-price to boxes exhibitions. It was continued open as only, 2s. first circle, second circle 1s.

Mr. Braham, who performed English site of this theatre, by Messrs. Hughes,

"They burnt the 'Royal Circus' in a hurry.
('Twas call'd the 'Circus' then, but now the Surrey).

Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick are the present lessees; and the performances are "tragedy, comedy, opera, farce," respectably rendered. Doors open at half-past 6, performances commence at 7. Prices—boxes 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d. VICTORIA THEATRE. Waterloo-road. called "The Cobourg," in honour of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, having her Royal husband, Prince Leopold present Majesty, the name was changed THE STRAND (PUNCH'S) THEATRE, to "The Victoria." Dramas of domestic and romantic interest, are represented here by a numerous and efficient performances commence at half-past.

## THEATRES FOR EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN AMPHIthe "school" was covered in, and formed the "Royal Grove," and "Royal Saloon," SURREY THEATRE, Blackfriare-road. - | till 1802, when the name of "Astley's In 1782, a "Circus" was opened on the Royal Amphitheatre" was given to it, amphitheatre was destroyed by fire in references to Vauxhall. The popu-1794; and its successor was burnt down larity of these gardens in the fashionin 1803, as the next erection was in able world continued till near the close 1841. The present theatre was built of the reign of George III. Since then by Mr. William Batty, the present pro- they have not been so prosperous. The prietor, and is now one of the best fre- aristocracy have declined attending, quented theatres in London. Doors and to attract other classes the prices, open at half-past 6 o'clock, perform- which were 4s., have been reduced. ances commence at 7. Admissionboxes 4s., pit 2s., gallery 1s., and September, being illuminated with upper gallery 6d.

HIPPODROME, VICTORIA GROVE, Kencapacious, and built after the fashion of ing an evening. Admission, 2s. 6d. the Hippodrome at Paris, being an oval architect. The performances are histrionic pageants, tournaments, car races, steeple-chasing, Roman coursers, menage horses, old English sports, and third 6d.

## DIVISION II .--- PUBLIC GARDENS.

works. Admission, 1s.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, near Vauxhallbridge, over against Millbank .- A celebrated place of recreation since the days of the "merry monarch," Charles II.

which, under a succession of managers, in Evelyn, and Pepys' diaries, and the it has since retained. The original old comedies and novels, there are many They are now opened from May till thousands of lamps, and the entertainments consisting of music, vocal and sington New Town.—This building has instrumental, dancing, and fireworks. been erected by Mr. Batty, in the ex- The latter are always excellent; and pectation of being patronised by the "a night at Vauxhall" is still a very visitors to the Exhibition. It is very pleasant and agreeable mode of spend-

MINOR GARDENS .- The Londoners, 500 feet by 400; and will accommodate shut up, many of them, in close rooms, 14,000 persons. The entrance is by an and busily immersed in business from archway of three openings in the Ken-Monday morning to Saturday night, sington-road. Mr. G. L. Taylor is the are very fond, when they can procure "a holiday," of changing the scene, and looking for rural walks, and rural amusement. They like "tea-gardens;" and there are several within a circuit of ostrich racing. Admission—reserved three or four miles from town, that are seats 3s., first class ditto 2s., second 1s., well attended. The following are a few of them : - Camberwell-grove House, Camberwell; Chalk Farm, Primrosehill; Highbury Barn, Islington; Flora CREMORNE GARDENS, King's-road, Gardens, Wyndham-road, Camberwell; Chelsea.—These gardens, and the house St. Helena Gardens, Lower Deptford-of entertainment, occupy the site of road; Hornsey-wood House, Hornsey; Cremorne-house and grounds. They Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead; Kilare opened during the summer season, burn Wells, Edgeware-road; the Merwith day and evening amusements; maid, Hackney; the Spaniards, Hamp-the former consisting of concerts, the stead; the Red House, Battersea; the latter of concerts, dancing, and fire-works. The grounds are laid out with Conduit Gardens, Panton-street, Pengreat taste; and on a fine day in summer tonville, were much frequented by the a few hours may be spent here very inhabitants of Islington. The lease expleasantly. In the evening the gardens piring, however, two years ago, it has are illuminated, and the performances not been renewed, and dwelling-houses conclude, at eleven o'clock, with fire-are built on the site of the gardens. The tavern still remains.

## DIVISION III .- MISCELLANEOUS AMUSE-MENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

These are so numerous, and so many

novelties are constantly starting up, culates among them. The observer can that we cannot be expected to enume- look through the water and the glass, rate them all. However we will notice and clearly watch the process of the those which have come to our know-chicken escaping from the shell. This ledge. It will be observed, that most incubation is continually taking place. of these exhibitions, classed under the Admission, 1s. head "amusements," are nearly connected with "science;" still as they A collection of portraits, warlike weaare looked upon more as a means of pons, and costumes of the back-woodsrecreation, and relief to business purmen of Western America, and of the suits, than as appliances to study, we American savage. have thought it most correct to class them as we have done.

musical mechanism, upon which six of that institution, 2 guineas per annum; professors perform at the same time, at for non-members, 3 guineas. Ambasthe Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, sadors and other foreigners, distin-Strand, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and guished in science or art, are eligible Saturdays; mornings at 2, evenings at 8. The wonderful powers of the in-being proposed by one member, and strument are illustrated by its perform-seconded by another. Secretary, Mr. ance of Mozart's overture to "Figaro," Robert I. Longbottom. and Weber's celebrated overture to Der Freyschutz. Admission, 1s.; reserved there is a representation of remarkable seats, 2s.

BURFORD'S PANORAMAS, north-east parts of the world. corner of Leicester-square.—Mr. Burford galleries, with convex lenses, for viewwas one of the first, if not the first, of ing the several objects. the artists who popularised panoramas 1s.; catalogues, 6d. The visitor freamongst us; and he has never deviated quently meets with other exhibitions from the high standard of excellence he at this room, besides that for which first achieved. The subjects on view it was originally intended, viz .- picare always of striking interest, and torial scenery. these are usually three. Visitors can visit one or all, as they please. Open Park.—A complete exposition of the daily, from 10 till dusk. Admission to arts, manufactures, industrial habits, each painting, 1s.; to the three, 2s. 6d. and amusements, of the Chinese. Ad-Catalogues to each, 6d. The subjects mission, 1s. now exhibiting are a painting of the Arctic Regions, from drawings by Lieut. Browne, R.N.; the Lakes of Killarney; lery, Hyde Park corner.—This is an and the Ruins of Pompeii.

EGGS, Leicester-square.—This is a very tribes, and other African curiosities, obcurious exhibition of a new process of tained by Mr. Gordon Cumming, in his hatching eggs by hydro-incubation, or travels in South Africa. Admission, 1s. top-contact heat; and is meant studiously to imitate the process of nature. Albany-street, Regent's Park.—Is an ex-The eggs are laid on a canvas frame, hibition of moveable pictures, on a large which slides under a shallow tank of scale. The representation is Lisbon, in warm water, so that they feel all the 1755, and the destruction of the city influence of the heat, while the air cir-by earthquake, the effects of which are

CATLIN'S EXHIBITION, Regent-street .-

CHESS CLUB, 5, Cavendish-square.—In connexion with the Polytechnic Institu-APOLLONICON.—A perfect work of tion. The subscription is for members for admission as honorary members, on

Cosmorama, 209, Regent-street.—Here objects, and striking scenery, in various There are two Admission.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Albert-gate, Hyde

Colosseum.—[See Chap. V.]

CUMMING'S EXHIBITION, Chinese Galexhibition of sporting trophies, with CANTELONIAN SYSTEM OF HATCHING native arms and costumes of the Caffre

THE CYCLORAMA, OR MUSIC HALL,

shown both by sea and land, and the afternoon, at 3: evening, at 8. lights and shades very beautifully mission, 1s. varied. Open daily. Exhibited at 2, and half-past 3 o'clock. In the evening Rooms, King-street, St. James's.—This is at half-past 7, and 9 o'clock. Admis-illustrative of Life and Scenes in India. sion, 2s.

DANCING.—Within the last two or three years, there has been imported front seats, 2s. 6d.; back seats, 1s. into this country, from the Continent, an establishment called "The Casino." which is, in fact, merely a room, to daily, an interesting diorama is exhiwhich any person may have access who bited, illustrative of emigrant and conchooses to pay the admission (rarely more than one or two shillings), for the peculiar features of the landscape purpose of dancing. M. Laurent opened scenery of that country, with its printhe first in the Adelaide Gallery; it is cipal towns. Admission, 1s. now removed to the Argyll Rooms, in Great Windmill-street, Golden-square. moving painting of Colonel Fremont's The Casino de Venise is in High Holborn, overland route to Oregon, Texas, and These places are not at all congenial to California, across the Rocky Mountains, morality, and should be under strict in four sections; in the first of which surveillance. Masquerades are becoming are seen the Colonel and party crossing more popular than they were in Eng- the plains—the Upper Missouri—emiland. There are generally one or two grants en route to Oregon, &c.; in the during the Vauxhall season; and Jullien second, Fort Laramie and plains, Indian always concludes his concerts with one scenes, &c.—the great south pass in the winter.

exhibition, which has always been an object of wonder and delight, differs Presbyterian Mission-Columbia River from the Panorama and Cyclorama,exhibiting the whole picture at once, and from various modifications of light fornia, with the principal gold sections and shade, an optical deception is and washings—San Francisco, &c., &c. complete. The two pictures now exhibiting are Mount Ætna, in Sicily, with seats, 3s. Mornings, 1 to 3; evenings, three effects—evening, sunrise, and an 1 to 8. eruption; and the Castle of Stolzenfels, on the Rhine, with its environs at hibition Rooms, adjoining the Adelaide sunset, and during a thunderstorm. Gallery, consist of numerous pieces of The interior of the building resembles mechanism and automatons, including a theatre, and the ceiling is circular. a large bronze elephant, properly capa-The whole is moveable and revolves risoned, serpents, birds, &c., mechanical with the spectators at intervals; one flowers, and cosmoramic views. Open picture receding as the other comes from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m., and from 7 till in view. Open from 10 till 4. Ad- 10 p.m. Admission, 1s. mission, 2s.

place. Hude Park Corner.—A diorama of be several fairs open in the neighbour-Jerusalem is open at these rooms, exhi-hood of the metropolis, with a view of biting the sacred scenes mentioned in attracting some part of the crowd from the New Testament. Morning, at 12; Hyde Park. Stepney-green, Kennington-

DIORAMA, NEW ORIENTAL, Willi's

Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 2 and 8 p.m. Admission,

DIORAMA, Western Institution, Leicater-square. - Here, at 3 and 8 o'clock. vict life in Australia, and showing the

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. — A Rock Independence—Great Salt Lake THE DIORAMA, Regent's Park.—This and the Mormon City; in the third, American Falls-Fort Walla Walla--Sierra Nevada-The Sacramento, or Golden River, &c.; in the fourth—Cali-

EXHIBITIONS OF ART, at the New Ex-

FAIRS.—During the Exhibition, that DIORAMA, St. George's Hall, St. George's- is, from May to September, there will of these fairs; but the principal one is at &c. Admission, 1s.—Also Cambon's the back of the houses at Bayswater, the Panorama of Paris, St. Cloud, Vermeans of access by Westbourne-grove-sailles, &c. Admission, 1s. road, near Kensal-road. All the attractions of the rural fair are exhibited is exhibiting here a series of three there.—Greenwich fair still retains its panoramas, illustrative of Ceylon, Calattractions for the citizens at Easter cutta, and Wellington, New Zealand, and Whitsuntide; but Bartholomew from drawings made on the spot. Open fair—once so gay with its shows, its daily at 3, half-past 4, and half-past 8, theatre, and its stalls containing such a variety of tempting articles, also for its quarrels and its dissipation—is now abolished. It is still "proclaimed" on moving panorama of the Dardanelles, the 3rd of September, but it is not permitted to be held.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14. Waterloo-place, Regent-street. A moving diorama, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate music, pourtraying the entire route of the overland mail to India, during which are seen, or touched at, the following places: Southampton Docks—Isle of Wight—Osborne—the Needles—Bay of Biscay—the Berlingas —Cintra—the Tagus—Cape Trafalgar —Tarifa—Gibraltar—Malta—Alexandria by moonlight-Cairo-the Desert of Suez-the Central Station-Suez-Ceylon—Madras—and Calcutta. Open daily: morning, 12; afternoon, 3; evening, 8 o'clock. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation. Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 3s.— At the same place, there is another on Wednesday and Friday mornings at moving diorama, illustrating "Our Native Land-England and its Seasons," depicting the amusements and employ- 4s.; private box, 1L 1s. ments of a country-life during the several varieties of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. This diorama, totally independent of the Overland Concert Room, Haymarket. - A fine Route to India, is exhibited in the moving diorama is exhibited here relower gallery. Open daily: mornings, at 2 o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. through Europe; taking the spectator Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; reserved from the Tower of London, to Hamseats. 3s.

Zealand, and delivers an explanatory mission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.; stalls, lecture on the nature of the inhabitants 3s. The morning exhibition at 3; the and their country, with some account of evening at 8 o'clock.

common, and Battersea, are to be locales the English settlers, their prospects,

Panorama, 393, Strand.—Mr. Brees Admission, stalls 3s.: reserved seats, 2s.: other seats. 1s.

PANORAMA, 309, Regent-street. - A Constantinople, and the Bosphorus; with an additional scene of the Harem. The route is from Trov to the Black Sea, and from the Russian to the Turkish Empire, visiting the City of the Sultan, &c., &c. Hours of exhibitionmornings at 12; afternoons at 3; evenings at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 3s.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Regent-

street. [See Chapter V.]

SALLE DE M. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.- Every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. and Mdme. Robin give a series of Soirées Parisiennes et Fantastiques-Illusions, Apparitions, Automatons, &c.—the "Invisibilité." and the "Double Vue" de Mdme. Robin, Musée Charivarique, &c. Doors open every evening at half-past 7; and half-past 2. Admission—amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; orchestra stalls,

SOANE'S MUSEUM. [See Chapter V.] Tussaud's Wax-works. [See Chap. V.] Tourists' Gallery, Her Majesty's presenting the grand route of a tour burgh, and through Germany to Con-LINWOOD GALLERY, Leicester-square, stantinople; through Switzerland and Here Mr. Brees exhibits views of New Italy to Rome. Open every day—adobjects in London for the stranger or love to traverse the "silent highway." they have left, and that they do not day. 6d.: other days, 1s.: children, 6d.

Chapter V.]

STEAMBOATS.—We have shown, in

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park. noticing the various railway termini —These gardens, with little to recom-(Chapter X), how pleasure trips may be mend them in an horticultural point of taken to the environs of London by view, are yet one of the most interesting rail. But many persons, in the summer, the resident, on account of the number and prefer a steam-boat to a steamof specimens of living birds and animals carriage. For such, steamboats leave, -the natives of distant countries, and for Chelsea, the Old Swan Stairs every far different climates, which are to be quarter-of-an-hour, stopping, as they found there. The site of the gardens is pass, to take up passengers.—For Greenattractive, and, on a fine day, the pro- wich, steamboats start from Hungerford menade alone is worth taking some Pier, the Adelphi, and London Bridge. previous trouble to enjoy: but there three or four times a day.—For Greenare, also, about 1500 of mammalia, wich and Woolwich, they leave Hungerbirds, and reptiles, to gratify his curi- ford Pier and the Adelphi, and call at osity, and instruct him as to some of London Bridge and the other stations the marvels of creation. Here, animals every half-hour. - For Gravesend, the are lodged in houses erected in a neat, vessels start from London Bridge rustic style, and the air of comfort several times a day. - For Richmond, about them all seems to indicate that boats leave Queenhithe, Upper Thamesthey do not pine much for the land street, calling at Hungerford, twice a Watermen's wherries may also suffer much from the change of climate. be engaged, by the day-scullers, 6s., The last importation, the hippopotamus, oars, 12s.—a day being reckoned from has attracted a great many visitors. 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., from Lady-day to These gardens are open daily, from 10 Michaelmas; and from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. a.m. till sunset. Admission, Mondays, from Michaelmas to Lady-day; per half-hour, scullers 6d., oars 1s.: by dis-ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (SURREY). See tance, for every half-mile, scullers 3d. oars 6d.

## CHAPTER XIX.

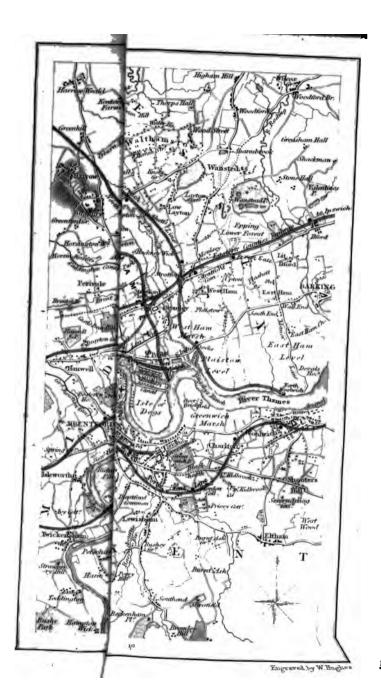
## THE ENVIRONS.

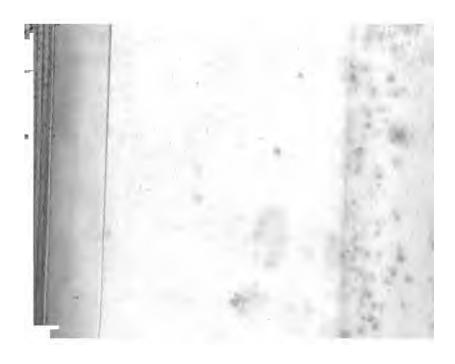
THE following are the villages in the neighbourhood of London possessing Windsor. Races are held here for five the greatest attractions to visitors :--

of London. Here, formerly, resided attendance of the Royal family and a Sir Matthew Hale and Richard Baxter. large number of the nobility. Great The "Priory" at present occupies the Western Railway to Slough, thence by site of an ancient monastic establishment; but Acton possesses three mineral springs. Omnibuses to and from the Surrey side of the Thames, 6 miles west Bank, fare 6d.

ASCOT HEATH.—About 6 miles from or six days, a fortnight after Whitsun-ACTON.—A small village, 5 miles out tide, and are distinguished by the omnibus.

> BARNES.—A pleasant village on the of London. Barn Elms, so named on





account of its majestic trees, is a quarter veyance, by rail from Fenchurch-street. of a mile further, and is remarkable as City, all hours, at 4d. and 6d.; also being the residence of Sir Francis Wal-omnibuses from Sloane-street and the singham, and since of Cowley the poet. Bank, fares 3d, to 6d. Here formerly stood a house, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy, where Jacob beyond Hampton Court, 22 miles from Tonson, the great bookseller, died. London. Its name is derived from the London and South Western Railway, terminus, Waterloo-road; also omnibuses from the "Goose and Gridiron," St. Paul's Church-vard.

BATTERSEA.—A small village on the Surrey side of the Thames, about 4 miles from London, celebrated as the birthplace of Bolingbroke, the friend of Pope. In the church is a monument Thames, about 10 miles west of St. to his memory, from the chisel of Rou- Paul's. billiac. The wooden bridge, erected in Sion House, one of the magnificent 1772, joins Battersea to Chelsea. Omnibuses to and from Bank, Cheapside, It was formerly a convent of Bridgetine &c., from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.; fare 6d.

on the Kent side of the Thames; com- hither in 1432. Long in the hands of mands some delightful prospects. In the Crown, in 1604 Sion House and 1780 a cavern was discovered on the the manor of Isleworth were granted side of the Heath, containing several to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Norrooms of different sizes, some large, thumberland. The interior is magnificommunicating with each other by cently furnished; and it is considered arched avenues. The bottom of the that the conservatories and hothouses cavern is 50 feet from the entrance, at are not surpassed by any in the kingthe extremity 160 feet, and is descended dom; but visitors are not admitted, by a flight of steps; the sides and roof unless through a special order from the are chalk; the bottom fine sand; and Duke or Duchess. Omnibuses to and 170 feet under ground is a well of fine from St. Paul's Church-yard, and the water, 27 feet deep. This cavern is said to have been the retreat of Jack 8 p.m.; fare 1s. Cade, in the reign of Henry VL, and also of banditti in Cromwell's time. 10 miles from London. It possesses a On the eastern side of the Heath is college for twenty clergymen's widows; Morden College, founded by a Turkish and in the neighbourhood is a palace merchant, in 1695, for the support belonging to the Bishop of Rochester; Conveyanceof decayed merchants. Omnibuses to and from Gracechurchstreet, City, during the middle of the day, fare 1s.

of the Thames, 21 miles from London. 1 past 6 p.m.; fare, inside, 2s. 6d.; Is noted for its dockyards, belonging to outside, 1s. 6d. the East India Company, and also for dividing Essex and Middlesex. Con- antiquity. Omnibuses to and from

Box HILL.—Is a delightful eminence box trees planted there by the Earl of Arundel in the reign of Charles the First. It commands beautiful views of Middlesex (including the Metropolis), Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. South-Western Railway to the neighbourhood. Waterloo-road terminus.

Brentford.—A market town on the Adjoining Brentford stands seats of the Duke of Northumberland. c., from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.; fare 6d. nuns, originally founded at Twicken-Blackнеатн.—5½ miles from London, ham by Henry V., in 1414, and removed "Angel," Brentford, from 9 a.m. till

Bromley.—A small town in Kent, and near is a mineral spring, said to possess similar properties to those of Tonbridge. Coaches to and from the "Ship," Charing Cross, at 1 past 9 BLACKWALL.—On the Middlesex side and 1 before 10 a.m., 1 before 4 and

CARSHALTON, Surrey .-- 11 miles southits whitebait. Just below Blackwall is west of London, is an extremely pleasant "Bow Creek," a branch of the river Lea, village, and possesses a church of some

Gracechurch-street; also the "Old Bell being the spot on which King John was Inn." Holborn: fare 1s. 6d.

interesting to the antiquary; also it has 2s. and 3s. a fine bridge over the river Thames. Here Cowley lived for several years, from London. Omnibuses and coaches, during the day, from St. Paul's.

July,) horticultural fêtes, which are the divines, &c. resort of fashion, tickets for which may be purchased of all the Fellows of the the Duchess of Kent. A charming spot, Society, whose offices are in Regent- about & a mile from Windsor. street. [See Chap. XVI.] In the graveyard and vaults of Chiswick Church are London, beautifully situated on the interred many celebrated and remarkable characters, among whom are with its old monuments and stained tomb is an epitaph by David Garrick, palace, are the chief attractions. Omniand the Countess of Faulconberg, bus from the Bank, fare 6d. daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Omnibuses, daily, to and from St. Paul's; railway from London. fare, 1s.

south of London Bridge.

beauty of its scenery: is about 5 miles servatory. The Hospital is devoted to from London Bridge. Here is a college the service of seamen who are rendered known by the name of "God's Gift unfit for service by age or otherwise. College," which was founded in the It was built by Charles II., as a palace, sixteenth century by Edward Alleyne, and changed to its present use in the to which has been added a fine picture reign of William and Mary. The Royal gallery, presented by the late Sir Naval Asylum, for the education of the Francis Bourgeois, in the hope of children of seamen of the royal navy, founding a National Gallery. There is remarkable as the birth-place of are here many rare paintings by the old Charles II.—The Observatory was erected masters, for the catalogue of which see for the use of the celebrated astronomer, Chap. VIII., Division III. Tickets of Flamstead, by Charles II. English Asadmission may be obtained gratis on tronomers choose this spot as the point application to Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall from which to make their calculations. Mall; Mr. Ackerman, Strand; and Mr. The Park and Hill are the chief attrac-Jennings, Cheapside. Omnibuses ply tions of Greenwich, and are much redaily between Gracechurch-street, Fleet sorted to by Londoners, especially at street, &c., and Dulwich, the fare for the fairs held here during Easter and which is 6d. and 9d.

are held here. It is also celebrated as and Elizabeth were born in Greenwich,

compelled to sign Magna Charta. Coaches CHERTSEY, Surrey.—A delightful villeave "Belle Sauvage," Ludgate-hill, and lage, 21 miles from London, highly "White Horse Cellar," every day; fare

EPSOM.—[See Chap. II.]—the railways

ETON.—21 miles from London, near Windsor Castle. Celebrated for its CHISWICK.—A village near Hammer- college and school, founded in the year smith, about 5 miles west of London, 1440 by King Henry VI. This college where are held every year (generally has been the cradle of many of our during the months of May, June, and most eminent poets, lawyers, statesmen,

FROGMORE.—The residence of H.R.H.

FULHAM.—A village 4 miles west of Hogarth (eminent painter), on whose windows, and the Bishop of London's

GRAVESEND.—[See Chap. III.]—The

GREENWICH.—Five miles from Lon-CLAPHAM.—A pretty village, 4 miles don on the south bank of the Thames. The principal ornaments of the place Dulwich.-A village renowned for the are the Hospital and Asylum, and Ob-Whitsuntide. The surrounding scenery EGHAM.—A village in Surrey, 18 miles is very beautiful, and the prospect from west of London, noted for races which the hill very extensive. Queens Mary and here Edward VI. died. Conveyance prospects of the surrounding country. -railway and steamboat from London Part of the parish-church was erected Bridge, fare, 6d.

HAMMERSMITH.—A village, 4 miles west of London. Here is a charityschool, established by Bishop Latimer. Here, too, is a convent, where Roman Catholic ladies receive their education. The chief attraction, however, is the elegant suspension-bridge, erected, in 1828, at a cost of 80,000l. Conveyance per omnibus from the City, fare, all the

wav. 6d.

HAMPSTEAD.—Four miles north-west from London. This village is famous for its medicinal waters. Hamps ad fares 3s. and 2s. has been the residence of many literary omnibus from Bank, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—A royal palace on the northern border of the Thames, about 13 miles from London. Built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him | Conveyance—omnibus from Bank, 6d. to Henry VIII. in 1526. It was built in a style of magnificence unknown at that time in England, and contained the most costly furniture, having 280 by Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign omnibus from Bank, 6d. of William III. The grand façade extends 328 feet. The gardens and park are very extensive: the former senting ministers. Conveyance-omniillustrating the old style of manage-bus from Bank, 6d. ment. It contains an immense quantity of flowers, to which great attention is Muswell Hill, famous for its number paid. Among the many attractions of of villas and the fine views it commands. this place, we may name the maze, the Conveyance—omnibus from Bank, 3d. great vine, and the splendid collection and 6d. of paintings, upwards of 1000 in number, and the cartoons removed from West-has extensive cavalry barracks and minster Hall. Conveyance per South-powder-mills. Its heath was once noted station.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, 9 miles from and Gridiron," London, is situated on the loftiest hill yard, fare 1s. 6d. in Middlesex, and commands delightful KENSAL GREEN.—Here is a cometery,

in the reign of William the Conqueror. and in it is a monument of Dr. Garth. the poet and physician. It is, however, principally noted for its free-school, founded by John Lyon in the reign of Elizabeth, and considered one of the first public schools in the kingdom. Amongst the eminent men educated at this school, may be named Dr. Parr, Sir W. Jones, Sheridan, Lord Byron, Mr. Perceval, Earl Spencer, and the late Sir Robert Peel. Conveyancecoaches from the "Black Bull," Holborn,

HIGHGATE.—Situated on a lofty hill, characters, among others, Sir Richard in the vicinity of London. The chief Steele, Gay, Akenside, and Sedley objects to be noticed are the church There is a fine view of the metropolis and cemetery—the former, a Gothic from the heath, and the surrounding edifice with a tower and spire 145 feet. scenery is beautiful. Conveyance per high, and from the high ground on which it stands forms a landmark to the surrounding country. The cemetery is prettily laid out, and from it one of the finest views in London may be obtained.

HOLLAND HOUSE.—The seat of the noble lord of that name is situated in Kensington. It was built, in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope. Afterwards the probeds for visitors. The present palace perty of the celebrated Addison, and is formed by three quadrangles, two of still later the birthplace of C. J. Fox, which are ancient, the third constructed the patriotic statesman. Conveyance—

> HOMERTON.—A hamlet of Hackney, well-known for the education of dis-

> Hornsey.—A village at the foot of

Hounslow, 10 miles west of London, Western Railway, from Waterloo Bridge for the robberies committed on it. Conveyance - omnibus, from the "Goose St. Paul's Church-

inclosing an area of nearly 50 acres, of James II., is supposed to have been laid out after the manner of Père la nursed here. A magnificent view of Chaise, Paris. Conveyance—omnibus Richmond, with its bridge and woods, from Bank, fare 6d.

KEW, situated on the Thames, 7 miles the royal residence called Kew Palace. which was occupied occasionally by of attraction are the Botanic Garden. The garden contains the finest collection public daily, all the year, Sundays ex-The pleasure-grounds are arranged with taste, and are open to

miles from London. The cemetery attraction of this place. from Gracechurch-street and Charing Cross, fare, 9d.

PRIMBORE HILL. - A commanding eminence between Regent's Park and Hampstead, from the top of which a fine view of London may be obtained.

RICHMOND.—The most beautiful vil- Richmond, fare 1s. lage in the neighbourhood of London. Here stood a palace in which Edwards I. and II. resided, and in which Edward III. died of grief for the loss of his son, the Black Prince. In 1457 it was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by Henry VII., who gave it its present name. Henry VIII. granted Richmond Palace to Cardinal Wolsey as a return for Hampton Court, which he had presented to the king. After the fall of Wolsey it again became the property of the Crown. It was one from St. Paul's to Brentford, fare 1s. of the favourite residences of Queen

studded with villas, and surmounted by the Star and Garter Tavern, is from London, is particularly famed for obtained from the river. The Castle Tavern, with its assembly-room overlooking the river and the Royal Hotel, George III. and his queen, and also by are worthy of notice. Also the Bridge, Thomson, the poet. The chief objects opened in the year 1777, and built at a cost of 26,000L The Park is eight miles and the conservatory for tropical plants, in circumference, containing 2253 acres. beautified by pieces of ornamental water. of plants in Europe, and is open to the from which a most extensive view of the surrounding counties may be obtained. An attempt to exclude the public from the park in 1758 originated the public from Midsummer to the be- a law suit, which ended by establishing ginning of October from noon till sun-the right of the public to a footway set. Here is the Chinese Pagoda, 49 through the Park, and her present feet in diameter and 188 feet high, from Majesty has granted new privileges to the top of which a very extensive view the public by allowing carriages to peas may be obtained. Conveyance—omni-buses to and from the Bank, 6d. river is Twickenhom, admired for its park Norwood. - A village in Surrey, 64 and beautiful villas; it afforded a retreat to the late ex-king, Louis Philippe, and mineral waters form the chief during his residence in England some Omnibuses years ago. The house in which Thomson, the poet, lived, may still be seen in Richmond; and another great English poet, Pope, resided in Twickenham. Steam-boats from Hungerford Wharf. near Charing Cross, and London Bridge, fares 1s. or 1s. 6d.; or omnibuses from

> Sion House.—One of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated at Isleworth-on-the-Thames. It is a noble edifice of white stone, and commands a fine view of the river. The conservatories and hothouses, erected at a cost of 40,000%, are not surpassed by any in the kingdom. Vigitors are only admitted by a special order from the Duke or Duchess. Conveyance per Richmond steam-boats, or omnibuses

STAINES.—An ancient market-town, Elizabeth, who was for a short time a 16 miles from London. The chief object prisoner here, in the reign of her worthy of note is the boundary stone sister Mary. Here, too, she ended her which marks the extent of the jurisillustrious career. The Pretender, son diction of the City of London on the western bank of the Thames. situated on the margin of the river, rounding country. It is the seat of near the church, and bears the following Earl Spencer. Conveyance—omnibuses inscription: - "God preserve the City from Gracechurch-street or St. Paul's of London, A.D. 1280." Conveyance Churchyard, fare 1s. per South Western Railway, Waterloo Windson.—21 mil Bridge.

STRAWBERRY HILL.—A mile beyond auctioneer. South Western Railway, Waterloo Bridge, or omnibuses from St. Paul's to Twickenham.

TILBURY FORT, opposite Gravesend, may be called the Key of London. The fort was erected by Henry VIII., to guard against foreign invasion, and the intervals of divine service, which the works were completed during the is performed at half-past 10 in the reigns of Klizabeth and Charles II. It morning, and half-past 4 in the afteris a regular fortification, commanding noon, daily. the river at all points. It has a double made to the Sexton, who lives in the most, the innermost 180 feet broad, cloisters adjoining. with a counterscarp, covered way, ravelins, and temailles, &c. On its platform ward III., improved by Edward IV. and 106 cannon are mounted; its chief Henry VII. On each side of the choir strength consists in its being able to lay are the stalls of the sovereigns and the whole level under water, by means knights of the Order of the Garter, of the water-cluice in the cistern next with their banners; and in the vaults the river, the ditch of which is palis-beneath are interred Henry VI., Edadoed. The bastions and curtains are ward IV., Henry VIII., his Queen also mounted with guns. Conveyance Jane Seymour, and Charles I. by boat from London Bridge to carving of the organ and the stalls is Gravesend.

miles from London. At the Crown Inn and the painted windows at the east is the room in which the Commissioners of Charles I. and the Parliament met in Benjamin West, formerly President of 1646, whence the house is called the the Royal Academy. Near the great Treaty House. from the "Old Bell," Holborn, fares 4s. the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte, and 2s. 6d.

7 miles from London. The eminences corner. in Wimbledon Park command extensive | The Gateways into the Castle are

It is views of the metropolis and the sur-

WINDSOR.—21 miles from London, on the eastern border of Berkshire. Windsor Forest at one time embraced part of Twickenham, the residence of, and three counties, and is said to have chiefly erected by, Horace Walpole, been 120 miles in circumference. The Earl of Orford. It was built in the population of the town is 10,000; it Gothic style, and was filled with pictures has six streets, and is well paved and and objects of viriu. At the death of lighted. The Guildhall is a handsome Walpole it became the property of stone building; the interior is adorned Mrs. Damer, and, subsequently, the Earl with statues of Queen Anne, and her conof Waldegrave. In 1842 the contents sort, Prince George of Denmark. Windof this curiously built mansion were sold sor also has a free school, a theatre, and by Mr. George Robins, the celebrated barracks. The great attractions of this royal demesne are the Castle and the Park, the former including the Round Tower, St. George's Chapel, The State Apartments, the Paintings and Terraces. The Round Tower is open daily. St. George's Chapel may be seen in Application should be

This chapel was founded by Edparticularly fine. The altar-piece, the UXBRIDGE.—On the Oxford road, 15 large painted window at the east end, end of the aisles, are from designs by Conveyance—coaches west window of the Urswick Chapel is by M. C. Wyatt, the sculptor of the Wimbledon.—A village in Surrey, Wellington Monument, at Hyde Park-

Henry the Eighth's, St. George's, and George the Fourth's, and one within, called the Norman, or Queen Elizabeth's, Gate. The Castle has three wards,-Lower, Middle, and Upper,and twenty towers, of which the chief is the Round Tower, erected by Edward III., and heightened by George IV. Twelve counties can be seen from the summit, and on a clear day the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. This formed the prison of the Castle in which James VI. of Scotland was once con-Prince Albert is Constable of the Round Tower and of the Castle.

The Tomb-House is a mausoleum built by Henry VII., and granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey. was converted into a Popish chapel by James II., and appropriated by George III. as a burial-place for himself and descendants. The entrance is from St. George's Chapel, and it now holds the remains of George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., William IV., the Dukes of Kent and York, the Princes Alfred and Octavius, and the Princesses Amelia, Augusta, and Charlotte.

The State Apartments, Paintings, &c., are open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from April 1st to October 31st, from eleven till four, and the remainder of the year on the same days, from eleven till three. Tickets, holding good for a week, may be obtained, gratis, from Messrs. Colnaghi, 14, Pall Mall East; Mr. Ackerman, 96, Strand; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bondstreet; or Mr. Moon, 20, Threadneedlestreet. The private apartments, during the absence of the Court, can be viewed only by the Lord Chamberlain's order. The chief objects of attraction in the state apartments are.

In the Queen's Audience Chamber, the tapestry with which the walls are hung, the painted ceiling, the carvings, and a full-length portrait of Mary Queen of Scots.

The Queen's Presence Chamber.—The tapestry, some royal portraits, and the twenty and thirty paintings by the old painted ceiling.

The Guard Room, 78 feet long and 31 feet high, contains several objects of great curiosity and interest. A bust of Nelson; banners and busts of the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington: Benvenuto Cellini's shield of silver, inlaid with gold, presented to Henry VIII. by Francis I. of France; the foremast of Nelson's flag-ship, the "Victory;" gun taken at the storming of Seringapatam; a table made from part of the wreck of the "Royal George," &c. &c.

St. George's Hall, 200 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 32 feet high, contains full-length portraits of our sovereigns. from James I. to George IV.: the shields and armorial bearings of our kings, from Edward III. to William IV. The ceiling adorned with the shields of the Knights of the Garter.

The Ball Room, 90 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 33 feet high, contains some tapestries, which are said to have belonged to the apartments of Marie Antoinette; a Malachite vase, a present to her Majesty from the Emperor Nicholas; a granite font, presented to William IV. by Frederick William III. of Prussia.

The Throne Room. - Here are portraits of Georges III, and IV., and William IV., by Lawrence, Gainsborough, and Shee.

The Waterloo Gallery, a repository for trophies obtained at Waterloo, with portraits of the eminent men concerned in that battle or the subsequent nego-They are very fine producciations. tions, chiefly full-lengths, by Lawrence. Wilkie, Pickersgill, Beechy, and Shee.

On the Grand Staircase is a marble statue of George IV., by Chantrey.

In the Small Vestibule, paintings by West.

In the King's Drawing-room, or Rubens' Room, eleven paintings by that artist.

In the King's Council Chamber and King's Closet, about eighty paintings by some of the first masters.

The Queen's Closet contains between masters.

The North Terrace, nearly 2000 feet in length, running along the north which is here broad and deep, for its front of the Castle, and made by Queen present importance. Here ships were Elizabeth. magnificent, and it is considered one of The Dockyard, established by Henry the finest walks in Europe.

The Vandyck Room, one of the most attractive of the series. Several paintings by the celebrated artist of that name.

The Queen's Private Garden contains Le Sœur's statue of the Gladiator, and some vases which were brought from Hampton Court. It is generally open on Saturdays and on Sundays, after two o'clock.

The Great Park, on the south side of the Castle, includes the fine avenue of Long Walk. The view is terminated by a bronze equestrian statue of George III., by Westmacott. The views in the park are extremely beautiful. It contains many fine trees, remarkable for their age and magnitude. There is a delightful drive through the park to Virginia Water,—the largest piece of artificial water in England.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert having kindly commanded that Guides to Windsor Castle, &c., be supplied to the public at the small charge of 2d. each, we refer the stranger to those for further particulars.

Conveyance by Great Western Railway to Slough; thence by omnibus.

have resided here. It was once noted about the Dockyard are lodged. for its mineral waters. Omnibuses from Royal Exchange and the General Post- to the immense engineering operations office.

Woolwich.-Indebted to the river, The prospect from it is first built in the reign of Henry VII. VIII., nearly a mile in length, and surrounded by a high wall, is open to the public, free, daily from ten till four o'clock. Here will be seen the blacksmiths' shops, and all the machinery connected with ship-building, in full operation.

The Arsenal and Military Depository are open daily, and admission is obtained by an order from the Master-General of the Ordnance, certain artillery officers, or the personal escort of any of the officers. In the Arsenal the trees, nearly three miles long, called The boring and casting of cannon are carried on, and the various sorts of ammunition are prepared. &c.

In the Royal Military Depository are models of artillery batteries, barracks, forts, the city of Quebec, the rock of Gibraltar, ships, &c.

The Artillery Barracks are a range of buildings extending 400 yards in the principal front. Near these are the Hospital Guard-House, the Veterinary Hospital, the Barracks, and Infirmary for Marines.

The New Military Academy, on Woolwich Common, is 630 feet in length, and affords accommodation for 300 It cost upwards of 150,000l. cadets.

Woolwich has a good church,—one WOODFORD.—A village on the road of the fifty built by Queen Anne. Off to Epping, eight miles from London, the town are the old ships called the Oliver Cromwell and Milton are said to Hulks, in which the convicts employed

> For further particulars with regard carried on at Woolwich, see Chap. X.

#### ERRATA.

Page 159, 2nd col., 13th line, for "Hampkins" read "Humphries."

" 166, 1st col., 39th line, for "Messrs. Sandys, Caine and Co." read
"Messrs. Sandys, Carne and Co."

Since printing first sheet, the Omnibus fares have been made "4d." instead of "3d."

## INDEX.

	Page .
PREFACE	
INTRODUCTION	vii—xviii
British Empire, extent, and resources	
Colonies and Dependencies	viii
Exhibition of 1861	
- its origin	r-vii
description of the hollding is	n which it is held
Swanning of the contents of the building	n which it is held . xii—xv g xv—xvi escription of xvii—xvii
Source # Summodium of all Notions ?	locardation of
Wyld's Globe, description of	reserretion of
wyla's Globe, description of	
Establishments; Gardens; Markets; Priv	ts; Engineering, Manufacturing and Trading ate and Public Museums and Picture Galleries; Squares, Waterworks, &c., mentioned and
Apollonicon	Exhibitions—continued, Page Salle de M. Robin
Burford's panoramas 267	
Cantelonian system of hatching eggs. 267	Tourist's gallery 269
Catin's exhibition         267           Cosmorama         267           Coince collection         287           Colosseum         267           Cumming's exhibition         267           Curyling's exhibition         267	Zeological gardens (Surrey) 61 Regent's park 78: 270
Chinese collection 967	Regent's-park 76, 270
Cologganm 987	A serra propriate Claudene
Cumming's exhibition	Cremorne
Cyclorama	Vauxhall
Cyclorama	Camberwell-grove house 266
Diorama, Regent's-park 268	Chalk-farm
	Highbury-barn
Willis's rooms 268	
Leicester-square 268	St. Helena gardens
Egyptian hall	Hornsey-wood house 266
EXIDITIONS OF Art	Jack Straws castle
Fairs	Jack Straw's castle
Timmed college	Granianda Tiba
Linwood gallery 269 Panorama, Strand 269	Spaniards, The
Regent-street	Woodman, The
Polytochnic institution 960	Adolphi 988

INDEX.		[ 2	80 ] INDEX.	
MUSEMENTS—Theatres.		Page	Buildings—continued,	– Page
City of London		<b>2</b> 62	Bridgewater-house	Šč
Covent-garden		231	Burlington-house	96
Drury-lane		262	Carlton club-house	96
Eagle		263	Club-chambers, Regent-street	97
Great National			Holford's Mr. house, Regent's-park .	100
Standard		263	Hope's Mr. H. T. mansion, Piccadilly	100
Haymarket		263	House in Park-lane	100
Lyceum		263	Oxford and Cambridge club-house .	100
Mary-le-bone		264	Private dwellings, Harewood-square,	
Olympic		264	Hampstead-road	101
Princess's		264	Reform club-house	101
Queen's		264	Shaftesbury-house	101
Royal Pavilion		264	Stafford-house	101
Sadler's Wells		264	Sun fire-office	101
Saint James's		264	Travellers' club	101
Soho		265	Villas in the Regent's-park	102
Strand		265	Unitarian Collegiate residence	102
Surrey		265	University-college	102
Victoria		265	Wall's, C. Baring-house, in Berkeley-	
For Equestrian Performance	es-		square	98
Astlêy's		265		
Hippodrome		266	Buildings—Public.	
			Bank of England	39
RCADES AND BAZAARS.			Carpenters'-hall	80
Bazaar, Baker-street		251	Charter-house	81
Burlington-arcade		251	Coal Exchange	47
Exeter-arcade		251	College of physicians	97
Hungerford-arcade		251	— of surgeons	97
Lowther-arcade	. :	99	Colosseum	7—97
Lowther-bazaar	•	252	Conservative club-house	97
Piazzas, Covent-garden	. :	252	Conservatory, Regent's-park	96
Pantheon	•	252	Covent-garden theatre	98
Opera-colonnade	•	252	Crosby hall	81
Royal-arcade	٠.	252	Custom-house	45
Soho-bazaar	•	252	Custom-house	48
		404	East India-house	48
EWERIES.		ļ	Exeter-hall	98
Barclay & Co	_	168	Fishmongers'-hall	98
Calvert & Co.	. •	168	Freemasons'-hall	98
Charrington & Co	•	168	Gates and Lodges in Hyde-park	98
Coombe & Co.	. •	168	Geological museum	99
Courage & Donaldson	• •	168	Goldsmiths'-hall	50 50
Elliott & Co	•	168	Guildhall	
	٠.	168		50
Hoare & Co	•	168	- crypt at	81
Mann Crossman & Co	٠.		Hall of Commerce	99
Mann, Crossman, & Co	•	168	Horse Guards	50
Meux & Co		168	Imperial Life Assurance Office	99
Reid & Co	•	168	Ironmongers' Hall	99
Taylor	• •	168	King's College	99
Thorne	•	168	Lambeth Palace	83
Whitbread & Co		168	Law Institution	99
			Lincoln's Inn	84
IDGES.		ا ا	Hall	99
Blackfriars	•	154	Lindsey House	99
Hungerford		155	Lowther Arcade	99
London		154	Mansion House	55
Southwark		154	Middle Temple Hall	84
Waterloo		155	Pantheon	100
Westminster		155	Parliament, New Houses of . 5	1, 54
Vauxhall		156	Post Office	9, 80
				1, 89
VILDINGS—Private.			Royal Exchange	49
Apsley-house		89	Somerset House	61
Army and Navy club-house .		94	State Paper Office	101
Ashburnham-house		95	Temple Bar	61
	•			
Athenseum club-house		95	Thames Tunnel	62

.

INDEX.

Page	Hospitals—continued, Page
CHARITIES.—Asylums and Almshouses for	for Children 201
the aged.	for Diseases of the Eye and Hay 200
Bromley College	
Charter House	
Dulwich College 258	Miscellaneous 202, 203
Elizabeth's, Queen, College 258	s <b>l</b>
Emanuel College 258	
Katherine's, St., Hospital 258	
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum 258	Gifts by City Companies 260
Morden College 258	Governesses Benevolent Institution . 256
Norfolk College 258	
Peter's, St., Hospital 258	
Royal Hospital, Chelses 256	
- Greenwich 258	
Sion College 256	
Stafford's Almshouses 256	
Surrey Chapel Almshouses 256	
Whittington's College or Almshouses 256	
	Pension Societies
CHARITIES—For the Relief of distressed of	Provident Societies 259
particular classes.	Ragged Schools
Destitute Sailors' Asylum	
German Society of Benevolence 256	
Hand-in-hand Charitable Institution	Summary
for aged Hebrew men 259	
Hospital for poor French Protestants 259	
Institution for Indigent Blind Jews . 259	
Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan and	All-Hallows, Barking
Visiting Society 250	
Jew's Hospital	
Literary Association of the Friends of Poland	
Philanthropic Society 259	
distressed Jewish widows and families	
Sailors' Home	
Scottish Hospital	
Shipwrecked Fishermen & Maziners'	Cathedral, St. Paul's 57—59
Society 259	Catherine Cree, St
Society for Discharge and Relief of	Chapel of Hospital for Consumption,
poor Debtors	Brompton 90
Society of Friends of Foreigners in	Christ Church, Newgate-street 90
Distress	Spitalfields 90
Societé Française de Bienfaisance . 250	
Society for Relief of distressed Widows 256	
Western Jewish Philanthropic and	Dunstan's in the East 91
Pension Society 259	- in the West, Fiest-street 91, 140
Widows' Friend and Benewolent	Dutch Church
Society	
•	Etheldreda, St., Chapel of 78
CHARITIES.—Medical.	French Protestant Church 91
Dispensaries, thirty-three in number 201	George's, St., Bloomsbury . 32, 91, 141
Hospitals—	- Hanover-equare . 38, 91
Bartholomew 200	
Charing Cross 97, 200	
Free (Royal) 200	
George's, St 200	) — -in-the-Fields 78, 91
Guy's 200	
King's College 200	Holy Trinity, Brompton 91
London 200	James's, St., Piccadilly 92
Mary-le-bone 200	)   Jewish Synagogue 99
Middlesex 200	John the Evangelist, Str 99
Thomas, St 200	
University College 200	Lambeth
Westminster 200	Lawrence, St 99

INDIA			_	oo maa	
Churches, &c.—continued,		1	age	Colleges—continued,	Page
Lincoln's Inn Chapel Luke's, St., Chelsea			92	University	191
Luke's, St., Chelsea			79	of London	191
Magnus, St			93		
Margaret's, St., Westminster			79	EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS-Schools,	199
Martin's-in-the-Fields, St	33,	93,	141	Aske's Hospital	199
Mary-le-bone, St., New Church			79	Blue-coat	199
Mary-le-bone, St., New Church			92	Bray's Institution	195
			79	Burlington	199
mary-le-Strand, St.			93		199
Mary Woolnoth, St. New Church, Paddington Pancras, St., Enston-square Paul's, St., Covent Garden			93	Charter-house	19
New Church, Paddington		*	93	Charter-house	19
Paneras, St., Euston-square		93,	140	Church of England metropolitan train-	20.
Paul's, St., Covent Garden			-	ing Institution	199
Olave's, St., Southwark			10	City of London	19
Saviour's, St., Southwark			80	Commercial Travellers	195
Sepulchre's, St		i.	94	German	400
Sepulchre's, St., Scotch Church Stephen's, St., Walbrook Stephen's		94,	141	German Grey-coat Highgate Grammar Islington Proprietary King's College Licensed Victuallers Mercers' Grammar Merchant Tailors'	199
Stephen's, St., Walbrook .	*	61,	140	Higheste Grammar	199
Stepney			80	Islington Proprietary	195
Swedenborgian Church .			94	King's College	199
Temple		. *		Licensed Victuallers	195
Westwinsten Abban		-00	94	Mercers' Grammar	195
westminster Abbey		00	, 10	Merchant Tailors'	195
COURTS OF LAW AND POLICETheir	. 44			Palmer & Hill's Grammar	199
diction and mode of proceeding i				Philological	195
Bankruptov and Incolvener	IL LIL	em.	175	Quakers'	195
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Central Criminal	•		177	Raine's	195
Chancery			175	Rich's Grammar	195
Common Pleas			174	Royal Freemasons'	195
County Courts			173	- Masonie Institution	199
Ecclesiastical and Military			176	- Naval	199
Exchequer	200		174	Mercers' Grammar Merchant Tailors' Palmer & Hill's Grammar Philological Quakers' Raine's Rich's Grammar Royal Freemasons' — Masonie Institution — Naval — Naval Female Saint Claye's and St. John's Grammar	199
Over and Terminer	٠.		177	Saint Olave's and St. John's Grammar	
Parliament (High Court of)	- "	1	177	St. Paul's	198
Police Courts	٠.		180	St. Saviour's	193
Quarter Sessions		1	176	Smith's Grammar	195
Central Criminal Chancery Common Pleas County Courts Ecclesiastical and Military Exchequer Oyer and Terminer Parliament (High Court of) Police Courts Quarter Sessions Queen's Bench	1	174	177	Tenison's, Archbishop	198
				ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENTS.	
COURTS.—London Local.				J. & A. Blyths	167
Court of Hustings			187	Bryan, Donkin, & Co. Curling & Young Fletcher, Messrs.	167
Lord Mayor's Sheriffs' Sittings at Nisi Prius			187	Curling & Young	167
Sherins			187	Fletcher, Messrs	
Sittings at Nisi Prius .			187	Fletcher, Messrs	167
Docks.				Mare, Messrs,	167
Commercial East Country East India Grand Surrey Canal London			158	Maudslay & Field	167
East Country			158	Miller, Ravenhill, & Co	167
East India			157	Penn, Messrs	167
Grand Surrey Canal			158	Pitcher, Messrs	167
London			157	Rennie, Messrs	167
Regent's Canal and Basin .			198	Robinson & Russel	167
St. Katharine's			158	Seaward, Messrs	167
St. Katharine's			157	Fletcher, Messrs. Green, Messrs. Mare, Messrs. Maudslay & Field Miller, Ravenhill, & Co. Penn, Messrs Pitcher, Messrs. Rennie, Messrs. Robinson & Russel Scaward, Messrs Wigram, Messrs.	167
-	-			D	
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—Co	olleg	68.	101	Environs, The	
Baptist (Stepney)	*		191	Acton	270
Gresham	7.	+.	191	Ascot-heath	270
Kings			131	Barnes	270
Ladies			191	Battersea Blackheath	271
New College			191	Blackheath	271
Report College of Physician			191	Blackwall	271
Royal College of Physicians			199	Box Hill	271
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—C& Baptist (Stepney) Gresham King's Ladies' New College Queen's Royal College of Physicians St. Peter's Sion College Veterinary			100	Brentford Bromley	271
Sion College			191	Bromley	
Votorinary			191	Carshalton	271
Veterinary			204	Chertsey	2/2

INDEX.	[	28	34 ] INDEX.
Environs continued,	F	age	GABDENS-Public. Page
Chiswick		272	Warner, John, Esq
Clapham		272 272	
Dulwich		272	Drapers'
Epsom		272	Kensington 54—25
Eton	٠. :	272	Royal Botanic Society's . 76, 252, 253
Frogmore		272	Surrey Zoological 61
Fulham		272	Temple
Gravesend		272	Zoological, Regent's-park, 76, 255
Greenwich		272	T T-377.
Hammersmith		273 273	LIBRARIES—Public. British Museum Library 194
Hampton-court		273	East India Company's Library 194
Harrow-on-the-hill	• . :	273	Guildhall 87—206
Highgate		278	London Library 196
Holland-house ,		273	Sion College Library 198—256
Homerton		273	Tenison's (Archbishop) Library . 198
Hornsey		278	
Hounslow		278	MANUFACTURES, WAREHOUSES, AND MER- CANTILE EXHIBITIONS.
Kensal-green		278 274	
Norwood		274	Archer, Mr. E. T
Primrose-hill		274	Barry, Mr
Richmond	: :	274	Battam & Craske
Sion-house	٠. :	274	Bazaar, Baker-street 222
Staines		274	- Soho-square 22
Strawberry-hill		275	Benetfink & Jones, Messrs 22
Tilbury-fort		275	Bielefeld, Mr. C. P
Twickenham		274	Boyd & Co. Messrs
Uxbridge		275	Bradbury & Co., Messrs
Wimbledon	. 275-	275 -277	Broadwood & Co., Messrs
Woolwich	. 210-	277	Churton & Son, Messrs
			Christy & Co., Messrs
GARDENS-Kitchen, Floral, &c.		254	Christy & Co., Messrs
Beck, Mr		254	Coach Factories, Long Acre 224
Chandler, Messrs		254	Collard, Messrs
Frazer, Messrs	٠.:	254	Colnaghi & Co., Messrs
Glendenning, Mr		224	Copeland & Co., Messrs
Groom, Messrs		254	Coster & Co., Messrs
Henderson, Messrs		254	Crace & Co., Messrs
Lee, Messrs		254	Day & Martin, Messrs 22
Smith, Mr		254	Deane & Co., Messrs
Waterer, Mr		254 254	Dent & Co., Strand
Wilmot, Mr		254	Dent & Co., Strand
·			Dolby, Henry, Mr 22
GARDENS—Private		054	Elkington & Co., Messrs 22
Antrobus, A. Esq		254 254	Evans, Mr., Islington
Bevan, R. Esq		254	
Cooper, Mrs	•	254	
Devonshire, Duke of		253	Fisher & Co., Messrs
Farmer, W. F. G. Esq		254	Fortnum & Mason, Messrs 22
Grisewood, H. Esq		254	Garrard & Co., Messrs 22
Holland House		254	Gas Companies—(Equitable, Impe-
Lawrence, Mr		254	
Leaf, Wm. Esq		254	
London, Bishop of	ОКО	254	
Mansfield, Earl of Marryatt, Mr	. zos	, 254 254	Halling, Pearce, & Stone, Messrs 22 Hancock, Rixon & Dunt, Messrs
Northumberland, Duke of .		254	Hanson, Mr
Rothschild, Baron		254	Hayward, Messrs. 22
Rucker, S. Esq		254	Heal & Sons, Messrs
	- •		
Somerset, Duke of .		254	Hewitt & Co., Messrs

ĸ

•

INDEX.	186 ] INDEX.
Organs—continued, Page	Picture Galleries—continued,
Giles' St. Cambarwell 999	Foundling Hospital
Jame's, St., Bermondsey . 24	Hampton Court
Mark's, St., Hamilton-terrace 241	
Mary-at-hill, St., City 24:	
Michael's, St., Cornhill . 23	at Bridewell 19
Paul's, St	
Paul's, St., Knightsbridge . 23	The state of the s
Peter's, St., Camberwell 23	
Sepulchre's, St 236	
Temple Church 24	
Wesleyan chapel, Poplar . 238	
Westminster Abbey 23	
PALACES.	Blackwall 162, 16
Buckingham 95, 96	2007 20
St. James'	Great Western . 26, 27, 161, 16
Kew	
7771 1 1 1 1	
Whitehali	
ARKS—	Western 27, 2
Battersea	
Finsbury	Totograph, the electric
Green-park, the	
Hyde-park 56, 245, 246	
St. James'	
Regent's	
Richmond 27	
Victoria 247, 24	
	Marbles at Lansdowne House
CTURE GALLERIES. Private.	
Ashburton, Lord 130	Madness
Baring, Thomas, Esq	
Bredeal, —, Esq	
Bridgewater Gallery, Earl of Elles-	
mere's	Statues in the British Museum
Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty's	Statues of Albert, Prince . 13
194, 12	Anne, Queen
Garvagh, Lady 13	Aske, Robert . 15
Grey, Earl de . 130	
Grosvenor Gallery, the Marquis of	Bedford, Duke of
Westminster's 197 199	Canning
Hertford, Marquis of 13 Holford, T., Esq. 13 Hope, T. H., Esq. 188, 13	Cartwright, Major
Holford, T., Esq. 13	Charles II.
Hope, T. H., Esq 188, 13	
Lansdowne House 129	Cumberland, Duke of 1
Mildmay, H. St. John, Esq. 13	Pdward WI
Morrison, James, Esq. 13	
Munro, H. A. J., Esq. 133	
Neeld, Joseph, Esq. 136	
Normanton, Lord , 13	Commo T
Northumberland House 13	George I.
Overstone, Lord	
Peel, Sir Robert	
Robarts, A. W., Esq. 130	
Peel, Sir Robert       131, 13:         Robarts, A. W., Esq.       136, 13:         Rogers, Samuel, Esq.       136, 13:	
Sheepshanks, John, Esq. 133	TY-12- TI
Stafford House Gallery, the Duke of	West and the state of the state
Sutherland's	Hulbert
Wallanstoin Callantin	James II.
	Pitt, Wm
Windus, Mr	
December Character Bullin	Victoria, Queen
PICTURE GALLERIES. Public.	Wellington, Duke of
Barry's Pictures at the Society of Arts	Whittington .
ALB	William III.
Dulwich Gallery 118, 12	William IV .

Ł

Page	Societies—continued, Page
SOCIETIES.— Charitable Societies and Insti-	- Astronomical Society 197
dutions,	- Botanical Society 197
1 11 1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Botanical Society 197     Geographical Society 197
Artists' Amicable Fund	Institution
Artists' General Benevolent Institu-	- Institute of British Architects 197
tion 139	Polytochnic Tactitution 197
tion	- Polytechnic Institution 197
The state of the s	- Society
SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS - Connected	- Society of Literature 197
with the Fine Arts.	Russell Institution 198
Academy for study of the living	Shakspeare Society 197
model 107	Russell Institution
- [Royal] of Arts 104	Society for the publication of Oriental
<ul> <li>[Royal], Trafalgar-square . 108</li> </ul>	Texts 198
Antique School-Society of British	Statistical Society 198
Artists 107	Texts         198           Statistical Society         198           Syro-Egyptian Society         198           United Service Institution         198           Wernerian Club         198
Artists' Society for General Study	United Service Institution 198
from the Life 107	Wernerian Club
British Institution 105, 108	Whittington Club
- Museum 105	Zoological Society 198
Chess Club	
Exhibition of Modern British Art . 109	SOCIETIES-Medical.
- Art, National Institu-	Cavendish 203
tion for 110	Chemical
- Water-colour Drawings 110	30.31
General Practical School of Art . 107	
	- and Surgical 204
	Fharmaceutical 204
Life Academy 107	Veterinary 204
School of Art 107	
Society of British Artists 109	Societies—Musical,
Society of Painters in Water-colours 109	Amateur Musical Society 233
- (New) of ditto 109	Abbey Glee Club 233
	Adelphi Glee Club
SOCIETIES-LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC.	Cecilian Society 233
Ælfric Society 194	Choral Society 233
Antiquaries, Society of 194	Choral Harmonists' Society 233
Apothecaries Hall 199	Glee Club
Archæological Institute 194	Madrigal Society
Architectural Association 103	Melodists' Club 234
Artists' Society 107	Musical Union
Botanical Society of London 194	Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch
Bray's, Dr., Institution 194	Club 234
British Archæological Association . 194	
Camden Society	Round and Canon Club
	Royal Academy of Music 233
Delladada I III da Galaire 105	Royal Academy of Music 233  — Society of Musicians 234
Ecclesiastical History Society 195	- Society of Musicians 234
Entomological Society 195	Sacred Harmonic Society 234
Ecclesiastical History Society 195 Entomological Society 195 Gaelic Society 195 Gaelic Society 195 Geological Society 195	- (London) Harmonic Society . 235
Gaelic Society	Seciety of British Musicians 235
Geological Society 195	— of Female Musicians 235
Hakluyt Society 195	Western Madrigal Society 235
Horticultural Society 195	
Incorporated Law Society 195	SQUARES.
Institute of British Architects . 103	Bedford
Institution of Civil Engineers 195	Belgrave
Linnsean Society 195	Berkeley 248
London Institution 196	Bloomsbury
Mechanics' Institute 196	Brunswick 248
Microscopical Society 196	Bryanstone 248
Numismatic Society 196	Cavendish
	Chester
Oriental Institution Fund 196 Ornithological Society 196	Eaton
Philological Society 196	Euston
Ray Society	Finsbury 249
Royal Agricultural Society	Fitzroy

INDEX.	[	28	38 ] INDEX.
quares—continued.	1	Page	SUBURBAN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC IN-
Grosvenor		249	STITUTIONS: Page
Hanover		249	Camberwell
James's, St		249	Commercial Road East 199
Leicester		250	Hammersmith 190
Lincoln's Inn Fields		250	Kensington
New Square		250	Mary-le-bone
Lowndes'		250	Paddington 19
Manchester		250	Poplar
Mecklenburg		250	Rotherhithe
Portman		250	Southwark
Prince's		250	Westminster
Printing-house	•	251	***************************************
Queen's	•	251	Waterworks:
- Westminster	•	251	Chelses
Red Lion	•	251	East London
Russell	•	251	Grand Junction
Soho	•	251	Hampstead
Tavistock	•	251	Kent
		251	
Torrington	•	251	
Trafalgar			
Wellclose	•	251	Southwark and Vauxhall 160
Woburn		251	West Middlesex 16

## MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS AND NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

Α	Page
Page	Archæological Institute
Abbotsford	
Abingdon-street	Architectural and Practical building 89
Achilles, statue of 246	Argyle Rooms
Ackerman, Mr	Aristocracy
Act of Habeas Corpus 179	
Addison	
Addison's transposing plane	
Adelaide Gallery	
0	Arnold, Dr
Aird, Mr	Arragon, Catherine of
Alry, Geo. Biddell 206	Arthur (son of Hen. VII.)
Akenside	
Alaymo, Mdlle 231	
Albert Gate	
- Prince 47, 207, 276	Assessed Taxes
Albion-hall 233	Assurance Companies 23—25, 38
Alboni, Mdlle 282	Astley, Philip
Aldersgate-street	Auber, M
Alleyne, Edward	Aubrey
Altar in Goldsmith's-hall 84	•
Anderson, Mr. Jas 268	
Andrew's Church, St	В
Angel-inn (Islington) 7,8	
	Bath, late Earl of
Angri, Mdlle 232	Baker-street
Anne, Queen 33, 47, 251, 275	Baldwin, E
Antiquarian Societies, and collections . 85	Balfe, Michael
Antique chimney-piece, Clerkenwell . 85	Bancroft, Archbishop 83
Apollonicon	Bank of England 7, 21, 38, 39, 150
Apothecaries Company 199	- Directors of 21
Applegath, Mr 63, 168	Bankers, List of
Apsley-house	Bankes, Sir J. 41
Arcades and Bazaars	Barbican
.1/Cauce and Dazagie	. Dainicau

INDEX.	[ 2	89 ] INDEX.
	Page	Page
Barebones, Praise God	. 152	Page   Page
- Parliament	152	Bridewell
Barclay and Perkins' Brewery	. 39	Bridge, Mr. (organ-builder) 241
Barry, Mr. C 51, 95, 97,	101, 156	Bridges in the vicinity of London 156
Pag relief of Cur. Forl of Wormish	97, 248	— over the Thames 103
Rettorege	960 971	Related 159
Ratty Wm	205, 211 966	Bristol
Baxter. G.	. 217	Broadwood, Messrs. 243, 244
- Richard	270	Brompton
Bayswater	. 246	Brooks, Shirley
Richard Bayswater Road Beazley, Samuel Beche, Sir Henry de la Beckford, Lord Mayor	246	Brook-street
Beazley, Samuel 262,	263, 264	Brougham, Lord
Beche, Sir Henry de la	205, 206	Brown, Tom
Bedford Duke of	049 951	Brunell, Sir I. K
Redford-street	248, 251 145, 152	Brunswick, Prince Charles of 156 Brydges-street
Bedford, Paul.	262	Bubb, Mr
Beethoven	. 232	Duckingham Duko of 947
Belgravia	35	Buckingham, Duke of
Bellini, Signor	. 231	– Palace 245, 246
Becne, Sir Henry de la Beckford, Lord Mayor Bedford, Duke of Bedford-street Bedford, Paul Beethoven Belgravia Bellini, Signor Bell-yard	250	
Bennett, Earl of Arlington, heiress of	. 249	Bunnill Fields
Bentingh Lord Google	182	Bunuing, Mr
Releani	. 213	Burlington Lord 0.7
Bethnal-green	247	Burton, Mr. Decimus . 45, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100.
Billingsgate Fish Market	146	Bunhill Fields 152 Bunning, Mr. 47 Burford, Mr. 250, 267 Burlington, Lord 97 Burton, Mr. Decimus 45, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 102, 108, 245, 246, 247 Bute, Dr. 153 Butt, Mr. J. G. 48 Butter, consumption of 87 Byfield, Mr. (organ-builder) 236 Byron, Lord 152, 273
Bird, Francis	. 57	Bute, Dr
Bishop, Mr	208	Butt, Mr. J. G 48
Bishop, Mr. (organ-builder) 238,	240, 241	Butter, consumption of 37
Bishopsgate	. 249	Byfield, Mr. (organ-builder) 236
Bishopsgate-street	7, 262	Byron, Lord
Birkett, Dr	. 240	'
Rlackfriars'-Rridge	200	
Blackfriars'-Bridge	151	_
Kiackmore Sir K	. 153	U
Blackstone, Sir Wm	153	
Blackwall	34, 157	Cabanel, Mr
Bloss, Dr. N. Bloomsbury Bogles Bogue, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Boleyne, Anne Bolingbroke, Lord Bondstreet and Recentatreet	. 248	Cab Fares       2—5         Cade, Jack       271         Caius, Dr.       153
Bogue Mr	, 63	Cade, Jack
Bohn. Mr.	910	Caius, Dr
Bolevne, Anne		— College, Cambridge 153 Calzolari, Signor 231
Bollyne, Anne Bolingbroke, Lord Bond-street and Regent-street Boniface, Archbishop Bonner, Bishop Field Books and MSS, in the British Museu	271	Camden
Bond-street and Regent-street	. 146	— Town
Boniface, Archbishop	83	Campbell, T
Bonner, Bishop	. 247	Camporese, Madame
— Field	247	Canals
Books and MSS, in the British Museu Bookbinding, the processes of	ш. 46 910 00∧	Canaletti
Rocksollers	, 410, 220 990	Canning, George
- List of	221	Caradori, Madame
Borough, the	. 34	Carew, Jos
Bow-street	. 146	Carlton Gardens 244
Boswell	. 89	— Palace 245
Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park	.146, 247	— Terrace
Bourgeois, Sir F	. 272	Caroline, Queen
Meadhney and Evans Masses	218	Carpenter, W
Diaubury and Evans, Messis.		Carry, F. S 107
Bradley, Dr	. 200	Cananamana Siaman
Bradley, Dr	265	Cassanova, Signor
Bradley, Dr. Braham, John Brand, Professor Brandon, Chs., Duke of Suffolk	. 206 . 265 . 197	Cassanova, Signor
Bookbinding, the processes of Booksellers List of Borough, the Bow-street Boswell Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park Bourgeois, Sir F. Bradbury and Evans, Messrs. Bradley, Dr. Braham, John Brand, Professor Branden, Chs., Duke of Suffolk Breweries	265 . 197 34, 65, 95	Cassanova, Signor         231           Castellan, Madame         292           Catalani, Madame         231           Catherine-street         152

INDEX.	290 ] INDEX.
Pag	P
ave, Edward	Constable, Mr
avendish-square	
axton, William 81, 7	Cook, Captain
elebrated Preachers—Episcopalians 140, 14	Cooper, Sir A
Baptists 14	
— — Congregationalists 14	l   Copeland, Mr. W. R
— Scotch Dissenters 14	Cornhill
— — Kirk 14	
Wesleyan 14	
eleste, Madame	
haffers, W	8 Cotton, Sir R
hambers, Sir W 61, 20	
	Covent Garden
hantrey, Sir F 60, 24 haplin & Horne, Messrs	— — Market 135, 146,
haplin & Horne, Messrs 16	
harities of London, enumeration of 255—26	Courts of Law, locality of, and hours of
- summary of 26	l attendance 187,
harles I 31, 271, 27	Courts of Police, do. do. 188,
— II., 46, 47, 48, 151, 153, 245, 246, 24	, Cow Cross
262, 266, 272, 27	5   Cowley, Abraham 152, 271,
- Prince of Wales	L Cox, Mr
harlotte, Princess of Wales . 265, 27	
haring-cross 7, 8, 150, 15	
- Hospital 9	
harter-house	
hatterton	B Cripplegate
haucer	
helsea 156, 27	Thomas
heapside 7, 15	B Crosby, Sir John 78,
himney-piece, an antique 8	
hinese-bridge 15	Crown of England, tenure and preroga-
hiswell-street	al mives of
hrist's Hospital 31, 46, 4	/ - revenue of . 171,
— Church 8	R Crystal Palana
hristian V 25	Cubitt, Thos. & Co
hronology of English Sovereigns 10, 1 ibber, Colley 55, 15 — the Elder 153, 202, 25	l – William & Co 103,
ibber, Colley	Cumberland, Duke of
— the Elder 153, 202, 25	l – gate 246, 247,
ldar Cellar, the 28	5 - street
itizens of London, privileges of 18	
ity 7, 15	Cundy, Thos
_ gates	Cunningham, Peter
- road 7, 26	Curious Work in Civil Engineering
larke, W. T 16	3   Curling & Young, Messrs
lerkenwell 3	2   Curtis, Mr
<ul> <li>principal inhabitants of, 1677</li> </ul>	Customs Duties 15—18,
leveland-street	
inton, Earl of Lincoln 6	
lowes, Mr	
oal-hole, the	
ockerell, C. R	
phot-houses	l D
ollard & Collard, Messrs 24	
olletti, Signor	
olnaghi, Messrs	2 Damer, Hon. Mrs 41,
olosseum 47, 24	Dance, George
	Daniel, Col
ommon Councilmen, office of 18	Davies, Mr. H
— member returned	Davy, Sir H
for each ward 184, 18	Daukes, Mr
ompanies, or Guilds, of London 18	5 Daukes & Hamilton
list of . 18	De Begnis
ompton, Dr	Denmark, Prince George of
oncerts, Ancient Music 23	Deering, Gadby
- Philharmonic 23	P Deering, Gadby
<ul> <li>of private professors 23</li> </ul>	Delafield, Mr

ţ.

INDEX.	291 ] INDEX.
Page	
Democracy	Endell-street
Dendy, W	
mennis	English Constitution
Denman, Miss	- Royal Family 11
leverent Earl of Esset	Erard, Messrs
Diana, Altar to 84	Essex, Earl of 65
Diana, Altar to       84         Dibden, Charles       26         Dickens, Charles       142         Digby, Sir Kenelm       152	
Dickens, Charles 147	Evelyn 248
Digby, Sir Kenelm	
Diocesan arrangements for Roman Catholics	Euston-square
Catholics	Exchange, Royal
Directory to the Law and Police Courts $\cdot$ 187	Exchange of Foreign Money (Messrs.
Oockyard and Arsenal at Woolwich . 159	Silverson, Daum & Co.)
at Deptford 160	
Doctors Commons	
Oodd, Ralph	
Donaldson, Professor 89, 91, 100, 101, 102, 222	Penshirst. Wever
Donizetti, Signor 231, 232	Castle, Tunbridge
Douglas, John. Mr	Well, Knowle, and
Downing-street 151	Canterbury, how made 162
Orayton, Michael	- Blackwall and Green-
Orogheda, Countess of	wich 163 Exeter 'Change 61
rummond, Mr	Exeter-hall
rury-lane	
udley, Earl of Leicester 64	
uke-street	
ulwich	
uncan, E	
unstan's (St.) Church 152 upin, M	
uprez. Caroline	Faraday, Professor 197
Puprez, Caroline	Farren, Mr. W
usillion, M	Farringdon-street
	_ market 153
$\mathbf{E}$	Finch, Lady Isabella 95
•	Finsbury
	Fisher, Bishop of Rochester
ast End	Fire Great
ast India Company 48  — House	Fire, Great
aton Hall 940	Flaxman, J. 102, 231
cclesiastical Buildings . 89 ccleston . 249 dgeware-road . 7,8	Fleet-street 15, 72
celeston	Fletcher, Messrs 167
dgeware-road	right & Robson, Messis 250
ducational Institutions 191, 192	
dward the Confessor	1
_ I	Foreign Protestants, places of Worship
TTT 91 974 975 976	
_ IV	for
— V1 31, 46, 47, 181, 273	Fox, C. Jas 273
lectric Telegraph 163	— the Martyrologist
— IV. 31, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27	Franconi's, M
lizabeth, Princess	Franklin, Benj
— Queen 48, 49, 247, 271, 278, 274, 275	- Hall
Cliesmere, Earl of	Frisby 152
	Furnace Chimney-shafts 170

G	н
Page	Page
Gandy, Mr 249	Habeas Corpus, Act of 179
Garcia, Madame Viardot	Hackney 7, 156
Garrick	Hale, Sir Matthew 270 Halley, Dr 200
Gay	Halley, Dr
Gaunt, John of	Hamkins, Mr. (should be Humphries.) . 156
— II	Hanover-square
— III 208, 245, 250, 267, 274	Hanover Rooms
- IV 75, 96, 160, 197, 233, 245, 246,	Hanoter square . 218, 230, 238, 234, 238 Hanover Rooms . 248 Hardwick, J. 94 — P. 51, 62, 99, 156 — T. 93, 161
George's, St., Hospital	- T
Gerald (the Herbalist) 152	Harley, Rt., Earl of Oxford 155
Gibbon 159	Harris (Organ-builder)
Gibbons, Grinling 57	Hartshorne-lane
Gibbs	Hastings, Earl of Huntington 6
Gibbons, Grinling	TT-11 - OI- OI-I-1-1-1
Gillord, Wm	Hatton, Sir Curistopher
Gillray	- (the topographer) . 249, 256 - Garden . 155 Hawkins, E 100 Hawksmoor, N
Globe Theatre	Hawkins, E
Glover (the Poet) 152	Hawksmoor, N 90, 91, 93
Glover (the Poet)	Haydn 233, 234
God's Gift College 272	Haymarket
Gold frames     90       Goldsmiths' Hall     50       Goldsmith, Oliver     82       Gowell-street     32	Hayward & Nixon 103, 100
Goldsmiths' Hall	Literry 1
Goswell-street	- VII
Goswell-street	- VIII 31, 56, 65, 151, 160, 244, 245
Gounod, M 232	273, 274, 278
Gounod, M	— Chapel 5
Grand Junction Canal 159, 161	Henry, Prince of Wales 6
— Waterworks 161 Gray's-inn-lane 7, 8, 32	Hernitage . 154  — Basin . 158  Hertford, Marquis of . 102, 256  High Holborn . 151  High street
Grav. J. E	Hertford, Marquis of 102, 250
Gray, J. E	High Holborn
Gray, Mr. (organ-builder) 236	High-street
diay de Davidson (organ-ounders) . 200, 241	11111, 1111
Gray's Inn	
Gray's-inn-lane	245
Great George-street	Hilton, Mr
Green, Messrs	Hogarth
Greenough, Mr	Holbein
Green Park 244, 245, 246	Holbein
Gresham, Sir Thos	— Bridge
Grey, Lady Jane 65	— Old houses at which the Fire of
Grimths, W. P	1666 stopped
Grosvener-gete 246	Holcroft, T
Grosvenor-square	Holford, Jas
Grosvenor, Sir Richard 249	Holland, Henry
Guide to the Environs of London . 270-277	Holywell-street 20
Gresham, Sir Thos.       31, 49, 50, 73         Grey, Lady Jane       65         Griffiths, W. P.       82         Grist, Madame       231, 292         Grosvenor-square       246         Grosvenor-square       151         Grosvenor, Sir Richard       249         Guide to the Environs of London       270-277         Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester       64         Gunpowder-alley       153         Guy, Thomas       153         Giwyn, Nell       151, 181         Gye, F.       232	Homburg, Prince 9
Gunpowder-alley	Hopkinson's Repetition Piano 24
Guy, Thomas	Horner, Mr. 48,9
(1mg F	Horse Guards
Сус, г	Horsleydown
	Hoskins, Mr
	- Expenses of living at
	- Coffee-houses and Tavern, List of,

ı

· INDEX.	[ 29	3 ]	INDEX.	
	Page			Pa
Hotham, John de	. 78	Jonson, Ben .		. 84,
				. 04,
Houndsditch		Judd, Wm.		
House of Lords	51,53	<ul> <li>Archbishop</li> </ul>	)	
— Commons		Jupp, R		
Hour-glass, fine old	. 85	Juries, Grand .		1
Howard, Catherine	65	- Petit .		. 178,
Huddart, Capt	. 160			, .
Hughes & Dibden, Messrs	265			
Hullah, Mr	235			
True months of the contract				
Hungerford Market	155		K	
Hunter, John 55, 56, 15	2, 199, 200	•	**	
	8, 246, 268			
— Corner	. 246	Katharine's, St., 1	Hospital and Chur	ch . :
		Kean, Edward .		!
		— Charles		
	ì	Keeley, Mr.		
		Kelly, Miss .		· :
I		Kent, Duchess of	• • • •	
	1	Kent		• • .
Illustrated periodical $(Art-Journal)$ .		Kemble		:
Illustrious men beheaded in the Tow		Kendall, H. E.		:
<ul> <li>tried in Westminster</li> </ul>		Kennington .		. 34, :
Inglis, Sir Hugh	. 49	— Com	mon	
Inns of Court	188	Kensington .		
Innwood	. 93	— Gard	ens	. 147, 9
		- Road		
Irving, Edward	94			
Islington	34, 35, 159	Keppel, Sir Archi		
		King's Printing-o	mces	:
	1	Kingsland .		
	i	King-street		. 32, 1
•	l	King William-str	reet	'
J		Kirkby, Bishop		
		Kit-Cat Club .		٠.,
Jackson & Co. Masses				!
Jackson & Co., Messrs	99	Knight, Mr. C.	h	
		Knights of St. Jo		. :
_ H	276	- Templar		
James, John		Knightsbridge-ro		:
— Mr	264	— Ва	arracks	:
James's, St., Hospital	. 245	Kynaston (the acto	or)	1
— Hotel	152	•	Ť	
— Park 152, 244	4, 245, 246			
— Guns in, from Ale:	xan-			
dria and Cadiz .	. 245	•		
- Place	152		L	
			_	
— Square	8	T. 1 1 10		
— Street	. 152, 234	Labelye, M		:
James VI. (of Scotland)		Lablache, Signor		:
Jeffreys, Judge	. 47, 151	- F., Sign	10r	: . :
Jenkins, J. J	. 107	Ladbrooke, Śir R.		
Jennings, Mr		Laing, David		•
Jermyn-street	. 152	- Rev. D		
Jerrold, Douglas		Lamb, Mr.		. 90,
Jessopp, W.		Lambeth		
Jewel-house in the Tower	65	- Palace		
Jewin-street		Land-tax		
John, Kay	31	Langbourne, Rev.	. John	
John, Secretary, St		Lansdowne House		
John's, St. Gate	82	- Marqu		· . : ;
Square		Latimer, Bishop		
- Square				:
Johnson, Dr 39, 82, 152, 153		Laurent, M.		:
— Mr	. 55, 262	Lawrence, Sir T.		:
Jones, Sir H	. 49	Lea, Master of the	e Armoury .	
- Inigo . 75, 78, 90, 92, 94, 9		Leadenhall-street		
10	1. 103. 259		ientific Societies	. and
_ Paul	1, 100, 202	Public Librarie	a sometime properties	, and 194
- Sir Wm.	278	Lee, Nelson .		:

•

. INDEX.	[ 2	94 ] INDEX.
	Page	Pa
Lee, W	. 107	Lovelace, Richard
Leicester-fields	. 250	Lough, J. L
	, 32, 152	Louis Philippe 2
Leinster Duke of	. 233	Low, S. M
Leinster, Duke of	400	Lowndes, Mr.
Tole Cin Doton		
Lely, Sir Peter	. 47	Lucy, Chs
Leopold, Prince of Saxe Cobourg	. 265	Ludgate-hill 7, 54, 2
Lewis, Mr	. 202	
Librarian of the House of Lords	. 51	
Library of the House of Commons .	. 50	Lumley, Mr
Libraries placed in British Museum .	. 40	
— modern cheap	210, 211	• · ·
Lilly, W. M	. 152	
Limehouse 156,	157, 159	
	8, 152	M M
Lind, Mdlle	. 231	<u></u>
Linnæus	. 195	
Linwood, Miss	. 250	Macclesfield Bridge 2
Lisle-street	. 238	— Countess of
Literature—Contrast between that of t	he	Macnaughten
17th and 18th, and that of the 19	th	Maddox, Mr
centuries	. 209	Manchester, Duke of
Living Architects	. 89	Mainzer, Mr
Lloyds' (coffee-house)	. 50	
Lombard-street	. 153	
London Bridge	.7, 147	tile Exhibitions
<ul> <li>Dock-gates, morning scene at .</li> </ul>	. 158	
London topography, 7; history of, 9	0;	Mario, Signor
Melitus, first bishop of, 30; state of,	in	Marlborough, Duke of 1
the 17th century, 32, 33; changes	n.	— House 152, 2
during the 18th century, 88, 84; Mur	11-	- Street
cipal constitution of, 183; property a	nd 	Martin's Hall, St
manage of 195 . Civis Functions and	au of	
revenues of, 185; Civic Functionaries —Lord Mayor, 184; Aldermen, 18	7,	- Lane, St 8, 2
-Lord Mayor, 184; Aldermen, 18	4;	le-Grand
Common Council, 184; Recorder, 18 Common Serjeant, 186; Town Clerk, 18	<b>6</b> ;	Street 1
Common Serjeant, 186; Town Clerk, 18	6;	Mary, Queen
City Solicitor, 186; Remembrancer, 18	6;	Mary-le-bone
Chamberlain, 186, Comptroller, 18	₿;	- Manor-house 2
Sheriffs, 186.		Maskelyne, Dr
Loudon Amusements and Exhibitions.2	86-270	Matthews, Mr. C
	167, 168	Maudslay & Field, Messrs 164, 1
- Bridge	.7, 147	Mayhew, Henry
Dridge	154 150	Mayhew, Henry
- Bridges	154, 156	the Current 100 the general Des
— Canals	. 169	the Surgeon, 199; the general Prac-
— Churches, &c	. 77	titioner, 199.
	.57—160	
<ul> <li>— Gates, morning scene at</li> </ul>		
	254, 266	Meyerbeer, M 2
	08-216	
- Markets	. 36	
	. 199	
Medical profession		Mills communition of
	179, 180	
	, 29, 160	
	218—251	
— Statistics of	. 34	
- Tavern	235	
	262—266	
— Wall	233	
	163—166	
	146, 235	
Longbottom, R. J.		Miscellaneous Amusements and Exhibi-
Longman & Co., Messrs	. 209	
Lord Mayor, office of		<ul> <li>Buildings worthy note .</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Power and privileges of .</li> </ul>		- Engineering establish-
L'Orme, Philibert de	. 47	ments 166, 1
Lovat, Lord	. RE	Mitchell, Mr

	[	29	
	Pa	ge	O Pag Objects which strangers visit
Mitchell C.	- 2	16	
Mittonel Mu	- 7	50	•
Millioru, Mir		02	,
Mitton	18,	8U	U _
Mixed Government	1	71	Pag
Mode of Trial in Civil cases	1'	75	Objects which strangers visit
Criminal agana	- 7	77	O'Brien, the Irish giant
Mr. M. 44 Mr.	- 1	20 L	Observation Committee Pro- Cir. To-
monau, mr	- 1	90	Observatories; Geeenwich, New, Sir Jas.
Monarchy	1	71	South's, and Mr. Bishop's
Monmouth, Duke of	- 1	65	Officers of the Academy (Royal) of Arts 10
Montague, Mr.	1	81	British Artists 20
- Lady Mary Wortley . 247	- 5	59	<ul> <li>British Institution 10</li> </ul>
			- British Museum 10
Monument, the	, 1	50	- British Museum 10
Monuments in Guildhall		50	<ul> <li>School of Design , 10</li> </ul>
— St. Faul s Cathedral . D	7.	58	<ul> <li>Society of Painters in</li> </ul>
			Water Colours 10
Moore, Sir John	·' <sub>1</sub> ,	00	- New 10
Manne Manne	' å	50	Octiber Tohn
Moore, Tom	Z	100 L	Ogilby, John
Moorfields		32	Old Bailey
Old	2	49	Old Palace Yard
Moorgate-street		7	Omnibus routes 8—
— Old	1	59	New   10   New   10
Morgan John	' ຄໍ	47	Orange-court
Morgan, John 109	, 2	7±1	Onehend storet
Moxnay, Edw		99	Orchard-street
Morris, W. R	1	66	Orme
Moxhay, Edw	1	64	Orchard-street         2           Orma         2           Organs, in London         2           — introduction into England         2           — improvement of         2
Motteaux Peter	_	78	- introduction into England 9
Motteaux, Peter		34	- introduction into England 23 - improvement of :
Mozart 218, 232, 233,	z	34	— improvement of
Municipal law of England	1	7331	Oteswitch John
Murray, Mr	2	10	Oteswitch, John
Murray, Mr. 204 Museums, the 204	. 2	180	Orford, Lord
Music	" 5	90	Osler, Follett
in England	~	00	Ougalow Pow Sin F
in England	Z	20	Ouseley, Rev. Sir F
— Unuren	2	zθ	Orford, Lord         16           Ornithological Society         24           Osler, Follett         5           Ouseley, Rev. Sir F.         24           Owen, Mr.         5           Oxford         20
- Miscellaneous	2	:29	Oxtora
<ul> <li>Hall. Wilson-street</li> </ul>	2	235	Owen, mr
Middleton, Sir H	), ī	64	- New
Music	' i	154	- Road
W C	1	64	
		- 1	•
N			P
N			
N	7 6	200	
N Nash, Mr 89, 96, 159, 160, 247	7, 2	263	
N Nash, Mr 89, 96, 159, 160, 247 National Gallery .	7, 2	263	
N Nash, Mr 89, 96, 159, 160, 247 National Gallery	7, 2 1	263 8 193	
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1	263 8 193 23	
N Nash, Mr	7, 2 1	263 8 193 23	
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 29,	263 8 193 23 89	
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 5, 1	263 8 193 23 89 198	
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 5, 1	263 8 193 23 89 198	
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 5, 1 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 264	
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247 National Gallery School Society Navy Agents Neele, Henry 7 Nelson, Lord 52, 65 T.M. New Cut Newcrate street	7, 2 1 5, 1 2, 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 264	
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 5, 1 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 264 150	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 5, 1 2 1	263 8 193 23 89 198 264 150 7	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 5, 1 1	263 8 193 23 89 198 264 150 7	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 79, 5, 1 1 3, 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 150 7 3 164	Paddington 8, 159, 10 Palace-yard 8, 32, 56, 151, 11 Palmer, H. R. 11 Pantechnicon 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardis Garden 85, 11 Parks, Archbishop 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 79, 5, 1 1 1 3, 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 264 150 7 3 164 247	Paddington 8, 159, 10 Palace-yard 8, 32, 56, 151, 11 Palmer, H. R. 11 Pantechnicon 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardis Garden 85, 11 Parks, Archbishop 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 1 5, 1 1 3, 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 264 150 7 3 64 247	Paddington 8, 159, 10 Palace-yard 8, 32, 56, 151, 11 Palmer, H. R. 11 Pantechnicon 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardis Garden 85, 11 Parks, Archbishop 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 1 5, 1 1 3, 2	263 8 193 23 89 198 264 150 7 3 64 247 552 662	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 9, 1 5, 1 1 3, 2 1 1	263 8 193 23 89 98 264 50 7 3 64 47 52 62 62 131	Paddington 8, 159, 10 Palace-yard 8, 32, 56, 151, 11 Palmer, H. R. 11 Pantechnicon 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardini, Signor 2 Pardis Garden 85, 11 Parks, Archbishop 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr	7, 2 1 79, 5, 1 1 3, 2 1 1 2 2	263 8 193 23 89 98 264 150 7 3 64 247 52 62 231	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	7, 2 1 9, 1 5, 1 1 3, 2 1 2 2	263 8 193 23 89 98 264 150 7 3 64 447 152 62 231 449 35	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	7, 2 1 9, 1 5, 1 1 1, 2 2 4, 9	263 8 193 223 89 198 264 150 7 3 64 247 252 262 231 249 35 271	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         1           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         2           Parker, Archbishop         85, 1           Parks, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	1 3, 2 1 1 2 2 4, 2	64 247 52 62 231 249 35 271	Paddington   8, 159, 1     Palace-yard   Pall-Mail   8, 32, 56, 151, 1     Palmer, H. R.   Partice, 1   1     Partice, 1   1   1   1     Partice, 1   1   1   1     Partice, 1   1   1     Partice, 1   1   1     Park, description of   244-2     Partice, 1   1   1     Partice, 1   1     Churchyard, 8t.   7, 2
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	1 3, 2 1 1 2 2 4, 2	64 247 52 62 231 249 35 271	Paddington   8, 159, 1     Palace-yard   Pall-Mail   8, 32, 56, 151, 1     Palmer, H. R.   Partice, 1   1     Partice, 1   1   1   1     Partice, 1   1   1   1     Partice, 1   1   1     Partice, 1   1   1     Park, description of   244-2     Partice, 1   1   1     Partice, 1   1     Churchyard, 8t.   7, 2
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	1 3, 2 1 1 2 2 4, 2	64 247 52 62 231 249 35 271	Paddington 8, 159, 1 Palace-yard 8, 32, 58, 151, 1 Palmer, H. R. 1 Pantechnicon 2 Pardin, Signor 2 Paris Garden 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parliament, new houses of 244—2 Parliament, new houses of 1 — powers and privileges of 1 — street Parnell, Mr. 1 Parodi, Mdlle 2 Paris, Mr. T. E. 1 Passports 1 Passports 2 Past, Madame 2 Paul's Cathedral, St. 154, 1 — Churchyard, St. 7, 2
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	1 3, 2 1 1 2 2 4, 2	64 247 52 62 231 249 35 271	Paddington 8, 159, 16 Palace-yard 8, 32, 56, 151, 17 Pallmen, H. R. 16 Pantechnicon 20 Pardin, Signor 22 Paris Garden 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parisament, new houses of 17 — powers and privileges of 17 — street Parnell, Mr. 18 Parodi, Mdlle 22 Pariss, Mr. T. E. 18 Passports 18 Passports 2 Passyorts 2 Paul's Cathedral, St. 154, 11 — Churchyard, St. 7, 25
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247  National Gallery	1 3, 2 1 1 2 2 4, 2	64 247 52 62 231 249 35 271	Paddington 8, 159, 16 Palace-yard 8, 32, 56, 151, 17 Pallmen, H. R. 16 Pantechnicon 20 Pardin, Signor 22 Paris Garden 85, 11 Parks, description of 244—2 Parisament, new houses of 17 — powers and privileges of 17 — street Parnell, Mr. 18 Parodi, Mdlle 22 Pariss, Mr. T. E. 18 Passports 18 Passports 2 Passyorts 2 Paul's Cathedral, St. 154, 11 — Churchyard, St. 7, 25
Nash, Mr. 89, 96, 159, 160, 247 National Gallery	1 3, 2 1 1 2 2 4, 2	64 247 52 62 231 249 35 271	Paddington         8, 159, 1           Palace-yard         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Pall-Mail         8, 32, 56, 151, 1           Palmer, H. R.         2           Pardini, Signor         2           Paris Garden         85, 1           Parke, Archbishop         85, 1           Parke, description of         244-2           Parliament, new houses of         1           — street         -           Parnell, Mr.         -           Parodi, Mdlle.         2           Parris, Mr. T. E.         -           Pasta, Madame         2           Paul's Cathedral, St.         154, 1           — Churchyard, St.         7, 2

Page	INDEX.	[ 2	96 ] INDEX.
renderell		Pagu	1
enn & Son ennethorne, Mr. 99 epys, Samuel 79 ercy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland 271	Penderell		
Page	Penn & Son	167	!
Page	ennethorne, Mr	99	!
Page		79	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- Dr. 196 Radclyff, Earl of Sussex 77 erroducts 273 Raffles, Sir S. 198 Raffles, Sir Sir Sulley, Sir Sir Saffles, Sir	Donney Honey Ford of Youthern	berland . 271	Page
reriodicals 209, 210  - Signor 231  restant Reminiscences 150—153  rester the Great 1600 31  retcher, Mr. 51, 97, 262  retcher the Great 1600 160  reto, Mr. 61  relps, Mr. 61  relps, Mr. 61  relps, Mr. 61  relianofortes, improvements in incaddilly 61  reckoff, Messrs 6161  retcher, Messrs 6161  retcher, Messrs 760  retcher	— Dr	196	'Radclyff, Earl of Sussex
Signor   231   Sign	'ercival, Spencer	273	Raffles, Sir S. 198
Persian   Madame   231   Marker   Signor	eriodicals	. 209, 210	Ragged Schools
resonal leminiscences   150—153   Ratcliffe Highway   158, 256   reter the Great   160   Redding   Receipts and Expenditure (National) for   rhelpa, Mr.   249   Receipts and Expenditure (National) for   1800   Receipts and Expenditur	ersiani, Madame	231	Railways from London and their destina-
tersonal Reminiscences   150—153   Rateliffs   Sir Watter   77   estillence in London   31   160   etc. Mr.   51, 97, 262   hillings Mr.   249   hillings Mr.   611   innofortes, improvements in   243, 444   iccadilly   8, 245, 248, 248   ickford, Messrs.   161   ierce   90   imilico   156, 249   icher, Messrs.   167   imilico   156, 249   icher, Messrs.   167   it, Earl of Chatham   50   Eit, Earl of Chatham   50   Eit	- Signor	231	tions 25—29
Secret the Great   160   Reading   Receipts and Expenditure (National) for the lips, Mr.   264   1850   1850   175   1860   18		150 150	Releigh Nir Welter 79
Red Lion Fields	Pestilence in London	31	Ratcliffe Highway 158, 251
Red Lion Fields	Peter the Great	160	Reading
Red Lion Fields	Peto, Mr.	. 51, 97, 262	Receipts and Expenditure (National) for
Thillips Mr.   243   164   165   1	helps, Mr.		
Manofortes, improvements in   243, 444   Square   150     Incadailly   State   246, 246, 248   Seeves, Sims   231     Manofortes, improvements in   162, 246   Street   32     Manofortes, improvements in   162, 246   Street   32     Manofortes, improvements in   162, 246   Street   32     Manofortes, improvements in   163, 249   Street   Street   32     Manofortes, improvements in   163, 249   Street   S	'hilbermonie Boeiety	249	Red Lion Fields
imilico 158, 249   — Commons 55   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General Friends 65   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 163   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 164   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General F	hillips, Mr.	61	— Inn
imilico 158, 249   — Commons 55   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General Friends 65   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 163   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 164   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General F	ianofortes, improvements in	. 243, 444	Genot
imilico 158, 249   — Commons 55   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General Friends 65   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 163   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 164   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General F	riceadilly	8, 240, 246, 248	Page Sims
imilico 158, 249   — Commons 55   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   Regalia, the 62   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General Friends 65   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 163   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 164   General Friends 65   itcher, Alexander 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 165   General Friends 65   itcher, Messrs. 167   General F	ickiora, Messrs	161	Pafrashment wome Passes
Strict   S	ierce	90	
Second   S	imileo	. 100, 249	Parelle the
Right Hon. Wm.   50, 157, 249   — park   8, 159, 246, 247     lague in London   31   — quadrant.   — street   7, 8, 33, 248     lotts, Mr.   61   Rennie, Sir J.   154, 135, 162, 246     lotts, Mr.   153, 271   — J.   154, 135, 162, 246     lotts, Mr.   153, 271   — J.   154, 155, 155     lotts, Mr.   153, 271   — J.   154, 155     lotts, Mr.   153, 271   — J.   154, 155     lotter Breweries   37, 38     lottland-place   8     lottland-place   9     lott	Stt. Forl of Chatham	167	Recents'-canal 00
Section   Sect	Dight Hop Wm	50 187 040	
Section   Sect	- Right Hon. wm.		quadrant
Collick, Sir Frederick   251	lague in London .		_ street 7 8 89 949
Dollock, Sir Frederick   251   -	Solite Me	Q1	Dannie Sir.    151 135 167 946
Second	follook Sie Frederick	951	G
Second   S	one Alexander	159 971	_ J
Strong		. 100, 211	- Messrs
Stringal-street   Stringal-s	Porter Browning	37. 38	Reynolds, Sir. J
String   S	ortland-place		Richard I
Stringal-street   Stringal-s	Portman Lord	248	— II
Programment   18—20   Robins, George   276   Robins of Example   276   Robins of Example   276   Robins of Example   276   Robins of Example   276   Robon & Son, (organ-builders)   236   Robins of Example   236   Robins of E	ortman, Wm. Henry, Esq	250	_ III
Part	ortugal-street	250	Rivers, Earl
Programment   18—20   Robins, George   276   Robins of Example   276   Robins of Example   276   Robins of Example   276   Robins of Example   276   Robon & Son, (organ-builders)   236   Robins of Example   236   Robins of E	ost-office	49, 59, 147, 171	Roberts, H 16,98
- regulations 18—20 Robins, George 275 - Sorters' room in 60 Robinson & Russell 165 coultry, the 7 Robson & Son, (organ-builders) 235 roynter, A. 92 Rochford, Lord 65 ricetender, the 274 - Lady 65 rincesstreet 7 Rossi 236 rince of Wales' Gate 246 Rothschild's, Messra 144 rinting 216 Rothschild's, Messra 144 rinting 216 Rothschild's, Messra 144 rinting 216 Rothschild's Messra 144 rinting 217, 218 Roubiliac 44 - offices 177, 188 Rouse, Mr. 258		60	— (Gray's landlord) 152
coultry, the volumery, the volumery, the volumers, the retender, the rideaux, Edmund rinces-street 7 remains a construct 7 remains a construct 7 remains a construct 7 remains 216 Rotherhithe 156 Rotherhithe 156 remains 217, Roten Row 246 Rotherhithe 216 Rotherhithe 216 Rotherhithe 217, Rotherhithe 218 Rotherhithe 218 Rotherhithe 34 Rotherhithe 34 Rotherhithe 35 Rotherhithe 34 Rotherhithe 35 Rotherhithe 36 Rotherhithe 35 Rotherhithe 36 Rotherhithe 35 Rotherhithe 36 Rotherhithe 35 Rotherhithe 35 Rotherhither	mountations	. 18—20	Robins, George . 275
Others, the   1	<ul> <li>Sorters' room in .</li> </ul>	60	Robinson & Russell 167
Section   Sect	oultry, the	7	Robson & Son, (organ-builders) . 239
rince of Wales' Gate . 246 Rothschild's, Messrs . 148  - in colours . 217 Rother Row . 246  - establishments . 217, Rother Row . 246  - offices	Poynter, A	92	Rochford, Lord
rince of Wales' Gate . 246 Rothschild's, Messrs . 148  - in colours . 217 Rother Row . 246  - establishments . 217, Rother Row . 246  - offices	retender, the .	274	Lady 65
rince of Wales' Gate . 246 Rothschild's, Messrs . 148  - in colours . 217 Rother Row . 246  - establishments . 217, Rother Row . 246  - offices	Prideaux, Edmund	59	Rogers (the poet)
rince of Wales' Gate . 246 Rothschild's, Messrs . 148  - in colours . 217 Rother Row . 246  - establishments . 217, Rother Row . 246  - offices	rinces-street .	7	Rossi
Trining		246	Rothschild's, Messrs
In colours	Printing	216	Kothernithe
- establishments 217, 218 Kouthiac 4 - offices 168 Rouse, Mr. 288 the "Times" 168 Rouse, Mr. 281 - rirs, Mr. 151 - rirsons 180—183 - roperty and income tax 172 - russis, Frederica, Princess of 96 - rugin, Mr. 91 - rurcell, Henry 234 - rurcell, Henry 234 - runcell, Henry 244 - runcell, Henry 245 - runcell, Henry 256 - runcell, Henry 256 - runcell, Henry 257 - runcell, Henry 257 - runcell, Henry 258 - r	— in colours .	217	Rotten Row
- offices - the "Times" 168 Route, by railway and water, to Woolwich 167 Route, by railway and water, to Woolwich 167 Route, by railway and water, to Woolwich 168 Route, by railway and water, to Woolwich 168 Route, by railway and water, to Woolwich 168 Route, of Route (of Bristol) 158 Route (of Br	- establishments	. 217, 218	Roudinac
rior, Mr. risons 180—183 Routledge, Mr. 217 risons 180—183 Routledge, Mr. 218 roperty and income tax 172 russia, Frederica, Princess of 180—183 Royal College of Surgeons 155 Royal College of Surgeons 156 Royal College of Surgeons 157 Royal College of Surgeons 158 Parmity of England 11, 11 Humane Society 244 Personages buried at Windsor 277 Rubbini, Signor Rupert, Prince 155 Russell, Lord John 256 Russell, Lord John 257 Ryabrack 258 ueenhithe 158 168, 168 Russell-street 258 Ryabrack 258 Ryabrack 258 Ryabrack 258	— offices	168	Rouse, Mr
101   102   103   104   105	- the "Times" .	168	Pantledge Mr
Comparison   Com	пот, м г	151	Powley (of Briefel)
172   172	risons	. 189—183	Royal College of Surgeons 100
russia, r reaerica, r rincess of gringin, Mr. 91 grin, Mr. 9284 rincell, Henry 284 relating to the Royal Exchange 148 relemble to the Royal Exchange 148 relemble 189 grincell, Lord John 286 relemble 189 grincell 189 gri	roperty and income tax	172	Family of England
Personages buried at Windsor   270	russia, r rederica, l'Tincess of	96	- Humane Society . 946
Rubens   R	ugin, Mr	91	- Personages buried at Windson 976
Rubini, Signor   23   Rubini, Signor   23   Rubini, Signor   23   Rubini, Signor   25	ircen, neary	284	Rubana 78
Q Rupert, Frince 155 Russell, Lord John 266 R			Rubini Signor
uadrangle of the Royal Exchange     148 Russell, Lord John     268 Russell, Lord John       ueen's bazaar     264 Rysbrack     265 userhithe       ueenhithe     33 uick, Joseph     165, 166 uin, the actor       152     152	0		Runart Prince
uadrangle of the Royal Exchange     148     Russell-street     268       ueen's bazaar     264     Rysbrack     265       ueenhithe     38     38     38       uick, Joseph     165, 166     36     36       uin, the actor     152     36     36	Y		Russell Lord John
usarrangie of the Royal FACHERING   140		nma 140	Rusuallatroot 988
ueen hithe	usurangie of the Koyai rixcha	1148 148	Ryshrack 966
nuech 105   165   166   167   168   169	ueen's Dazaar	204	isjoinata
uin, the actor	gueennithe	00	
uin, the scor	JINCK, JOSEDN	100, 100	
	lulu Abo oston		

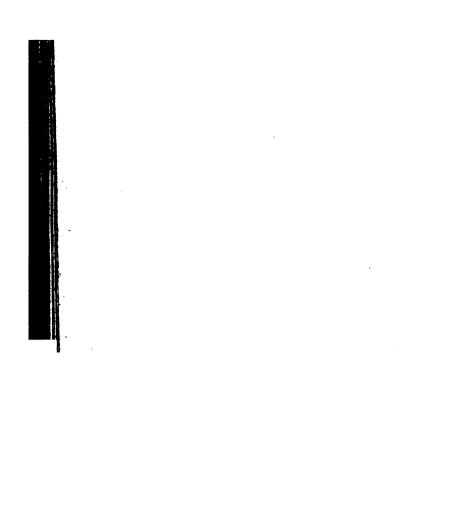
	Page
	Smith, Roach C 86
	Smithfield
S	Soane, Sir John 39, 60, 101, 250
Page	Society of Antiquaries 85
Sass, Mr	Somerset House 33, 61, 154, 159
Sabloniere Hotel	- Lord, Protector 82
Sacheverell, Dr	Sontag, Madame
	Sopwith, Mr
Sadlers' Wells theatre, curious curtain at, 264	
Saib, Tippoo 60	Southampton House 248
Salisbury-street	Southwark
Saltoun, Lord	Sowerby, J. C
Sampson, George 39	Spenser, Earl
Sandby, T	— Sir John 80
Sandys, Carne, and Vivian, Messrs 166	— (the poet) 151, 273
Sang, F 47	Spitalfields 32, 247
Savage, Richard 89, 92, 153, 250	Spohr, Ludwig
Saull, W 207	Spontini, M
Schmidt, Father	Spring Gardens 151, 244, 245, 321
Schools 192, 193	St. Albans
Wesleyan Congregationalists, Roman	St. Bell, M. Charles 204
Catholics, Jews; Yorkshire society,	Stamp Duties
and Wastmareland society, Trick and	
and Westmoreland society; Irish and	
Scotch 193, 194	Star Chamber-court
Scott, Sir Walter	Steam-boats, trips by
Scott, John (projector of the Adelphi	Steele, Sir R
theatre)	Stirling, Mr
Scott & Moffatt 91	Stoddart, Messrs
Scotti, Signor	Storey's-gate
Sculpture in the British Museum . 43, 44	Stow (the antiquary) 153, 249
- Panyer-alley 84	Strand
<ul> <li>of Charles II.'s porter and</li> </ul>	Stanhope-gate
dwarf	Stratford 151
Sedley, (the poet) 273	Street-markets, Scenes in 148, 150
Serenius, Dr	Strode, Lieut-general 248
Serpentine River 246	Strong, Mr 57
Seven Dials	Strutt, Joseph
Seymour, Duke of Somerset 65	Strype, (the antiquary)
	Suceur, Le 80
Seymour, Jane	
Shadwell	Sunday in London
Shakspeare 151, 206, 262, 263, 265	Surman, Mr
Shakspeare's Head	Surrey, Earl of
Shaw, Mr 47, 91	Surrey-street
Sheen	Sutherland, Duke of 101, 245, 247
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckingham 96	Sweating-sickness in London . 🗩 . 31
Shelly, Sir Percy	Swedenborg, Emanuel 251
Shepherd & Creswick, Messrs 265	Sweyn, king of Denmark 31
Sheridan, R. B	Swift, Dean 151
Ship-court	•
Shirley, (the poet)	
Shoe-lane	
- Workhouse	Т
Shoreditch —	•
	Taverns
Simpson, James	Taylor, Messrs
Sion House	— G. L., Mr
Sisters of Mercy, Convent of 251	— Sir Robert
Sittings at Nisi Prius in London 187	Telford, Thomas
Skinner-street	Temple-bar
Slater, Mr	Temple, Sir William
Sloane, Sir Hans	Terraces in Regent's-park, by whom
Smeaton, Mr 198	designed 247
Smirke, Sir R. 40, 48, 55, 59, 97, 98, 99, 100, 231	Thalberg
- Sydney . 40, 41, 59, 96, 97, 100, 202	Thames, River 7, 159
Smith, Alfred 94	— Tunnel

INDEX.	[ 2	98 ] INDEX.
	Page	
Chatched-house tavern	234	
Thomas, J	51, 62	W
Chomas's, St., Hospital	81	Page
Thomson, (the poet) Thornhill, Sir James	. 152, 274	
Chornhill, Bir James	57	Walker (organ-builder) 240
Thrale, Mr	7	— James
hrogmorton, Nicholas	90	Wall, C. Baring
Churlow, Lord	151	Waller (the poet) 155
Churlow, Lord	77	Walpole, H 151, 152, 270
l'ilt-yard	. 32, 245	— Sir R
Pimes, The, Printing-office	68	
— Scholarship	63	Walter (the late) Mr 21
lite, William	49, 87, 94 231	Walworth, Sir William
'olbeque, M	231	Wapping
onson, Jacob	152, 271	Ward (R.A.)
Cooley-street	82	Ware, Samuel
Cottenham-court-road	. 7, 8, 249	Warwick, Sir Philip
ower of London	. 31, 155	Water, supply of
fradescant, John	78	Waterloo
Trafalgar-square	65	bridge
ravers, Mr	46	bridge-road 162, 27.
reasury	82	Water-works
rinity-square	54	Wat Tyler
rotter, Mr	252	Watling-street
— R	98	Waylett, Mrs
	. 99	Weber, G
ussaud's, Madame	66	Webster (the dramatist) 15
usser, J	151	- Benjamin 262, 26
yburn	82	Wellington, Duke of 39, 207, 245, 24
yrone, rebellion of	151	Wellington-street
•		Wentworth, Earl of Strafford 6
		West, Benjamin
		West-end
		Westbourne-grove-road
U		Westmacott, Sir R 49, 76, 102, 245, 246, 25
		William
nwritten, or Common Law .	173	Westminster 8.3
Jrban, Pope	83	abbev 152, 154, 23
Jsher of the Black Rod	51	— -bridge
_		- Marquis of 24
•		Wheat, consumption of 3
		Wheatstone, Mr
$\mathbf{v}$		Whipping-post
		Whitehall
alue of Foreign money	6—7	
andyke	83	
an Hoorst	249	Wilbraham, Sir Roger 8
ere, Sir II.	64	Wilhelm, Mr
errio	47	Wilkes, John 15
estris, Madame	264	Wilkins, W 102, 19
ictoria-gate	246	
hall	51	— Rufus
— -tower	. 51, 52	- III 65, 153, 250, 27
— Queen	. 56, 207	
— Regia, the		
Ville de Paris Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	264	Wiseman, Dr
View from an Omnibus	150	Woodward Dr
Virtue, Geo.	218	
Vizetelly & Co.	217	Royal Marine Barracks, Royal Military

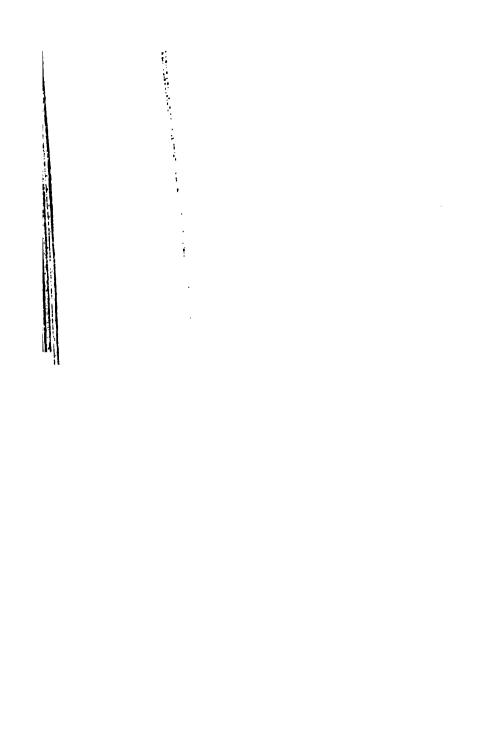
INDEX.	[	29	99 ]	INDEX.	
Wolsey, Cardinal . Wren, Sir Christopher 40, 55, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94	273, 274, 57, 61, 79,	, 89,		Y	Page
Wright (the actor)		262	Yarmouth York Colu	mn	
Written, or Statute Law Wyatt, B.			I OLE O (D)	uchess of ) Monument re of	47
— H. & B	100, 154,	39	=	Column House	244 247
- M.C		275 151		Place urdo	247 215
Wych-street		32 153		Z	
Wyld, Mr		250 250	Zoological	Collection in British M	Iuseum 42, 43

THE END.

#### LONDON:



**!** 



....

The Alberta Committee of the Alberta Committee

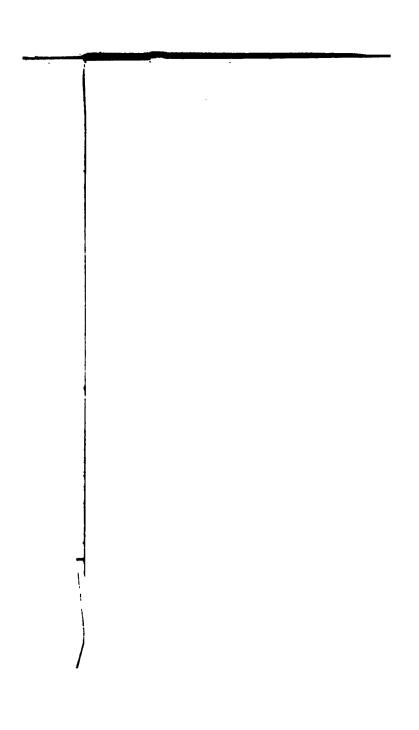
.

•

.

) ]

H



#### NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

### Bublished by Arthur Ball. Virtue & Co.

25. PATERNOSTER ROW.

Third Edition, in post 8vo. with numerous illustrations, price 8s. bound in cloth, or 17s. morocco antique,

#### NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS:

An Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an Account of the recent Researches in those Countries.

By W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., of the British Museum.

#### NOTICES OF THE PRESS, ETC.

- ATHENEUM .- "Mr. VAUX's work is well executed, and he gives an accurate and interesting summary of the recent discoveries made on the banks of the Tigris."
- WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—" Fresh from the perusal of its immense array of facts, couched in pure phrase, and arranged in the most lucid order, we might be accused of enthusiasm, if we say it is the ablest summary of history and modern investigation with which we are acquainted; but, as most of our readers who open its pages will admit, our praise is far from being exaggerated.
- SPECTATOR.—"One of the best historical, archæological, and geographical
  - compilations that has appeared."
    Weekly News.—"We can safely recommend it to the perusal of our readers as the most useful work which has yet appeared upon the subject it embraces."
  - STANDARD .- "Mr. VAUX has done his part admirably. A book which we
  - could wish to see in every 'Parlour Window.'"
    Bell's Messenger.—"We never met with any book which is more likely to elucidate the historical incidents of these localities."
  - Economist.—"A good and popular account of the recent discoveries, as well as researches in the earliest known abode of mankind, and of the explanations they supply of many doubtful and disputed points of ancient history.
  - MORNING ADVERTISER .- "Mr. VAUX has rendered good service to the
  - reading public."
    GLOBE.—"The volume is profusely embellished with engravings of the antiquities of which it treats. We would recommend its perusal to all who desire to know whatever our countrymen have done and are doing in the
  - OBSERVER.—" A valuable addition to archæological science and learning." GUARDIAN .- " Nothing can be better than the spirit and temper in which Mr. Vaux has written, and he appears to have completely accomplished his object in the composition of the book, which will assuredly take rank among the best and ablest compilations of the day."
  - NONCONFORMIST .- " A work more instructive and entertaining could
  - scarcely have been produced for the objects specially intended."

    STANDARD OF FREEDOM.—"It will amply repay an attentive perusal, and we have no doubt that it will be very generally welcomed."

#### WORKS BY MARTIN F. TUPPER, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.

Cheap Edition, in One Vol. cloth, price 8s.

#### THE CROCK OF GOLD,

AND OTHER TALES.

#### WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN LEECH.

#### Extracts from Recent Notices of " The Crock of Gold."

- "This charming tale has won its way to the well-merited distinction of a 'Popular Edition,' embellished with a characteristic frontispiece from the telling pencil of John Leech. We can read it again and again with fresh pleasure."—Literary Gazette.
- "We have rarely had occasion to speak more highly of any work than of this. The purpose of the writer is admirable, the manner of his working out the story is natural and truthful, and the sentiments conveyed are all that can be desired."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.
- "We are glad to see such tales within the reach of the people. Mechanics' Institutes, and libraries of a popular character, should avail themselves of this edition."—Plymouth Herald.
- "A tale powerfully told, and with a good moral strongly enforced."— Kentish Gazette.
- "This is one of the most original, peculiar, racy, and interesting books we have ever read."—Cincinnati Gazette.
- "It is the fervour of style, the freshness of illustration, the depth of true feeling present in every page, that gives these tales a charm peculiar to themselves."—New York Evening Post, Edited by W. C. Bryant.

#### Second Edition.

In fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 7s. uniform with "Proverbial Philosophy," with Vignette and Frontispiece,

#### BALLADS FOR THE TIMES.

AND OTHER POEMS.

Just published, in foolscap 8vo. price 3s. cloth,

#### KING ALFRED'S POEMS,

Now first turned into English Metre, by Mr. TUPPER.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Price 10s. 6d. with Portfolio.

#### SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF MOSES.

A SERIES OF TWENTY ENGRAVINGS IN OUTLINE.

Designed by SELOUS, and Engraved by Rolls.

\*s" "These beautiful plates will be found a suitable companion to the much admired Series, by the same Artist, illustrative of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' which were issued by the Art-Union of London."

Second Edition, in post 8vo. cloth, price 10s. with Portraits,

#### LETTERS AND POEMS,

SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF BERNARD BARTON.
With MEMOIR, Edited by his Daughter.

Twenty-fifth Edition, fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth gilt; 10s. morocco extra,

ILLUSTRATED BY CORBOULD,

# THE OMNIPRESENCE OF THE DEITY, and other Poems.

#### By ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.A.

"He has displayed a depth of thought which would do honour to any writer of the present day. A glowing spirit of devotion distinguishes the whole work. In every page we find 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn.' A purer body of ethics we have never read; and he who can peruse it without emotion, clothed as it is in the graceful garb of poetry, must have a very cold and insensible heart."—Times.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

Second Edition, fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth gilt,

#### THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

A MANUAL OF SACRED VERSE.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, PATERNOSTER ROW.

#### NEW SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED MANUALS. <

New Edition, in fep. 8vo. price 8c. in emblematic cover,

## THE MANUAL OF HERALDRY,

#### RETEG A

Concise description of the several terms used, and containing a

DICTIONARY OF EVERY DESIGNATION IN THE SCIENCE.

ILLUSTRATED BY 400 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Uniform with the above, price 3s. .

## A NEW MANUAL OF PERSPECTIVE,

#### CONTAINING

Remarks on the Theory of the Art, and its Practical Application in the Production of Drawings, calculated for the use of Students in Architectural and Picturesque Drawing, Draughtsmen, Engravers, Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

By N. WHITTOCK,

Author of the Oxford Drawing Book, &c.

Just Published, also uniform, price 8s.

# THE MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL,

For the use of Schools and Families. With Questions for Examination.

EDWARD FARR, Esq. F.S.A. Author of "History of England," &c.

Just Published, in post 8vo. price 6s. bound in cloth,

## PHYSIOLOGY OF HUMAN NATURE;

Being an Investigation of the Moral and Physical Condition of Man, in his Relation to the Inspired Word of God.

DEDICATED TO THE REV. DR. CUMMING.

By R. CROSS, M.D.

In 12mo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

## THE TRUE CHURCH:

Showing what is the true Church. The ingathering of the Jews to the Church: in what manner, and when. The course of the Church—the Past, the Present, and the Future. By JAMES BIDEN.

In this work will be found an explanation of Daniel's Prophecies, including the last, which has never before been understood. Also an interpretation, in part, of the city of Ezekiel's Vision, showing its spiritual character. Also an interpretation of the greater part of the Revelation of St. John; giving to portions an entirely new reading, especially to the whole of the 20th chapter.

In One Volume, price 5s. cloth lettered,

## TOIL AND TRIAL.

A Story of London Life. By Mrs. Newton Crosland, (late Camilla Toulmin.) With Frontispiece by John Leech. And

## THE DOUBLE CLAIM,

A Tale of Real Life. By Mrs. T. K. Hervey. With Frontispiece by Weir.

Notices of "Toil and Trial."

"The book is well calculated to help an important movement."—Athenæum.

"She is a moralist, who draws truth from sorrow with the hand of a master, and depicts the miseries of mankind only that she may improve their condition."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

" Mrs. Crosland's purpose is good."-Globe.

#### In post octavo,

# BARON WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT'S LETTERS TO A LADY.

From the German. With Introduction, by Dr. Stebbing.

### ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS BY W. H. BARTLETT.

## GLEANINGS, PICTORIAL AND ANTIQUARIAN, ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

By the Author of "Walks about Jerusalem," "Forty Days in the Desert," "The Nile Boat," &c.

This Volume is Illustrated with Twenty-eight Engravings on Steel, and numerous Woodcuts. Price 16s. cloth gilt.

In a handsome super-royal 8vo. volume, price 16s. cloth gilt,

## THE NILE BOAT;

## OR, GLIMPSES OF THE LAND OF EGYPT;

Illustrated by 35 Steel Engravings, Two Maps, and numerous Cuts.

## FORTY DAYS IN THE DESERT,

ON THE TRACK OF THE ISRAELITES;

Being a Narrative of a Journey from Cairo, by Wady Feiran, to Mount Sinai, and Petra. With Twenty-seven Engravings on Steel, from Sketches taken on the Route, a Map, and numerous Woodcuts. Third Edition. Super-royal 8vo. cloth gilt, 12s.; morocco gilt, 21s.

## WALKS ABOUT JERUSALEM,

ILLUSTRATED BY TWENTY-FOUR ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL,

A Map, and many superior Woodcuts. Third Edition. Superroyal 8vo. cloth gilt, 12s.; morocco gilt, 21s.

## SCRIPTURE SITES AND SCENES.

FROM ACTUAL SURVEY, IN EGYPT, ARABIA, AND PALESTINE.

Illustrated with 17 Steel Engravings, 3 Maps, and 37 Woodcuts.

4s. cloth gilt, post 8vo.

Just published, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. bound in cloth,

# DEALINGS WITH THE INQUISITION AT ROME,

#### BY DR. GIACINTO ACHILLI.

EXTRACT FROM THE WORK.—"It is to unmask and expose Popery, as it is at the present day, that I undertake the writing of this work.... I should be sorry for it to be said, or thought, that I undertook it to gratify any bad feeling: my sole motive has been to make the truth evident, that all may apprehend it. It was for hearing and speaking the truth that I incurred the hatred of the Papal Court; it was for the truth's sake that I hesitated at no sacrifice it required of me; and it is for the truth that I lay the present Narrative before the public."

# EDITED BY DR. CUMMING. 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

# MATTHEW POOLE'S DIALOGUE

#### POPISH PRIEST AND AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT.

Wherein the principal Points and Arguments of both Religions are truly Proposed, and fully Examined.

New Edition, with the References revised and corrected.

Second Edition, enlarged and improved, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

## ROMANISM IN ENGLAND EXPOSED.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS OF ST. MARY'S CONVENT, PARK ROAD, CLAPHAM.

- A Series of Letters, exposing the Blasphemous and Soul-destroying system advocated and taught by the Redemptorist Fathers of Clapham. By C. H. Collette, Esq.
- "We strongly recommend this publication, which is particularly valuable just now."—Royal Cornwall Gazette.
- "We recommend the work to the serious and earnest attention of our readers as one of unusual interest, and as discovering the active existence, in our very midst, of a system of idolatry and blasphemy as gross as any recorded in the History of Popery."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Also, by the same Author, price 1s.

## POPISH INFALLIBILITY.

Letters to Viscount Fielding on his Secession.

## WORKS BY THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

Published this day, in fcap. 8vo. price 9s. cloth, elegantly gilt: or 18s. morocco extra.

#### PROPHETIC STUDIES:

OR, LECTURES ON THE BOOK OF DANIEL.

Also, by the same Author. New Editions, revised and corrected, with Two Indices. In Two vols. price 9s. each, cloth gilt; or 26s. morocco extra.

## APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES:

OR, LECTURES ON THE BOOK OF REVELATION.

Delivered in Exeter Hall, and at Crown Court Church.

Also, uniform with the above. Fifth Thousand.

## APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES,

THIRD SERIES:

OR. LECTURES ON THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR.

Illustrated by Wood Engravings, representing the present state of the Apostolic Churches.

New Edition, in the Press.

## LECTURES FOR THE TIMES:

AN EXPOSITION OF TRIDENTINE AND TRACTARIAN POPERY.

Now complete, in One Volume, containing 688 pages, price 68. cloth lettered,

#### A CHEAP EDITION

OF THE

#### CELEBRATED PROTESTANT DISCUSSION

Between the Rev. John Cumming, D.D. and Daniel French, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, held at Hammersmith, in MDCCCXXXIX.

"No Clergyman's library can be complete without it."—Bell's Messenger.
"A compendium of argument."—Gentleman's Magazine.
"The subject (pro and con) is all but exhausted."—Church and State

"This book ought to be in the hands of every Protestant in Britain, more particularly all Clergymen, Ministers, and Teachers: a more thorough arquaintance with the great Controversy may be acquired from this volume than from any other source."

WORKS BY THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.—continued. 6.

Seventh Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

### "IS CHRISTIANITY FROM GOD?"

- A Manual of Christian Evidences for Scripture Readers, Sunday School Teachers, City Missionaries, and Young Persons.
- "We never read a work of this description which gave us so much satisfaction. It is a work of the utmost value."-Ecclesiastical Times. "It is drawn up with much care, clearness, and earnestness."-Aberdeen
- Journal. "The topics contained in this volume are treated with intelligence, clear-
- ness, and eloquence."—Dr. Vaughan's Review.

  "As a popular compendium of Christian Evidence, we thoroughly recom-
- mend this volume."—Nonconformist. "It bears the impress of a clear and vigorous understanding. Dr. Cumming has done great service to the cause of Divine Revelation by the publication of it."—Church of England Journal.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 3s. cloth gilt,

## OUR FATHER:

A Manual of Family Prayers for General and Special Occasions, with short Prayers for spare minutes, and Passages for Reflection.

Uniform with the above.

## THE COMMUNION TABLE:

Or, Communicant's Manual: a plain and practical Exposition of the Lord's Supper.

Just published, price 4s. cloth gilt,

## OCCASIONAL DISCOURSES.

VOL. II. CONTRNTS

- 1. LIBERTY.
- 2. EQUALITY.
- 3. FRATERNITY.
- 4. THE REVOLUTIONISTS.
- 5. THE TRUE CHARTER. 6. THE TRUE SUCCESSION.
  - 7. PSALM FOR THE DAY. 8. THANKSGIVING.

10.

DR. CUMMING'S SERMON BEFORE THE QUEEN.

Sixteenth Thousand, price 1s.

#### SALVATION:

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Crathie, Balmoral, before Her Majesty the Queen, on Sunday, Sept. 22d, 1850.

ŝ

Second Edition, revised and corrected, WITH AN INDEX,

#### CHEMISTRY NO MYSTERY:

Being the Subject-matter of a Course of Lectures by Dr. Scoffers.

ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT WITH DIAGRAMS AND WOODCUTS.

In 12mo. cloth lettered, price 5s.

Third Edition, revised and corrected, BAKEWELL'S

#### PHILOSOPHICAL CONVERSATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH DIAGRAMS AND WOODCUTS.

In 12mo. cloth, price 5s.

## A NEW TREATISE

# THE GAME OF CHESS.

BY GEORGE WALKER, ESQ.

Ninth Edition. 12mo. cloth lettered, reduced to 5s.

Eighth Edition, price 3s. in cloth, with Frontispiece,
SELECT POETRY FOR CHILDREN;
WITH BRIEF EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Arranged for the use of Schools and Families by JOSEPH PATHE.

Second Edition, in 12mo. cloth, price 6s.

# STUDIES IN ENGLISH POETRY. EDITED BY JOSEPH PAYNE.

With short Biographical Sketches and Notes, intended as a Text-Book for the higher classes in Schools, and as an Introduction to the study of English Literature.

In preparation, uniform with the above, by the same Editor.
STUDIES IN ENGLISH PROSE.

Just published, price 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRIMER.

With nearly 100 Engravings on Wood.

#### THE

#### HOFLAND LIBRARY:

#### FOR THE

#### INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF YOUTH.

#### ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

EACH VOLUME HANDSOMELY BOUND IN EMBOSSED SCARLET CLOTH, WITH GILT EDGES, &c.

#### First Class, in 12mo. Price 2s. 6d.

- 1. ALFRED CAMPBELL; or, Travels of a Young Pilgrim.
- 2. DECISION; a Tale.
- 3. ENERGY.
- 4. FAREWELL TALES.
- 5. FORTITUDE.
- 6. HUMILITY.
- 7. INTEGRITY.

- 8. MODERATION.
- 9. PATIENCE.
- 10. REFLECTION.
- 11. SELF-DENIAL.
- YOUNG CADET; or, Travels in Hindostan.
- 13. YOUNG PILGRIM; or, Alfred Campell's Return.

#### SECOND CLASS, in 18mo. Price 1s. 6d.

- 1. ADELAIDE; or, Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
- 2. AFFECTIONATE BRO-THERS.
- 3. ALICIA AND HER AUNT; or, Think before you Speak.
- 4. BARBADOS GIRL.
- 5. BLIND FARMER AND HIS CHILDREN.
- 6. CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW and her YOUNG FAMILY.
- 7. DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, HER FATHER AND FAMILY.
- FATHER AND FAMILY.
  8. ELIZABETH AND HER
  THREE BEGGAR BOYS.
- 9. GODMOTHER'S TALES.

- 10. GOOD GRANDMOTHER AND HER OFFSPRING.
- 11. MERCHANT'S WIDOW and her YOUNG FAMILY.
- 12. RICH BOYS AND POOR BOYS, and other Tales.
- THE SISTERS; a Domestic Tale.
- STOLEN BOY; an Indian Tale.
- 15. WILLIAM AND HIS UNCLE BEN.
- 16. YOUNG NORTHERN TRAVELLER.
- YOUNG CRUSOE; or, Shipwrecked Boy.

#### LONDON:

PUBLISHED (BY ASSIGNMENT OF A. E. NEWMAN AND CO.) BY ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, PATERNOSTER ROW.

NEW ILLIGITATED WORKS FOR THE TOUNG. Uniformly printed in square 16mo, handsomely bound in clock. mrice 2s. 6sl. each.

L

With Plates on Steel, Second Edition,

#### HOW TO WIN LOVE:

OR, REGDA'S LESSON.

BY THE ACTION OF "MICHAEL THE MINER," ETC.

"A very captivating story."—Morning Past.
"Truthfulness, descriptive talent, and pure morality in every line."— Literery Gezette

" Just what a story for children sugh: to be."—Dougles Jarreid's News-5420.

## PIPPIE'S WARNING:

GR. THE ADVENTURES OF A DANCING DOG.

BY CATHERINE CROWE. ACTEOR OF "SCHAR HOPLEY." BYC.

" A earital story."—Atheneum.

" This is a capital child's book."-Sestemen.

## STRATAGEMS.

By MRS. NEWTON CROSLAND, (late Camilla Totlmix.)

"A sweet tale, penned in a fair mood, and such as will make a rare gift for a child."-Sun.

With Four Illustrations.

## MY OLD PUPILS.

. The former work of this Author, " My SCHOOLBOY DAYR," has attained great popularity, upwards of ten thousand copies having been circulated in this country alone.

Third Edition, with gilt edges,

### STORIES FROM THE GOSPELS.

By MRS. HENRY LYNCH, AUTHOR OF "MAUDE REFIREMAM." ETC.

6.

Just published.

## PLEASANT PASTIME:

Or, DRAWING-ROOM DRAMAS, for Private Representation by the Young.

## NEW TALE FOR THE YOUNG, BY SILVERPEN.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

In foolscap 8vo. price 7s. 6d. elegantly bound and gilt,

WITH

numerous illustrations by harvey.

## THE DOCTOR'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.

THE STORY OF

A CHILD'S LIFE AMIDST THE WOODS AND HILLS.

BY

### ELIZA METEYARD.

"This is a very delightful book, especially calculated for the amusement and instruction of our young friends; and is evidently the production of a right-thinking and accomplished mind."—Church of England Review.

"An elegant, interesting, and unobjectionable present for young ladies. The moral of the book turns on benevolence."—Christian Times.

"This Story of a Child's Life is so full of beauty and meekness, that we can hardly express our sense of its worth in the words of common praise."—

Nonconformist.

"This will be a choice present for the young."-British Quarterly Review.

## A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS.

In square post 8vo. price 5s. handsomely bound and gilt,
THE JUVENILE CALENDAR,

AND ZODIAC OF FLOWERS.

By Mas. T. K. HERVEY.

# WITH TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MONTHS, BY RICHARD DOYLE.

- "Never has the graceful pencil of Mr. Doyle been more gracefully employed than in sketching the charming illustrations of this charming volume."
  —Sun.
  - " A very pretty as well as very interesting book." Observer.
  - "One need not seek for a prettier or more appropriate gift."-Atlas.
- " One of the most charming gift-books for the young which we have ever met with."—Nosconformist.

In fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth gilt, illustrated by Franklin,

## COLA MONTI:

OR. THE STORY OF A GENIUS. A TALE FOR BOYS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF " HOW TO WIN LOVE," RTC.

- "We heartly commend it as delightful holiday reading."-Critic.
- " A lively parrative of school-boy adventures."
- "A very charming and admirably written volume. It is adapted to make boys better."
  - " A simple and pleasing story of school-boy life."-John Bull.

In 18mo. price 1s. 6d. cloth, with Frontispiece,

## MY YOUNG COMPANIONS.

By the Author of "My School-boy Days," "My Old Pupils."

In square post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. with Illustrations by A. COOPER, R.A.

THE VOICE OF MANY WATERS.

BY MRS. DAVID OSBORNE.

#### NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR THE YOUNG.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5c. handsomely bound, with gilt edges,

THE

## ILLUSTRATED YEAR BOOK.

SECOND SERIES.

THE WONDERS, EVENTS, AND DISCOVERIES

0 F

1850.

#### EDITED BY JOHN TIMBS.

#### WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Among the Contents of this interesting Volume will be found

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS. OCEAN STRAMERS. CHURCH BUILDING. THE KOH-I-NOOR. TROPICAL STORMS. NEPAULESE EMBASSY.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.
PANORAMAS.
OVERLAND BOUTE.
COLOSSAL STATUE OF "BAVARIA."
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1851.

"What a treasure in a country house must not such an Encyclopædia of amusing knowledge afford, when the series has grown to a few volumes. Not only an Encyclopædia of amusing and useful knowledge, but that which will give to memory a chronological chart of our acquisition of information. This admirable idea is well followed out in the little volume in our hands. The notices are all clear, full, and satisfactory, and the engravings with which the volume is embellished are every way worthy of the literary part of the work."—Standard.

"The work is well done, and deserves notice as a striking memorial of the chief occurrences of 1850."—Atlas.

"Books such as this are, and will be, the landmarks of social, scientific, mechanical, and moral progress; it extends to nearly four hundred pages of well-condensed matter, illustrated with numerous excellently engraved wood blocks."—Advertiser.
"It is a stirring and instructive volume for intelligent young people,"—

"It is a stirring and instructive volume for intelligent young people."— Evangelical.

The former Volume, for 1849, still continues on Sale.

#### NEW GIFT BOOK FOR THE SEASON.

In 8vo. price 16s. bound in cloth, or 24s. morocco elegant,

## PILGRIMAGES

TO

## ENGLISH SHRINES.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

Among the interesting subjects of this Volume will be found,

The Birth-place of John Bunyan; the Burial-place of John Hampden; the Residence of Hannah More; the Tomb of Sir Thomas Gresham; the Tomb of Thomas Gray; the Birth-place of Thomas Chatterton; the Birth-place of Richard Wilson; the House of Andrew Marvel; the Tomb of John Stow; the Heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe; the Printing Office of William Caxton; Shaftesbury House; the Dwelling of James Barry; the Residence of Dr. Isaac Watts; the Prison of Lady Mary Grey; the Town of John Kyrle (the Man of Ross); the Tomb of William Hogarth; the Studio of Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.

#### NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Descriptions of such Shrines come home with deep interest to all hearts—all English hearts—particularly when they are done with the earnestness which distinguishes Mrs. Hall's writings. That lady's earnestness and enthusiasm are of the right sort—felt for freedom of thought and action, for taste, and for genius winging its flight in a noble direction. They are displayed, oftentimes most naturally, throughout the attractive pages of this volume."—Observer.

"Mrs. Hall's talents are too well known to require our commendation of her 'Pilgrimages,' which are every way worthy of the beautiful woodcuts that illustrate almost every page, and this is very high praise indeed."— Standard.

"The illustrations are very effective; and the whole work, externally and internally, is worthy of the patronage of all who love to be instructed as well as amused."—Church and State Gazette.

"The book is a pleasant one; a collection of a great deal of curious infor-

"The book is a pleasant one; a collection of a great deal of curious information about a number of curious places and persons, cleverly and readily put together, and combined into an elegant volume."—Guardian.

## The General LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

#### ESTABLISHED 1837.

[Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Vict., c. 20, and 10th Vict., c. 1.]

62. KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

21. ST. DAVID STREET, EDINBURGH.

#### CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

#### Mirertara.

GEORGE BOUSFIELD, Esq. THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., and Alderman. JACOB GEORGE COPE. Esq. JOHN DIXON, Esq. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq. CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P.

RICHARD HOLLIER, Esq. THOMAS PIPER, Esq. THOMAS B. SIMPSON, Esq. Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P. John Wilks, Esq. EDWARD WILSON, Esq.

Auditory.-Joseph Dawson, Esq.; Wm. Hunter, jun., Esq.; George Meek, Esq. Secretary .- THOMAS PRICE, LL.D.

Actuary .- DAVID OUGHTON, Esq.

Bankers. - The Bank of England, and Messrs, Hankey.

Physician.—Thomas Bull, Esq., M.D. Surgeon .- GILBERT MACKMURDO, Esq., F.R.S.

Surpeporg.-John Davies, Esq.; James Harrison, Esq. Solicitor .- STEPHEN WALTERS, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of 1001., payable at death :-

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.		
15 20 25 30	£ s. d. 1 9 1 1 12 0 1 16 3 2 1 5	£ s. d. 1 14 11 1 18 2 2 2 10 2 8 5	35 40 45 50	£ s. d. 2 7 8 2 15 7 3 6 0 4 1 1	£ s. d. 2 15 1 3 3 7 3 14 10 4 10 3		

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:-

- 1. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.
  - Payment of claims guaranteed by a capital of 1,000,000l.
- In the Life Department.—1. Assurances are effected on participating and non-participating tables, on ascending and descending scales, for short periods, and by policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of death.
- 2. Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, in a limited number of payments, in one sum, or on increasing or decreasing scales.
- 3. Policies on the participating scale immediately interested in the profits of the
- 4. The age of the Assured admitted on satisfactory evidence being presented.
- 5. Policies assigned as security not forfeited by duelling, suicide, or the execution of judicial sentences.
- In the Fire Department.-Houses, furniture, stock in trade, mills, merchandise, shipping in docks, rent, and risks of all descriptions, insured at moderate rates.
- Loans from 1001. to 10001. advanced on personal security, and the deposit of a lifepolicy to be effected by the borrower.
  - A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

#### THE BRITISH METROPOLIS ADVERTISER.

#### GOVERNESSES' RENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, with power to hold Land by Gift, Purchase, or Bequest. Einber the Batronage of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY .- H.R.H. the PRINCE ALBERT. H.R.H. the DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER. | H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE. H.R.H. the DUCHESS of KENT. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE. H.R.H. the HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS of MECKLENBERG STRELITZ.

President.-The EARL of HARROWBY.

#### Labies' Committee.

The LADY ASHLEY. The Hon. Mrs. ASHLEY. The VISCOUNTESS BARRING-TON. Mrs. BLAMIRE. Mrs. Воотн. Mrs. JOHN BULLAR. The Viscountess Canning.

Mrs. GRORGE FORBES. Mrs. Fox. Mrs. GRORGE GRENFELL GLTM. Mrs. F. H. GOLDSMID. Mrs. GREATHED. Board of Management.

The Viscountess Peilding. Mrs. William M. James. Mrs. George Forbes. The Viscountess Jocelyn. Mrs. LAING. Miss Pym. The VISCOUNTESS SYDNEY. MIS. JAMES WIGRAM. Mrs. EDWARD WYNDHAM.

SIT STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

The Hon. Wm. Ashley. The Rev. M. Biggs, M.A. B. BOND CABBELL, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. P. PATET CHAPPELL, Esq. Dr. Forbes, F.R.S. JOHN WILLIAM HALE, Esq. S. C. HALL, Esq., F.S.A.

The Rev. E. Hollond. HENRY HOWLETT, Esq. The Hon. A. KINNAIRD. The Rev. D. LAING, M.A., F.R.S. EDW. PREDERICK LEEKS, Esq., F.L.S.

Bart. J. TIDD PRATT, Esq. R. A. SLAWEY, Esq., M.P. W. JESSE STREET, Esq. The EARL TALBOT. The LORD LILFORD. EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.

JOHN BULLAR, Esq. WILLIAM FOX. Esq. Mr. SECONDARY JAMES. Arhitrators.

W. A. MACKINNON, Eeq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. EDMUND TURNER WATTS, Esq.

JAMES NISBET, Esq.

Anditors.

THOMAS HUNT, Esq. HENRY KINGSCOTE, Esq. Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N. Treasurer.

Monorary Secretary.
The Rev. David Laike, M.A., F.R.S. B. BOND CABBELL, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Sir S. Scott & Co., 1, Cavendish Square.

Bankers. Are. Messrs. Strangs & Co., Temple Bar.

The objects of this Society are all in operation.

TEMPORATY ASSISTANCE to Governesses in distress, afforded privately and delicately through the Ladies' Committee. ANNUITY FUND. Elective Annuities to Aged Governesses, secured on invested

capital, and thus independent on the prosperity of the Institution.

\*• A Lady of rank has most kindly opened a Fund to raise all the Society's Annuities to 201.; and has already received 12001. towards this desirable object. Any donations

which may be kindly given, may be addressed to the care of the Secretary

PROVIDENT FUND. Provident Annuities purchased by Ladies in any way connected with Education, upon Government security. This branch includes a Savings' Bank. The Government allow Foreign Governesses to contract for these Annuities.

A HOME for Governesses during the intervals between their engagements.

A SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION, entirely free of expense.

A COLLEGE for Governesses, with Classes and Certificates of Qualification.

AN ASYLUM for the Aged.

### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Incorporated by Charter, a Legacy of & out of my Personal Estate, to be paid within months after my decease.

#### WITH REFERENCE TO REAL PROPERTY.

The form of devise will be precisely similar to that used ordinarily, with the substitution of the name of the GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the individual. C. W. KLUGH, Secretary. Office, 32, Suckville Street.

#### THE BRITISH METROPOLIS ADVERTISER.

### INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

THE WIDOWS AND DAUGHTERS OF PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, OFFICERS IN THE ARMY OR NAVY, PROFESSIONAL MEN. BANKERS, AND MERCHANTS. SUFFERING UNDER THE REVERSES OF FORTUNE.

25 & 26, QUEEN SQUARE.

LATE 5, HARPUR STREET, RED LION SQUARE.

## UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

THE vicissitudes of a Commercial Country occasionally appeal to public sympathy by the accidental discovery of instances of urgent distress patiently and secretly borne by those who have moved in the better class of society. Born and reared in comfort, and frequently in affluence, the death of the husband and father too often compels his widow and daughters to commence that hard struggle for a livelihood for which all their previous habits had unfitted them, and to encounter hardships and difficulties which would once have seemed insurmountable.

To some of these Ladies, Teaching offers a means of support; but the greater number, disqualified by delicacy of constitution or defect of education, must find other modes of life which are too often still harder and still more precarious.

To meet such cases this Society was formed, the objects of which are twofold—
First, That of securing to the immates a comfortable Home, with board, &c., at the
moderate charge of 7s. 6d. per week, and this open to Poor Gentlewomen, irrespective of their employment.

Secondly, That of endeavouring to provide suitable employment where the resources of the inmates from other channels are insufficient to meet their weekly expenditure.

It is hoped that the current household expenses will be defrayed by the charge for each Lady's board; but there will be, obviously, such expenses in the carrying on of such an undertaking as will need the help of public co-operation. Donations and Subscriptions are therefore earnestly requested, that the Committee may keep the charge for each Lady's board and lodging as low as 7s. 6d. per week, and, in some instances, for the assistance of cases of extreme need, to be dispensed by the Ladies' Committee.

The house in Harpur-street, opened in November, 1849, was soon found too small for the numerous applicants, and the present houses have been taken to accommodate Sixty Ladies. The rent and other expenses being necessarily very largely increased, an anxious appeal is made to public support.

Subscribers and Donors of 51. and upwards have the privilege of recommending Candidates for admission.

#### Treasurer.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD.

Bub-Treasurer.

The Rev. M. W. Lusignan, M.A.

Ponorary Secretary.

JONATHAN JONES, Esq., 39, Brunswick-square.

Donations and Subscriptions will be most thankfully acknowledged by the Committee, Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, by the Matron at the Home.

#### The Bankers.

Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall Mall; and Messrs. Praed and Co., Fleet-street:

And by Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Mr. Parker, 445, West Strand; and Mr. Shaw, Southampton-row.

For the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the City, Contributions are also received at the Printing-offices of Mr. EDWARD WEST, 17, Bull-and-Mouthstreet, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

#### WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE AND AUMULTY SOCIETY. 2. PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON.

HENRY E. BICKNELL. E.S., 2A. Cyper Botford-place.
WILLIAM CARELL. E.S., New-news-line. Survey.
THOMAS SOMEME COCKS. Jun. E.S., M.P., Charing-cross.
GLOBGE HENRY DREV. Z.S., Parliment-street. Westman
WILLIAM EVANS. E.S., Chesham-street. Beignes-square.
WILLIAM PREFERS. E.S., Milliams-street.
FRANCIS FYLLER. E.S., 2B. Abungsiam-street.
LONDER HENRY GROUPLES. F.S., Chart. Touring. JOSEPH HENRY GOVERNEY. Esq., Typer Tooting. THOMAS GRIVELL. Esq., Palaco-yeri, Westmanner JAMES HUNY. Esq., 31. Parisonness-stropt. JOHN ABOOTT LETHRIEGE. Eq., Greenwich Hospital.
EDINYS LICAN Eq., Millionk-street.
JAMES LYS SLAGER. Eq., Millionk.
JOHN B. WHITE. Eq., Millionk-street and Swinsonish.

JOHN B. WHITE. Eng., Millbank-street and Summersumb.

JOHER CARTER WOOD. Eng., Artilety-place. Westminorer.

Bouns declared at the first division of profits. Hist December. 1949 —A valuation of the Society's Assets and Limbi, thes was made at the close of the first financial period, on the Hist December. 1940, and, after setting solde an ample reserve fend. a Bonns was allotted to the Assured out of their share in tures-fourths of the net profits. The result is very satisfactory, and when the moderate rates of premium charged by this Society are compared with the very high payments tasually required for the same amount of paley, the Bouns here allotted w il be found to be very advantageous.

The following assertment will agree as theresteins as this name: —

The following specimen will serve as illustrations of this point :-

	Original Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Bents.	Amount now Assured.			
A. B., 1942. age 23	£ 2000	£ ± d. 20 15 0	£ 4 d 1	2 4 d 22 3 8			
C. D. 1542, age 34 E. P., 1542, age 25	I660	26 15 0 64 14 6	75 15 6 195 2 0	1075 15 6 2185 2 0			

A second division of profits will take place at the close of the year 1855, and the attention of the public is invited to the Tables and acculiar advantages offered to Assurers by the Society.

Specimen of Rates of Premium for Assuring 1641., with a share in these-fourths of the profits :-

Valuable Privilege.—Policies effected in this Office do not become void through temporary difficulty if paying a premium, as permission is given, upon application, to suspend the payment at interest, according to the conditions detailed in the Prospectus. A. SCRATCHLEY, M.A., Actuary and Secretary.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d.

SECOND EDITION, much enlarged, of the TREATISE on BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETIES, Preehold Land Secieties, Tentine. Life Assurance, with Rules and Tables for the above, and for Emigration and Colonization Societies. by ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A., Actuary to the WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 3, Parliament-Street, London. John W. Parker, West Strand.

#### CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. FOR ACCUMULATIVE AND GENERAL ASSURANCES.

2. ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. ACTUARY-G. J. FARRANCE, Esq.

THIS Society unites all the advantages of a Mutual with the security of a Proprietary office. It offers:—Indisputable policies—Immediate payment of claims—Freedom of the assured from liability—Participation in profits—Preniums specially and accurately graduated to every age, and received half-yearly or quarterly—Annuities, immediate or deferred—Endowments with returnable premiums.

Prospectuses and forms for proposals may be obtained at the Offices, or of any of

the Society's agents.

EDWARD PREDERICK LEEKS, SECRETARY.

Applications for agencies may be made to the Secretary, either personally or by latter.

#### THE BRITISH METROPOLIS ADVERTISER.

#### INSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

BY THE

#### RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 40. OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Chairman. - J. D. Paul, Esq., 217, Strand.

Deputy-Chairman. - G. B. HABRISON, Esq., 24, Great Tower-street.

The distinctive features of this Company are:

1. It is empowered by special Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 40.

2. It has a subscribed Capital of One Million sterling, as a guarantee to the Assured.

3. In the Premium charged, the Stamp Duty is included, which is paid to Government by the Company.

In these respects it is peculiar, and distinguished from any existing Railway Assurance

TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

Periodical Tickets, which give the holder the option of travelling in any class carriage, and on any Railway, are issued:—

To insure 10001., at an annual premium of 20s.

2007. Single journey Tickets are likewise issued at most Railway Stations in the kingdom at the following rates of premium :-

3d. to insure 1000l. in a first-class carriage.

2d. ditto 500l. in a second-class carriage.

1d. ditto 200l. in a third-class carriage.

The total amount insured by any of the above Tickets to be paid to the legal representatives of the holder in cases of fatal accident while travelling by Railway, with Proportionate Compensation to himself in cases of personal insury.

The Prospectus giving particulars of the numerous cases, fatal and otherwise, already relieved, may be obtained at the principal Railway Stations, and at the Offices, 5, Old Broad-street, London. ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

## SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS

for a SAMPLE TEA-SPOON of CHARLES WATSON'S beautiful ALBATA PLATE, or 14 for an Electro-silver Plated one, with which will be sent, post free, his Illustrated Catalogue. C. W., in submitting his reduced tariff for 1851, begs to state that, commensurate with the importance of this epoch in our history, will be the extended liberality with which he will conduct his business. He intends placing his retail customers on wholesale terms; to this end, and to facilitate the mode of sending orders from the country, he subjoins five different estimates of Electro-silver and Albata Plate. All subject to 151. per cent. discount.

Tariff for 1851.		Albata Plate.								Electro-Silver Plated.					
		Fiddle Pattern.		Threaded.			King's.		Fiddle Pattern.			Threaded.			
12 Table Spoons	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 16 16 8 9 8 8 9	0066000000	0	10 10 5 5 13 15 11 10 15 6	0 0 0 0 6 0 0 6 0	0	15 15 8 13 15 12 12 12	0 0 0 0 6 0 0 6	£2 2 1 1 0 0 0	5 5 12 12 0 18 15 14 19 6	0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0	£8 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	3 8 8 10 5 17 18 2 8	0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0
1 Sugar Tongs	ŏ	ī	ğ	Ŏ	3	Ŏ	Ŏ	8	6	0	4	Ŏ	ŏ	6	ŏ
£15 per cent. discount	£6 0	2 18	9	£9 1	8	0	£10	3 1	6 0	£12	11 17	0 6	£17	9 12	0 6
	£5	4	0	£7	16	0	£8	12	0	£10	13	6	£14	16	6

CHARLES WATSON'S Stock comprises every article for the table and sideboard in electrosilver and albata goods; an immense variety of papier maché tea trays, &c.; table cut-lery, warranted, dish-covers, lamps, tea urns, &c. All goeds exchanged if not approved. Address, 41 and 42 BARBICAN.

## CAUTION.

## COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES.

MESSES. COLLARD and COLLARD deem it due to the Public and to their own reputation to direct attention to a case recently heard before Mr. ALDERMAN HUNTER, at the Guildhall Police-office, in which an Auctioneer was bound over to appear at the Sessions, to answer a charge of obtaining money from a Lady under false pretences, by the sale of a Pianoforte, with their names improperly affixed to it.

The daily increasing prevalence of this offence, and the injury it inflicts alike on the Purchaser and on the credit of the reputed Manufacturer, render it expedient that the attention of the Public should be more immediately called to the evil, with the view of exposing the fraud, and of counteracting the mischief to which it gives rise.

The Sale Room of an unscrupulous Auctioneer or Upholsterer, and the attractively-worded, but deceptive Advertisement, are the usual channels by which these fraudulent and worthless instruments are palmed off upon the Public: nor is the fraud confined to the Metropolis; for in the Provinces it is carried on even to a greater extent,—there this shameful practice is pursued with impunity, and too often with success.

Besides the assumption of Messrs. Collards' names and the simulation of their name-boards, there is a class of petty makers who "plant" Pianos, with confederates, who may be a hatter, or cabinet-maker—a stationer, or a lodging-house keeper; the last-named being the best adapted for the purposes of deception. These instruments have usually fictitious names of makers upon them, who are represented as "from Collard and Collard," and are advertised as, "by one of the best makers, and having all the recent improvements." These matchless bargains are to be sold, sometimes "because its owner is about to quit the country," and sometimes, "in consequence of the sudden widowed condition of its possessor."

Another artifice by which the unwary are entrapped is adopted by makers of no reputation, whose practice is to advertise and expose a Pianoforte actually manufactured by an eminent maker side by side with their own, in order to give a character to them, but purposely kept in a condition utterly unfit either for the purposes of sale or comparison.

There is, however, a security against these frauds, of easy access to all who contemplate purchases through such suspicious channels—namely, to refer the matter to any one of the respectable Music-sellers or Professors of Music in such localities, to substantiate, by their opinion, the genuineness of such Instruments; and in any case where such reference cannot be made. Messrs. Colland and Colland will be ready themselves to furnish the requisite information. By this means the real character of such Pianofortes may be easily ascertained. In all cases, however, they will be happy to render every assistance in their power, whether with the view of preventing fraud, or of detecting and punishing it when perpetrated.

26, CHEAPSIDE, and 196, TOTTENBLE COURT ROLL.

## GREENE AND NINER,

## LAMP, LUSTRE, AND CUT-GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

138, REGENT STREET; 43, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE; AND 16, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

The attention of all strangers visiting the Metropolis is invited to these EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS, which are open for the FREE Inspection of the Public.

The Rooms are replete with a Magnificent Collection of Crystal Glass Lustres and Ormolu Chandeliers, for Drawing-rooms; Bohemian and French Flower Vases, suitable for Presents, &c. Table Lamps, of the very best construction, for Oil or Candles. Gas Chandeliers, of Elegant and Novel Designs; and Richly Cut Table Glass of every variety of Pattern and Price.

## INDIA LAMPS,

Expressly manufactured for Tropical Climates, and constructed with all Recent Improvements.

#### SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE CELEBRATED

## OIL OF PROVENCE,

Equal to Sperm Oil. Price 4s. 9d. per Gallon.

#### HOPKINSON AND CO.

#### PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS. PATENT

Announce their Removal from 27, OXFORD STREET, to more Extensive Premises,

## 18, SOHO SQUARE,

(Opposite the Soho Bazaar,)

And invite an inspection of their Instruments, which, for quality of tone and touch,

durability of structure and price, are unequalled.

The greatest Pianists of the age, S. Tralerra, Jules Benedict, Szekely, the late Madame Dulcken, and others, describe them as "truly surprising Instruments, perfect in touch, beautiful in tone, and not surpassed by any."

Boudoir Picolos, from 25 Guineas.

Cottages, from . 30 Guineas. Grands, from . 100 Guineas.

18, Soho SQUARE, LONDON.

#### THE BRITISH METROPOLIS ADVERTISER.

#### NO WAITERS' FEES.

## W. PRICE,

## PROPRIETOR OF

# THE HOPE DINING ROOMS,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to the Arrangements and Improvements he has recently made in his Establishment, whereby he is enabled to offer to his Customers accommodation and advantages superior to those usually met with in any house in London of similar description; and also to afford them, from Twelve to Six, a Constant Supply of Provisions, consisting of Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, of a quality not to be surpassed, and on the most reasonable terms, at will be seen from the following

#### LIST OF PRICES:

	8.	d.	í	8.	ď.
Joints, per plate	0	6	Fish, with Sauce	•	10
Ditto, small ditto	0	4	Pudding or Pie	0	3
Made Dishes8d. and	1	0	Venison	1	
Rump Steak8d. and	1	0	Mock Turtle Soup	•	8
Poultry	1	0	Ox Tail ditto	0	•
• French,	Ge	TOTAL	n, and Italian spoken.		

#### MESSRS, J. HOLMES & CO.

Have been extensive Importers of FOREIGN SHAWLS for the ensuing season, which, combined with their own manufactures, and many large purchases from the Paisley and other makers, form an assemblage of novelty and elegance never surpassed by their House, which has always stood ore-eminent for these beautiful articles.

by their House, which has always stood pre-eminent for these beautiful articles.

Messrs. J. HOLMES & CO., in addition to their immense collection of Shawls, with confidence claim the attention of their patrons to their MANTLE Department, particularly to a superb variety of OPERA MANTLES.

INDIA, FRENCH, AND BRITISH SHAWL EMPORIUM, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

#### SCHOOL OF ART, 2. BLOOMSBURY STREET.

This School, established and carried on many years by Mr. Sass, for the Education of Artists, and the Instruction of Amsterrs in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, &c., possessing every requisite as a Probationary School for the Royal Academy, is now conducted by Mr. F. S. CARY.

There is a separate Establishment for Ladies.

Printed particulars of the terms may be had at the School.

## MUTUAL INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS AND CAPITAL,

FOR ACCUMULATION, INCOME, OR LIFE ASSURANCE.

## NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,

Established May, 1844.

ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT, for the Mutual Assurance of LIVES, Deferred Sums, and Annuities.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT, for the Mutual Investment of Capital and Savings.

7, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

JOSEPH MACARDY, Gen. Manager.

## TO GENTLEMEN ABOUT TO PUBLISH.

## HOPE & CO,,

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, 16, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON.

Undertake the PRINTING and PUB-LISHING of BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SERMONS, &c., greatly under the usual charges.

Estimates sent PREE to all parts of the Kingdom.

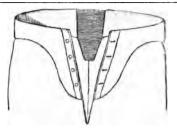
Gentlemen will save nearly One Half by employing HOPE and CO.

# "HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER," 111, CHEAPSIDE, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH.

Its chief merits to Patronage will consist in supplying Viands of the best quality at the most moderate charges; cleanliness, comfort, and civility in every department; a Private Room for Ladies, with Pennale Attendants; a Cigar Divan, with Ten and Coffee always ready; and to Foreigners the facility of conversing in their own language without the aid of Interpreters.

A private entrance for refreshments in Honey Lane, to which particular attention is called.

O



## GENTLEMEN'S PANTALOON DRAWERS,

WITH THE

#### ELASTIC WASHABLE GUSSET.

REGISTERED JAN. 2, 1850-INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

## JOHN LART & SON,

OF NOTTINGHAM AND LONDON;

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL RESPECTABLE HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

By this invention, the necessity of a belt is superseded, and the band of the Drawers rendered peculiarly pleasant to the wearer.

To those accustomed to Equestrian Exercise, or Athletic Sports, it will be found of inestimable value.

"The importance of this improvement to those accustomed to Hunting, Riding, &c., is beyond estimation. It contracts or expands with every motion of the body, and renders the exercise doubly pleasing."—From the Globe, June 26th, 1850.

"The material is beautifully interwoven with white silk, and inserted in the back of the bands, giving them an elasticity that is perfectly delightful to the wearer, and desirable on account of the security; it is a contracting and expanding belt—a preventive against rupture. • • • • The improvement will be appreciated by all who are accustomed to be much on horseback."

—From the Observer, London Newspaper, June 30th, 1850.

"There seems to be no doubt that this plan will soon entirely supersede the old and clumsy methods of accomplishing the object by loop-holes and tape-strings, inserted in the waistbands of the Drawers. We have seen Drawers completed according to Messrs. Labr and Son's plan, and were struck with the superiority of their New Method over the old one."—Notting-ham Journal, July 15th, 1850.

# OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY

Will be found in Section 29, in the North-East Gallery, under the Transept of the Crystal Palace, and will include among other novelties, Rimmel's Winter Artificial Bouquets, emitting the natural scent of the flowers: Flora's Fountain, for perfuming and cooling apartments; Illustrated Soaps, representing the principal monuments of London; Exhibition Pommade and Bouquet, combining unequalled cheapness with the best quality; Toilet Vinegar, to supersede Eau de Cologne; Instantaneous Hair Dye, safe, natural, and permanent; and other Toilet Requisites, which will be appreciated by a discerning public.

EUGENE RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard-street, 80ho, London.

## NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, AT SECOND-HAND PRICES.

TO BE HAD OF

## E. and F. N. SPON. 16, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.

ARCHITECT'S (The) Pocket-Book, with numerous Experiments. By G. RENNIE, Esq. 12mo, bds. 9d. 1848.
BARTHOLOMEW'S (A.) Specifications for Practical Architecture. 160 wood engrav-

ings. 8vo, cloth, 14s.

BREES' (S. C.) Third Series of Railway Practice: a Collection of Working Plans and Practical Details of Construction in the Public Works of the most celebrated Engineers. 69 steel engravings. 4to, cloth, 14s. (published at 2s. 12s. 6d.) 1847.

BURT (A.) on the Validity and Non-Validity of Life Policies. 8vo, cloth, 6d. (published at 7s. 6d.) 1849.

CHEMIST (The); or, Reporter of Chemical Discoveries and Improvements, and Protector of the Rights of the Chemist and Chemical Manufacturer. Edited by C. and J. WATT. 4 vols, 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d. (published at 1l. 8s.) 1840-43.

CURR'S (J.) Physical Properties of Steam, in relation to the Mobile Matter of the Steam

Engine under every Modulation of Pressure, Power, Force, and Temperature. 8vo, sewed, 6d. (published at 2s.) 1848.

Seven, 62. (published at 2.) 1070.
FENWICK'S (T.) Essay on Practical Mechanics. Third Edition. To which is added,
The Principles of the Conversion of Motion. Plates. 8vo, bds. 1s. 1824.
FLATCHET and PETIET'S Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine; being a description of the different modes of Constructing Locomotives, details of their Component Parts, and the Nature of their Employment. With 72 plates. 8vo, cloth, 14s. (published at 14. 16s.) 1849.

HODGE'S (Paul R.) Analytical Principles and Practical Application of the Expansive Steam Engine, as employed in Pumping, Manufacturing, Steam Navigation, Railways,

Steam Engine, as employed in Pumping, Manufacturing, Steam Navigation, Railways, Locomotion, &c. Woodcuts and plates. 4to, half-bound, 7s. 6d. (pub. at 3t. 3s.) 1849.

HASKOLL'S (W. D.) Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide, Part 2; containing Instructions for Setting-out the Lines and Levels of Railway Works, in Cuttings, Embankments, and Permanent Ways, Bridges and Viaducts, on the Square, on the Skew, and on Curves. With Ten Sets of Experiments, on the strength of materials. By G. RexNIE, Eag. Numerous woodcuts and plates. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d. (pub. at 21s.) 1848.

HASKOLL'S (W. D.) Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide in Boring, with full Description of Tools and Methods of Proceeding, and Remarks on British Strata and their Contents, as Materials in Construction. Numerous woodcuts and plates. 2 vols. in 1.

Contents, as materials in Construction. Numerous woodcuts and plates. 2 vols. in 1. Cloth, 10s. 6d. (published at 36s.) 1846-48.

KERIGAN'S (T.) Moore's Navigation Improved; being the Theory and Practice of finding the Latitude, the Longitude, and the Variation of the Compass, by the Fixed Stars and Planets. With large Planisphere. Royal 8vo, bds. 5s. 6d. (pub. 14s.) 1835. LOUDON'S (Mrs.) Light of Mental Science. 12mo, sewed, 6d. (pub. at 3s. 6d.) 1845. PICKETT'S (W. V.) New System of Architecture; developing the Properties of Iron and other Metals, by which a higher order of Beauty a large arround of Valuety and State of Iron.

and other Metals, by which a higher order of Beauty, a larger amount of Utility, and various advantages in Economy over the pre-existent architectures may be attained. Folding-plate. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d., or sewed, 2s. 1845.

"Well worthy the perusal of every Engineer who would wish to carry out extensively the new Order of Architecture."

sively the new Order of Architecture."

PARTINGTON'S (C. F.) Mechanics' Library; being a Series of Treatises and Practical Guides to Architecture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Masonry, Painting, Clock and Watchmaking, Coachmaking, Printing, Engraving, Shipbuilding, &c. Plates. Complete in I large vol. 8vo, cloth gilt, 5s. 6d. (published at 15s.)

PARTINGTON'S (C. F.) Printers' Complete Guide. Cuts. 8vo, sewed, 1s. (pub. 2s. 6d.)

PARTINGTON'S (C. F.) Cagravers' Complete Guide; comprising the Theory and Practice of Engraving. Cuts. 8vo, sewed, 6d. (published at 1s. 6d.)

PARTINGTON'S (C. F.) Coachmakers' and Wheelwrights' Complete Guide. Cuts. 8vo, sewed, 8d. (published at 1s. 6d.)

sewed, oz. (published at 1s. oz.)
THOMSON'S (T. I.) Chemistry of Animal Bodies. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. (pub. at 16s.) 1843.
WALKER'S (T. L.) Essay on the Construction of Working Drawings for Architectural Students. Numerous engravings. 2 parts in 1 vol. 8vo, sewed, 1s. 6d. 1841.

A CATALOGUE of SCIENTIFIC BOOKS can always be obtained, gratis, on applica-tion, or forwarded, per post, on the receipt of One Penny Stamp.

E. and F. N. SPON, 16, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, London.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

#### HINTS TO VISITORS.

Of the vast assemblages of persons who will visit the "Metropolis of the world," and honour England with their presence, a large majority will have heard of the reputation, or tested the merits of Rowland and Sons'

#### LEGANT AND LONG-ESTABLISHED TOILET PREPARATIONS.

Among the tens of thousands who will grace the Industrial Fair, every nation will contribute bright samples of its youth, beauty, and fashion. The frequenters of the Ball, the Public Assembly, and the Promenade, will find both personal comfort and attraction promoted by the use of R. and Sons' valuable aids; and what better mark of esteem can be offered to friends on their return home, as a MEMENTO OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, than a packet of

#### ROWLAND'S UNIQUE DISCOVERIES:

THE MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, AND ODONTO?

The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, together with their general use by the Aristocracy and the élite of Fashion, and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating Specifics, have characterized them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

#### ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

This mild yet powerful renovator insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the Hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. In the growth of WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS, it is also an unfailing stimulant. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

#### ROWLAND'S AQUA D'ORO.

A spirituous, and aromatic water, distilled, with great elaboration, from flowers and herbs, principally indigenous to Oriental climates, and specially selected by a physician and botanist during his scientific rambles in that "Land of the Sun," Asia Minor. and notanist during his scientific rambles in that "Land of the Suit," Asia minor. Fragrant, and invigorating, gently stimulating yet sedative, this exquisite product enjoys a preference throughout the several Courts, and among the Aristocracy of Europe; the Ladies generally, by their acknowledged superiority of taste and discernment, having at once and definitely given it an established vogue. As a cordial restorative, and for fainting-fits, lowness of spirits, oppression from over-crowded rooms, or summer heat, its virtues cannot be over-estimated.—Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

#### ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION.

An ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION, of unfailing efficacy in purifying the Skin from all PIMPLES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, TAN, and DISCOLOURATIONS, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of the Hands and Arms. During the heat and dust of Summer, and in cases of sun-burn, stings of insects, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged.— Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

### ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A WHITE POWDER, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and renders the breath sweet and pure. Scurvy is, by its means, eradicated from the Gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the Teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets.-Price 2s. 9d. per box.

#### BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!!

The ONLY Genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the

Article on the Wrapper or Label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemista and Perfumers.

